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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society

FOR

1923

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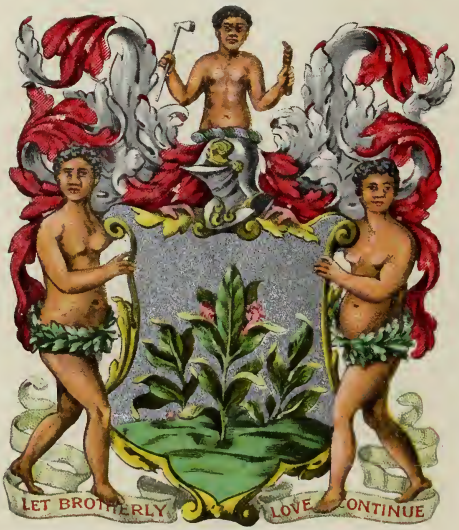

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society

FOR

1923

EDITED BY

ROLAND AUSTIN

HON. GENERAL SECRETARY

VOL. XLV

KENDAL
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY TITUS WILSON AND SON

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1396908

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Errata.

Page 26, last line, *for* xlv *read* xliv.
„ 174, line 3, *for* full size *read* slightly reduced.

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE SPRING MEETING AT FROCESTER, STANLEY ST. LEONARD, SAPPERTON AND MISERDEN.

Monday, 28th May, 1923.

So far back as 1880 a visit to Frocester had been contemplated but was not carried out. On this occasion, through the kindness of Mr. C. H. Jeffs, members of the Society had the opportunity of seeing the Court House, where the two parties motoring from Bristol and Gloucester assembled.

FROCESTER COURT.

The Court House represents an example of domestic building peculiar to the Cotteswolds, and with its gables, chimney stacks, and typical windows, is evidence of solid work in a good period of architecture. Frocester was an ecclesiastical possession from very early days. Dugdale (*Monasticon*) cites a grant of Ravenswart, brother of Beornwulf, King of Mercia, in 822, making a settlement there dependent upon the Abbey of Gloucester. The manor was alienated to the see of York but was regained by Abbot Serlo of Gloucester in 1072 and held by the Abbey until the dissolution of monasteries. When the Abbey estates were disposed of the ancient grange, mill, and demesne lands were purchased from the Court of Augmentations by John Huntley in 1554, and were held by his descendants until about 1612, when they were sold to Sir Robert Ducie. Sir George Huntley built Frocester Court about 1554 and some panelling, carved with figures

representing Philip and Mary, may be seen in the hall. Queen Elizabeth was entertained there in 1574, an event commemorated by the Rev. R. W. Huntley.[1] The royal visit is recorded in the parish register by an entry in Latin, and was thought of sufficient interest by Ralph Bigland to be transcribed for his book on Parochial Registers.[2] He also printed it in his Gloucestershire Collections, i, 605. The register was kindly shown by the Vicar, Rev. John Clayton, and examined with interest.

The ancient tithe barn was erected by John de Gamages, Abbot of Gloucester (1284-1307), and is said to be the largest in England, though its dimensions are variously stated. The late Mr. Charles Playne gives the length as 184 feet and the breadth 29 feet 7 inches. The walls to the eaves are 12 feet, supporting a roof 36 feet to the ridge. There are 12 bays, divided by principals 14 to 16 feet apart which are built into the thickness of the walls, with which they are flush.

In a paper read to the Society at the Stroud Meeting of 1880[3] there are particulars of other great barns in England, and in comparison the Frocester barn is of unusual size.

There was formerly a private chapel at the Court House and some of the stone was used for the purpose of a small chapel of ease which was built towards the end of the 17th century as the parish church, some little distance from the village, had fallen into decay. On the restoration of the church the chapel was allowed to fall into bad repair but was restored about thirty years ago. It is illustrated by Bigland (*Collections*, i, 605), and a descriptive note by W. P. W. Phillimore is printed in *Glos. Notes & Queries*, v, 47-50.

Those interested in Gloucestershire bibliography re-

[1] Printed in *Original Ballads*, London, 1850, and in separate form in 1890 (Stroud: G. H. White).

[2] *Observations on Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials, as preserved in Parochial Registers*, 1764, p. 13.

[3] *Transactions*, v, 43-5.

called the association of Ralph Bigland, and his son Richard, with Frocester. Ralph Bigland, successively Somerset Herald, Norroy, Clarenceux and Garter King of Arms, married Anne, eldest daughter of John Wilkins, of Frocester, by whom he had an only son, Richard, born 3rd April, 1738. The latter was living at Frocester in 1765 and there several children were born to him. The *Genealogical Collections* for Gloucestershire collected by Ralph Bigland were commenced about 1756, or even a little earlier, and carried down to 1781. He died in 1784 and was buried in Gloucester Cathedral, where there is a tablet to his memory in the north aisle of the nave.[1] His son began the publication of the *Collections* in 1786, and the preface is dated from Frocester.[2] By his will Ralph Bigland bequeathed £100 for the benefit of the poor of Frocester.

The gatehouse, main entrance, the Court House, and the barn at Frocester are illustrated in *Country Life*, 20th May, 1905.

STANLEY ST. LEONARD.

Members were met at Stanley St. Leonard by the Rev. Charles Swynnerton, F.S.A., the former incumbent.

Since the last visit (1909) of the Society much interesting work in the church has been discovered through the initiative of Mr. Swynnerton, whose investigations into the earlier history of the priory of St. Leonard have had valuable results. The conclusions he has formed are embodied in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries and published in *Archæologia* (1922) lxxi, 199-226, with plan and illustrations. As these are fully stated there only the essential facts concerning the church and priory buildings need be given. There are also the architectural details of the church by the late Professor

[1] Inscription in Fosbroke's *History of Gloucester* (4° edition), p. 274.

[2] Letters of T. D. Fosbroke which refer to the publication of the *History of Gloucester*, issued in folio as part xi of the *Collections*, are printed in *Transactions*, xxxvii, 144-58.

J. H. Middleton (*Transactions*, v, 119-32, with plan), a paper by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley (*Procs. Cotteswold N.F.C.* 1916, xix, 103-14), and descriptions by Mr. Swynnerton in the *Church Builder* (July, 1915), and by Mr. L. W. Barnard in the *Gloucester Diocesan Magazine* (1909, p. 151), all with illustrations and plans. Former visits of the Society are recorded in *Transactions*, v, 37, xxxii, 16-21, and xxxviii, 15-17.

Founded about the year 1125 by Roger de Berkeley the second, the Norman priory church at Stanley St. Leonard remains to-day almost the same as when its builders left it, though misdirected zeal in later centuries destroyed interesting features. The church is cruciform, with central tower (fifteenth century), the length being 136 feet, and the breadth 25 feet in the nave and 20 feet 8 inches in the chancel. The nave has three original doorways, richly carved with chevron moulding. One on the west and another on the north were for the use of the parishioners; the third, on the south, for the canons. The whole of the original Norman lights on the south side of the nave, and in the south transept, remain, and one also on the north side of the nave. Mr. Swynnerton is of opinion that the east end had originally three Norman lights which were removed early in the fourteenth century and a decorated window substituted.

The church is noted for its sculptured work, the Norman capitals and the tympanum being worth careful study.

Important discoveries have been made as the result of work carried out by Mr. Swynnerton soon after his appointment in 1912. These are fully described in his paper in *Archæologia*. They include the finding of the fourteenth century wagon-roof of good oak which was concealed by a poor varnished match-boarding; a doorway in the south wall leading to a stone staircase with small window proving that a screen had once crossed the nave; the inner arch of the west processional doorway and

the existence of the east processional doorway; two canopied tombs of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries which had been almost completely forgotten—probably of members of the Berkeley family; and a Norman aumbry.

The most interesting portion of the priory buildings still to be seen is the little St. Leonard's chapel, converted years ago to farm purposes. Saxon in origin, it was rectangular in form excepting for an apse at the east end. Through a suggestion made by the late Sir William St. John Hope, the ground was examined in 1914, and the Saxon apse was found and now remains open.

After luncheon at the Imperial Hotel, members drove to Sapperton, where the Rector, Rev. W. P. Davies, received them at the church.

SAPPERTON.

The church, one of the nine in this country dedicated to the sainted King Kenelm of Winchcombe, was almost entirely re-built in the reign of Queen Anne, and its chief interest lies in the monuments to the Poole and Atkyns families. When Sapperton House, the residence of the Atkyns family, was demolished about 1730, much of the panelling, furniture, and other woodwork was removed and used in the church by Allen, Lord Bathurst. The House is illustrated in Atkyns' *Glostershire* (1712). It stood close to the church in a delightful position overlooking the valley towards Chalford.

As at Frocester, the connexion of Sapperton with one of Gloucestershire's county historians was in the minds of those present and in the unavoidable absence of the General Secretary, Miss Ida M. Roper referred to Sir Robert Atkyns the younger, and to his labours in the compilation of the first history of the county. Mr. Roland Austin has printed[1] a full account of the Atkyns family, with bibliographical notes of *The Ancient and*

[1] *Transactions*, xxxv, 69-92.

Present State of Glostershire, which was published in 1712, and a second edition, practically unaltered, in 1768.

Sir Robert Atkyns the elder purchased the manor of Sapperton in 1660 and lived there after retirement from the bench until his death on 12th February, 1709-10. He owned considerable estates in the county, including Pinbury Manor,[1] near to Sapperton, where Sir Robert Atkyns the younger resided. The latter died in 1711, and was buried in Sapperton church. The record of several members of the Atkyns family is commemorated on a tablet in Westminster Abbey, a transcript of which is given in the paper referred to above.[2]

The church contains effigies (sixteenth century) of members of the Poole family, the lords of the manor, and also one of Sir Robert Atkyns the younger. These were described by Miss Roper.[3]

MISERDEN.

From Sapperton the journey was continued to Miserden, visited by the Society for the first time. The village is situated well above the 800-feet contour line of the Ordnance Survey and the full beauty of the country was unfortunately not seen owing to the unfavourable weather which prevailed during the day. The Rector, Rev. H. V. Hodgson, M.C., welcomed Members to the church (St. Andrew), which, though so re-constructed and restored that few parts of the original work remain, offers one feature which alone makes it worth visiting—the magnificent English Alabaster effigies of Sir William and Margaret Sandys, the finest examples of the kind in Gloucestershire and comparable with any in the country.

Known in Norman times as Green Hampstead, the manor became a possession of Hascoit le Musard. He and his descendants lived until late in the thirteenth century

[1] Illustrated in *Country Life*, 30th April, 1910.
[2] *Transactions*, xxxv, 83-4.
[3] Particulars are printed in *Transactions*, xxv, 155-7.

in the castle in the park, which was built by Ralph Musard. Traces of the castle-mound can still be seen. The history of the family of the Musards, and later owners of Miserden, has been very fully written by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley.[1] The manor house is illustrated in Atkyns' history of the county.[2] It contains a fine chimney-piece carved with the arms of Sandys. During the Civil War the parliamentary troops were garrisoned there and Corbet[3] states that 300 foot lodged in the House with orders to defend it. The descent of the manor in also given by Bigland,[4] and by Fosbroke.[5]

Miss Roper has written the following note on the monuments which adds a few particulars to those already in print.[6]

The chief of the three monuments in the church is in the centre of the manorial chapel in the south aisle. It is a large table tomb with recumbent life-size effigies of Sir William Sandys (1640) and his wife Margaret (1644) and is considered as an undoubted example of the work of Nicholas Stone (1586-1647). The monument is of fine Derbyshire alabaster, a soft stone, which enables the minutest details of costume and design to be shown to the best advantage. Sir William married Margaret, daughter of Walter Culpepper, of Handborough, co. Oxford, and their ten children are represented on the sides of the tomb. Three died in infancy, and the eldest son and one of the daughters during the parents' life time as shown by the skulls which they hold.

The effigy of Sir William Sandys represents him in a massive suit of armour similar to that worn by knights in

[1] *Proceedings of the Cotteswold Naturalists Field Club* (1918) xx, 45-58.
[2] 1712, p. 559.
[3] Corbet's *Military Government of Gloucester* (1645), p. 123.
[4] *Collections*, ii, 224.
[5] *History of Gloucestershire*, i, 353-6.
[6] By Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, *Transactions*, xxv, 150-4.

the reign of Elizabeth. This style was continued as a dignified costume for ceremonial occasions, after it had ceased to be worn for defence. A more modern fashion is introduced by showing the sword with its basket hilt attached, not to a belt, but to a broad silk scarf worn over the right shoulder and edged with handsome lace.

The Lady's costume is very simple, but the skill of the sculptor has brought out the wonderful beauty of the design of the lace, which decorates the kerchief round her shoulders, as well as the graceful arrangement of the folds of the gown, and of the voluminous coverchief falling from the back of the head.

In the same chapel is a recumbent effigy of William Kingston, died 1614. He is represented in half armour, with the addition of trunk hose and long wrinkled leather boots. It is said that the armour is made to resemble bright steel by a coating of silver foil from cigars, which was applied about forty years ago by a squire of Miserden! William Kingston was high sheriff of Gloucestershire and a descendant of Sir Anthony Kingston, who died in 1557.

The third monument is on the north side of the chancel, and commemorates Anthony Partridge, died 1625, and his wife Alice Cartwright. They are kneeling before a faldstool with open books, and behind them in high relief against the background are small figures of three sons and one daughter. It is a characteristic mural monument of the end of the reign of James I. The man is in half armour with a short civilian cloak, and his wife in simple flowing gown with mantle and long coverchief over the Paris hood. The Partridges were landowners in the neighbourhood for nearly 300 years.[1]

On leaving the church, Members were most hospitably entertained to tea by Mrs. Noel Wills, who was thanked

[1] The Sandys and Kingston monuments are illustrated in Bigland's *Collections*, ii, 223, 225. Bigland also gives a list of 12 portraits of the Sandys family

for her kindness, and appreciation of the trouble taken by the Rector was also expressed. By permission of Captain Noel Wills the park and site of the ancient castle of Miserden were visited.

Before separating Mr. J. J. Simpson was thanked for arranging the meeting, which he had carried through under some difficulties. An invitation to take tea at Stanley Park was kindly offered by the County High Sheriff, Sir William Marling, but unavoidable circumstances caused this to be cancelled.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING AT CHIPPING CAMPDEN

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 11th, 12th and 13th September, 1923.

The forty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Society was planned to take place in July, but at the last moment had to be postponed owing to circumstances arising from the epidemic of smallpox which had prevailed in Gloucester for some months. The natural apprehension felt by the residents of Campden at visitors from the infected district coming in their midst necessarily received consideration, and though every arrangement had been completed, and tickets actually issued, it was felt wiser to cancel the meeting rather than create an uncomfortable position for all concerned. The hope that it would be possible to hold the meeting in the autumn was happily realized, for such favourable conditions were established during the succeeding weeks that with the full concurrence of those at Campden immediately concerned it was decided to carry out the original programme. The change of date interfered with the plans of many who took tickets in July, when some 130 were issued, and the number present in September was affected by this, only about 75 being able to attend. Though the interest of the proceedings was not less in any way the financial result was serious, as unavoidable expenditure incurred for the earlier arrangements was not met by the smaller number of tickets taken, and a considerable deficit resulted.

Previous visits to Chipping Campden and the district were made in 1884 and 1901, and are reported in *Transactions*, ix, 29-31, and xxiv, 33-73. Of the literature

relating to the history and architecture of the town the chief is Mr. Percy C. Rushen's *History and Antiquities of Chipping Campden*, first published in 1899, with an enlarged, revised and illustrated edition in 1911.

Members travelled by motor from Gloucester and Bristol, arriving in the town shortly before noon. They assembled in the Town Hall at 12-30 p.m. for the annual general meeting, the chair being taken by Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., Chairman of Council, in consequence of the absence of the retiring President, Sir Francis H. Crawley-Boevey, Bart., who to his great disappointment was prevented by sudden illness from carrying out his intention of being present throughout the three days.

Owing to the awkward train service the President-elect, Sir Charles Oman, M.P., was unable to reach Campden until after the annual meeting, so his induction to the office could not take place in the usual way.

The Report of Council for the year 1922-3 was read by the Hon. General Secretary (Mr. Roland Austin).

REPORT OF COUNCIL, 1922-3.

Membership. There is no lessening in the interest taken in the Society and the number of Members at the present time is more than ever before, being 664, an increase of exactly 200 compared with the report presented in 1917. Allowing for losses by death (21) and resignations (26) the membership exceeds by 28 the number at this time last year. New Members to the number of 75 have joined the Society.

The Council regret to report the death of the following Members. Sir Richard Vassar Vassar-Smith, Bart. (elected in 1882 and president in 1888), the Rt. Hon. Lord Biddulph (1894, and president in that year), Mr T. B. Bravender (1880), Sir Charles Cave (1876), Dr. Finn (1914), Prebendary R. H. Codrington (1899), Mr. T. Crewdson (1897), Mr. J. H. Goodden (1903), Mr. and Mrs. J. G. P. Hallett (1877 and 1879), Mr. A. C. Curtis Hayward (1919), Mr. Hubert Hickman (1905), Rev. S. H. W. Hughes-Games (1923), Mr. Arthur T. Playne (1876), Mr. A. B. Samson (1911), Mr. E. J. Swann (1901), Mr. Thomas Thorpe (1892), Mr. Francis Were (1898)

Dr. Ernest Wilcox (1922), Miss E. K. Woodward (1898), and Rev. F. W. Young (1921).

It will be noticed that two of the deceased Members joined the Society in 1876. There are now only 10 original Members remaining.

By the death of Francis Were the Society loses an acknowledged authority on all matters relating to Heraldry, and one who was assiduous in the interest taken in its work. He made many contributions to the *Transactions* and compiled a monumental index to the heraldry in Bigland's "Collections for Gloucestershire." A record of his close association with the Society is printed in the volume (xliv) just issued.

Finance. The condition of the Society's finances is a very sound one. The accounts for 1922, which were audited by Mr. J. J. Simpson with his accustomed thoroughness, show that the year began with a balance in hand of £251 0s. 9d. Receipts from annual subscriptions amounted to £287 14s., life subscriptions £29 8s., entrance fees £25 14s. 6d., dividends £32 10s., donations £2 12s. 6d., sale of publications £6 12s., surplus from meetings £9 5s. 4d., and interest on deposit account £6 10s. 5d., making the total for the year, including the balance brought forward, £651 7s. 6d.

Expenditure amounted to £377 13s. 5d., the principal item being £303 11s. 8d. on account of volume xliii of *Transactions*, for which a substantial volume was issued to Members. The remaining sum of £74 1s. 9d., included £30 5s. 3d. for books and publications of Societies added to the library; rent, insurance, etc. £9 6s. 3d.; binding £2 16s. 4d.; printing and stationery £8 5s. 3d; postages £11 5s.; expenses of administration £6 17s. 6d.; and smaller items £5 6s. 2d. The balance to the credit of the Society on the 31st December, 1922 was £273 14s. 1d., and the balance sheet showed a surplus of £916 7s. 1d., represented by actual cash at bank and a holding in War Stock of £650. The libraries of the Society and publications in hand are not valued in the balance sheet but represent a considerable asset.

Since the close of the financial year the Council have directed that £100 should be invested in savings certificates payable with accumulated interest in 1928.

The Secretary is again able to report that all subscriptions were paid before the end of the year. This has been the case for several years

The Council are of opinion that Members will realise the utmost possible return is given them for their annual subscriptions, this

being due to the fact that the services of all their officers are rendered in an honorary capacity.

Transactions. The volume issued for the year 1921 (published in 1922) included some valuable papers, and Members will learn with regret that it was the last to be issued under the editorship of Dr. E. Sidney Hartland, F.S.A., LL.D. Owing to pressure brought upon him to undertake important work of another kind Dr. Hartland felt compelled to resign office last October. He succeeded Dr. West in December, 1915, and has been responsible for the issue of six volumes. The Society has been extremely fortunate in its Editors, through whose respective efforts the *Transactions* have attained an acknowledged importance among similar publications.

The following resolution has been recorded on the Minutes:—

> The Council receive with the greatest regret Dr. E. Sidney Hartland's resignation as Editor of the *Transactions*. Dr. Hartland has been responsible for the issue of six volumes and his literary gifts, combined with his position as one of the foremost authorities on Folk-Lore, have been of the greatest service in maintaining the reputation which the *Transactions* have held from their commencement. The Council feel that the Members of the Society are deeply indebted to him for the time, trouble, and care which he has devoted to their interests.

The appointment of Editor lies in the hands of Members assembled in general meeting but to avoid any delay in the issue of the volume for 1922 the Council asked the Hon. General Secretary to see it through the press. It has been issued to all Members who have paid their subscription for 1923. The Council recommend the appointment of Mr. Roland Austin as Hon. Editor to succeed Dr. Hartland.

The Council return thanks to Dr. A. C. Fryer for presenting the blocks for illustrating his paper on Gloucestershire Fonts printed in volume xliv of *Transactions*.

Library. The following gifts have been received for the Library:

From the author, Colonel J. A. Temple: *A Cotswold Hamlet, Woolstone.*

From the author, H. C. Moffatt, Esq.: *Church plate of the County of Hereford.*

General Meetings. A very successful meeting was held in July, 1922 at Tetbury and Malmesbury, of which a full report is given in the volume of *Transactions* just issued. The Spring Meeting of

1923 was held in the Stroud district and though the Society's usual good fortune as regards weather conditions was not experienced, an interesting day was spent. The Council have nominated Mr. J. J. Simpson as Hon. Meeting Secretary in order to relieve the General Secretary. Mr. Simpson has arranged the meetings held in 1923 and has kindly consented to continue to do so in the future so far as he is able.

Winter Meetings, Bristol. The following programme of meetings was carried through during the winter of 1922-3.

November 13th, 1922. "The Mendip Caves," by J. H. Savory.

December 11th, 1922. "Notes on the union of the Parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Leonard," by Major W. Sefton Clarke.

"An Early Bristol Printer," by Charles Wells.

January 8th, 1923. "Early Bristol Medical Institutions and Men," by Dr. George Parker.[1]

February 12th, 1923. "The Story of our Gloucestershire Fonts," by Dr. Alfred C. Fryer, F.S.A.

March 19th, 1923. "Bristol Archæological Notes, including the latest 'Chatterton Find,'" by John E. Pritchard, F.S.A.[2]

St. Anne's Well, Brislington. By request of the Corporation of Bristol, the Bristol Kyrle Society and representatives of the Society are considering the best means of preserving the Well and it is hoped that this will be accomplished in such a way that it will be guarded against future damage.

Bibliography of Gloucestershire. The Council have had under consideration a proposal to issue a supplement to the "Bibliographer's Manual of Gloucestershire Literature," compiled by Mr. (now *Sir*) F. A. Hyett and Canon Bazeley and issued by private subscription in 1895-7. A considerable quantity of literature relating to the County has been published during the period which has elapsed, and there is much material already completed both for this, and also works published before 1897 which were not seen by the compilers of the "Manual." A report on the project will be laid before the Council in due course. The volume of *Transactions* just issued contains for the first time notes on new publications relating to Gloucestershire and with the co-operation of Members, who, collectively, can give great assistance, it is hoped to develop this feature. Members are asked to note the references to both these matters in the *Transactions*.

[1] Printed in *Transactions*, xliv, 155-78.
[2] Ibid, pp. 79-99.

Council Meetings. The usual meetings have been held during the year and the Council wish to express their thanks for the facilities given by the Corporation of Gloucester and the Trustees of the Bristol Municipal Charities.

The adoption of the Report was moved by the Chairman, who remarked that they had a number of influential members on the Council and continued good work from them was looked for. Local news of archæological importance, and information as to local books and other publications relating to the county, were of great interest to the Society and would be of use for record in the *Transactions*. The motion was seconded by Mr. H. Goldingham and carried unanimously.

The Chairman, in proposing the election of Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., F.S.A., as President for the year, said it was not necessary for him to say anything as to the qualifications of Sir Charles, who honoured the Society by accepting office for a second time, he having been President of the Evesham meeting in 1909. Those who were present on that occasion would remember the brilliant account he gave them of the Battle of Evesham.[1] Sir Charles Oman held the distinguished position of Member of Parliament for the University of Oxford. Most of them had followed the speeches he had made, particularly on the question of the coinage of England, and he was a most able writer on English history.

The nomination was seconded by Dr. George Parker and carried with acclamation, general regret being felt that Sir Charles Oman was unable to be present at the time.

The following nominations of Members of Council and Officers for the year 1923-4 were then read, and their adoption moved by Mr. J. S. G. W. Stroud and seconded by Mr. H. Stagg. Mr. Roland Austin was appointed honorary editor of the *Transactions*, in place of Dr. E. Sidney Hartland, F.S.A., whose resignation is referred in the Report of Council.

[1] Printed in *Transactions*, xxxii, 64-83.

COUNCIL AND OFFICERS FOR 1923-4.

PRESIDENT: Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., F.S.A.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL: John E. Pritchard, F.S.A.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL: E. Sidney Hartland, LL.D., F.S.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS: Rt. Hon. Earl Bathurst, Sir James Bruton, M.P., W. St. Clair Baddeley, Canon Bartleet, F.S.A., Canon Bazeley, G. M. Currie, The Dean of Gloucester, E. Sidney Hartland, LL.D., F.S.A., Sir Francis A. Hyett, Lt.-Col. Russell J. Kerr, John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., E. C. Sewell, J. J. Simpson, Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A., F. W. Waller.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL (for re-election): Rev. W. B Atherton, Dr. W. Crooke, A. E. Hurry, H. Jenner-Fust, G. H. Oatley, A. C. Powell, F. B. de Sausmarez.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL: *Bristol*: A. Trice Martin, F.S.A. *Gloucester*: Col. E. B. Jeune.

HON. TREASURER: H. T. Bruton.

HON EDITOR: Roland Austin.

HON GENERAL SECRETARY: Roland Austin.

HON. SECRETARY FOR BRISTOL: Wilfrid Leighton.

HON MEETING SECRETARY: J. J. Simpson.

HON LOCAL SECRETARIES:

Berkeley: Rev. W. F. D. Curtoys.
Cheltenham: Lt.-Col. J. C. Duke.
Cirencester: E. C. Sewell.
Dursley: R. H. Penley.
Fairford: Canon R. C. S. Jones.
Lydney: F. S. Hockaday, F.R.Hist.Soc.
Newent: Edward Conder, F.S.A.
Northern: E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A.
Stroud: Rev. R. J. Burton.
Tewkesbury: F. W. Godfrey.
Wotton-under-Edge: H. Goldingham.

The Chairman, in putting the nominations to the meeting, congratulated Mr. Austin upon the manner in

which he had edited the *Transactions* for 1922 (vol. xliv) and this was endorsed by Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A., who said that the volume compared most favourably with the publications of other Societies.

A warm vote of thanks to the retiring President was proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Roland Austin, both of whom referred to the interest shown by Sir Francis Crawley-Boevey in the Tetbury meeting of 1922.

THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

RECEIPTS.

1922.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January 1st—Balance				251	0	9
December 31st.						
To Annual Subscriptions—						
1922 (536)	281	8	0			
1923 (12)	6	6	0			
				287	14	0
,, Entrance Fees (49) ...				25	14	6
,, Life Subscriptions (4) ...				29	8	0
,, Donations—						
Merchant Venturers' Company	2	2	0			
F. Were	0	10	6			
				2	12	6
Forward				596	9	9

PAYMENTS.

1922.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By *Transactions*, Vol. xliii—						
Printing	237	15	10			
Illustrations	36	10	5			
Index	10	10	0			
Postage	18	15	5			
				303	11	8
,, Expenses of Libraries—						
Subscriptions to Societies—	6	11	3			
Binding	0	6	6			
Books	23	14	0			
Insurance	0	18	3			
Rent	8	8	0			
				39	18	0
Forward				343	9	8

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS *(continued)*.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Forward	596	9	9
,, Dividends on War Loan ...	32	10	0
,, Sale of Publications ...	6	12	0
,, Surplus, Spring and Summer Meetings	9	5	4
,, Interest on Deposit A/c ...	6	10	5
	£651	7	6

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Forward				343	9	8
By Miscellaneous Expenses—						
Casing *Transactions*	2	9	10			
Printing and Stationery ...	8	5	3			
Postage and Carriage ...	11	5	0			
Travelling Expenses	6	17	6			
Subscription, Archæological Congress	1	0	0			
"Year's Work," 675 copies...	4	1	0			
Sundries...	0	5	2			
				34	3	9
				377	13	5
,, Balances—						
Deposit	202	19	11			
Current	70	14	2			
				273	14	1
				£651	7	6

6th January, 1923.

Audited and found correct.
J. J. SIMPSON.

BALANCE-SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

LIABILITIES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID IN ADVANCE—		
1923 (13)[1]	6 16 6	
1924[2]	0 10 6	
		7 7 0
LIABILITY IN RESPECT OF 76 LIFE AND 3 HONORARY MEMBERS	not estimated	
SURPLUS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1922		916 7 1
		£923 14 1

[1] One paid in 1921.
[2] Paid in 1921.

ASSETS.

	£ s. d.
INVESTMENTS—	
£650 5 per cent. War Loan at par. ...	650 0 0
LIBRARIES, and stock of publications, not estimated	
SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE—Nil.	
CASH AT BANK—	
Deposit Account 202 19 11	
Current ,, ... 70 14 2	
	273 14 1
	£923 14 1

Examined 6th January, 1923.

J. J. SIMPSON.

REPORT OF ITINERARY.

Tuesday, 11th September.

(One Plate)

Chipping Campden.

After luncheon at the "Noel Arms," the headquarters of the meeting, during which the newly elected President arrived from Oxford, the Society assembled in the parish church of St. James, and were welcomed by the Vicar, Rev. G. E. Hitchcock, M.A., who expressed the pleasure that he, and the residents of Chipping Campden, felt at their presence. He hoped that some light would be thrown upon the purpose of the two corbels in the second easternmost bay of the north arcade of the nave, which were similar to those at Northleach, and also on the recently discovered font now placed in the vestry.

Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A. (President of the Worcestershire Archæological Society), to whom the Society are indebted for giving so much assistance during the meeting, then described the chief features of the church, which he said had been the object of loving care for its preservation since the days of William Grevel and Sir Baptist Hicks. He paid tribute to the working of these two great minds in beautifying the town, their influence being felt at the present time. With regard to the points raised by the Vicar he suggested that the corbels might have carried a canopy over the Grevel chantry. The miniature font was probably placed under the original one.

The church was originally dedicated to Our Lady and afterwards to St. James. Alike with the great churches of Cirencester, Northleach, Lechlade, and Fairford, it bears witness to the piety and munificence of the Cotteswold woolmen in their most flourishing days of the fifteenth century. Its date is accepted generally as late fifteenth century, though tradition points to the north aisles, the

eastern part of the church, and the chapels, as possibly of somewhat earlier date. Mr Barnard suggests that the vestry has claims to be the oldest part of the structure.

The tower, late Perpendicular, stands 120 feet high and is a conspicuous landmark.

Special features of the church are the monuments, particularly those of the Hicks family, and its brasses. The former are described in detail in *Transactions*, xxiv, 53-55, and xxxii, 221-37, with illustrations. They commemorate (1) Thomas Smith, lord of the manor of Campden and sheriff of the county, died 1593; (2) Baptist Hicks, 1st Viscount Campden, died 1629, and Elizabeth his wife, which Bigland[1] suggests is the work of Nicholas Stone, or of his sons; (3) Hon. Penelope Noel, youngest daughter of Edward, 2nd Viscount Campden, died 1633; (4) Lady Anne Noel, wife of the 3rd Viscount, died 1636; (5) Edward Noel, 2nd Viscount Campden, died 1642, and Lady Juliana, his wife, 1680.

The brasses are in particularly good preservation. They represent (1) William Grevel, one of the most important wool merchants of his time, died 1401, and his wife; (2) William Welley (or Weoley) merchant of Campden, died 1450, and his wife; (3) John Lethenard, of Campden, died 1467, and his wife. A full account of them, with illustrations and biographical references, is given by the late Cecil T. Davis in his book on the brasses of the county.[2]

Among the many benefactions to the church made by Sir Baptist Hicks is the brass lectern, described as "A brasse falcon cost 26l." in the "Catalogue of Noble and Charitable Deeds" which is appended to the scarce funeral sermon preached at his death by Gaule, and published in 1630. The carved Jacobean pulpit, and a pair of chalices with the hall-mark of 1626, were other gifts made by him.

[1] *Collections*, i, 282.
[2] *Monumental Brasses of Gloucestershire*, 1899.

Much interest was shown in the embroidered altar frontals and cope, which have been so well preserved by the present Vicar. The frontals are said to have been bequeathed to the church by William Bradway, who by his will (proved 1488, P.P.C. Canterbury, 15 Milles) directed that his body should be buried there and bequeathed "to every altar a cheseble of white damask, with all the apparell thereto." The frontals are well described in detail elsewhere.[1] They are considered to be the earliest set in existence in England. The material used is a white damask, powdered with gold flowers with yellow, green and blue centres, and worked over with representations of the Annunciation. The nether front, or frontal proper, measures 10 feet 8½ inches long and 2 feet 4½ inches deep, and with the apparel of the altar cloth which is attached 3 feet 0¼ inch deep. The upper front is 12 feet 3¾ inches long and 3 feet 10 inches deep. In the centre is a representation of the Assumption.

Mr. Barnard mentioned that the frontal presented to Westminster Abbey for the vesting of the High Altar, by their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary, at their coronation, was modelled upon the Chipping Campden frontal, being specially lent for that purpose by the Vicar and Churchwardens. In the Westminster Abbey frontal the figure of Our Lady is replaced by the Crucifixion scene, the attitude and drawing of the figures closely following a very similar drawing on the Syon cope. There are two plates of drawings of sections of the Campden frontal in *Some Drawings of Ancient Embroidery*, by Mrs. Mary Barber, published in 1880.

The Cope[2] is of crimson velvet powdered with gold stars and crowns, and measures 10 feet 7½ inches along the edge. It is bordered with blue, edged with yellow, and worked

[1] *Proceedings*, Society of Antiquaries, Ser. 2, xi, 409-10.

A paper by the late Mrs. Bagnall Oakeley on ancient church embroidery in Gloucestershire, with coloured plates, is printed in *Transactions*, xi, 246-59.

[2] *Proceedings*, Soc. of Antiquaries, Ser. 2, xi, 408-9.

with a running pattern of gold roses. The orphrey, 6 inches wide, is edged with green and represents four saints on each side, under canopies supported by twisted shafts. The cope is dated as late fourteenth or early fifteenth century.

The numerous coats of arms in the Church are described by the late Francis Were in *Transactions*, xxv, 194-8.

Among the noted persons connected with Campden, besides the Smiths, the Hicks, and Grevels, are Robert Harris (1581-1658), President of Trinity College, Oxford, Jonathan Hulls (1699-1758) one of the earliest workers in the application of steam power for vessels, George Ballard (1706-1755), the antiquary, and Robert Payne-Smith (1819-95), Dean of Canterbury, who was descended from Robert Smith, *temp.* Elizabeth, lord of the manor of Campden.

From the churchyard Members passed to the site of the House built by Sir Baptist Hicks, where the plan and the remains of the mansion were explained by Mr. Barnard. The manor of Campden was purchased by Sir Baptist Hicks (1st Viscount Campden, 1628) from Anthony Smith, descendant of Thomas Smith, a person of some importance in the time of Henry VIII. The purchase was completed in two parts in 1606 and 1609. The mansion was built about 1612-13 on a site which was selected with discrimination for it combined an elevated position, dry soil, and a commanding view of the surrounding country. Of local stone, and designed in the Italian style, the house had four fronts with a wide terrace running from east to west, and a loggia or pavilion at each end. A facsimile[2] of a drawing in the British Museum, which is dated about 1730 and must therefore have been based on an earlier sketch, shows the elevation of the house and the lay-out of the grounds.

[2] Rushen's *History of Campden*, p. 150. A view of Campden House was also issued with part 1 of the continuations to Bigland, 1870.

Campden House was almost entirely destroyed by fire in May, 1645. This is attributed to the act of Sir Henry Bard, a royalist who occupied the house for the King and is said to have burned it rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the enemey. The fire is confirmed by a record in a news sheet of the time—*The Weekly Account*, 12th May, 1645. A small part of the south front, with a few windows opening, remains in the centre of the terrace. The pavilions at each end of the terrace, with the gate lodges and other outlying buildings are also standing. Beyond the terrace Mr. Barnard pointed out an enclosure called Coney Gree, interesting for its association with what is known as the "Campden Mystery," which concerned the disappearance and supposed murder in 1660 of William Harrison, steward to the dowager Countess Campden. The story has been related at length elsewhere[1] and the immediate point is that it was on Coney Gree, according to the statement of one John Perry, that Harrison was murdered and robbed. Those familar with the story will remember that the three Perrys, mother and two sons, were hanged for the supposed murder, and within two years William Harrison returned to Campden.

Leaving the site of Campden House some of the principal buildings in the High Street were visited under the guidance of Mr. Barnard. The Almshouses were built by Sir Baptist Hicks about 1612 and present a most pleasing architectural feature with their weathered gables and chimneys. Provision was made for eight tenements in the row, facing the street, with two more at each end. A liberal endowment for the upkeep of the fabric and maintenance of the almspeople was charged on all the Charringworth estate of Sir Baptist Hicks.

By invitation of Mrs. Slattery Grevel House was seen. Persistent tradition, for which there is every ground, holds

[1] See references in *Manual of Gloucestershire Literature*, ii, 135-7, and Lang's *Historical Mysteries* (1904), pp. 55-74.

that the house was built by William Grevel about 1380, and that he lived there. The outstanding feature is the two-storied panelled oriel, with quaint gargoyles. The doorway is also of fourteenth century date. In the lower room part of the beautiful groined ceiling of the oriel remains.

The foundation of the Grammar School is attributed to John Verby or Fereby, who appears to have been of some prominence in the reigns of Henry IV-VI. Rebuilt in 1628, the school room contains a large Jacobean fire-place over which is a bust of Fereby, with Latin inscription. It should be borne in mind that the dress shown is of the period of the rebuilding and not that of Fereby's time.[1] The open Market Hall of ashlar,[2] built in 1627 by Sir Baptist Hicks, is one of the most picturesque features of the High Street, and fortunately the Town Trust realizes its interest for more than once suggestions for its removal have been ineffective.

By the kindness of the Town Trust the two silver maces of the Sergeant-at-Mace appointed under the charter granted to the Borough in 1605 were displayed in the afternoon in the Town Hall, together with an ancient staff of office, a bell-metal standard quart measure, and some of the borough records. The silver maces date from the time of the charter and there are two brass-gilt maces given to the Corporation by the Earl of Gainsborough in 1773.[3] It is a matter for congratulation that the proposal to remove the maces to a London museum has been refused and that these relics of local administration will remain in the safe custody of the Town Trust.[4]

[1] A paper on the Grammar School by Francis B. Osborne will be found in *Transactions*. xxiv, 251-61. A short history by J. Horne was published in 1879, pp. 32.

[2] Excellent photographs of the exterior and interior are in *Country Life*, 18 November, 1916, and others of the remains of Campden House, etc.

[3] The maces are described very fully, and illustrated, in Jewitt and Hope's *Corporation plate and insignia of Office*, i, 248-9.

[4] See *Transactions*, xlv, 18.

The Corporation of Chipping Campden consisted of a high steward, a deputy steward, high bailiff, junior bailiff, fourteen capital burgesses, twelve inferior burgesses, and two Sergeants-at-Mace, who, according to the charter, "shall bear and carry gilt or silver maces engraved and adorned with the ensigns of our arms, before the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being, everywhere within the said borough, suburbs, liberties and precincts of the same."

After tea the Members drove out to Dover's Hill, an eminence situated in the parish of Weston-sub-Edge, famous as the scene of the Cotswold Games and named after Robert Dover, the staunch patron of these annual gatherings. One of the rarest books in Gloucestershire literature is that known as *Annalia Dubrensia*, a collection of verse in praise of Robert Dover and the games, published in 1636. A bibliographical account of it has been written by Sir Francis Hyett,[1] and some additional notes by him are printed in this volume.

On reaching the Hill the following notes on Dover's Meetings were read by the Hon. General Secretary (Mr. Roland Austin).

Dover's Meeting.

The fact of the Society being so near Dover's Hill no doubt caused a visit to be arranged in order that we might draw upon our imagination and picture the Hill in the time when it was renowned as a place for country games and amusements. Probably not differing very much from any other such meeting where English sports were carried on, many of which are now quite obliterated from memory, there are reasons why these Dover's Hill games have been kept in mind, principally by the verses which were written in their honour by poets of Jacobean days

[1] *Transactions*, xiii, 103-17. A reprint of this, with considerable additions, was issued by the *Evesham Journal* at the time of the meeting.

and published in a form—under the title of *Annalia Dubrensia*—which appeals to all who are interested in the quaint collections of verse so much in vogue in those days. Little did Robert Dover, the restorer of these Cotswold customs, think how his efforts to resuscitate the practice of athletic games would secure for him a permanent place in the annals of Gloucestershire, or that the verses which his friends penned would be thought interesting enough to be reprinted on three occasions, two of them being more than two hundred years after his death. Nor could he foresee the quite considerable attention which would be given by various writers to these verses, and consequently to the circumstances concerning himself which occasioned their publication.

The Shakespearean allusions to sports on the Cotswold Hills are familiar. Mr. D. H. Madden in his *Diary of Master William Silence* has gathered all that can be found on this subject. It is generally accepted that the Cotswold range was a famous sporting ground from early days and at any rate more than one sixteenth century writer refers to it as such.

Robert Dover, though born in Norfolk, may be claimed as a Warwickshire man, for the greater part of his life was spent in that county, as an attorney at Barton-on-the-Heath. There he died and was buried, as shown by the parish register, on 24 July, 1652. In view of the misstatements in almost every printed account of Robert Dover, it is well to record that the fact has been established that the entry is in the register at Barton and not at Stanway, where Dover is generally said to have been buried.[1]

In his own contribution to the *Annalia* Dover gives us the clue to his reasons for reviving the Cotswold games.

[1] Both Mr. T. Colyer Fergusson (*Notes and Queries*, ser. 10, xi, 196) and Dr. J. A. Nixon (*British Medical Journal*, 22 March, 1913) have made this clear.

Incensed by the puritanical views held by the clergy and others as to the sinfulness of sports of all kinds, he brought new life into the country side with the object of inducing its inhabitants to lead a healthier and more active existence by substituting games of skill for the drinking and general lethargy which prevailed at the time. In the congratulatory poem addressed to his "poeticall and learned noble friends," compilers of the *Annalia*, he says he can give no account

> How this conceit into my braine did fall,
> Or how I durst assemble, call together
> Such multitudes of people as come hither.

He refers to the effect of active sports upon the Greeks, their men being unmatched "for worth and honour"

> But when they once those pastimes did forsake,
> And unto drinking did themselves betake,
> So base they grew, that at this present day
> They are not men, but moving lumps of Clay.

His scorn of those who disapproved of games, cock fighting, coursing and dancing and thus would deprive the people of their amusements is very clearly stated, the result in his opinion being that they would be brought to such a condition that

> The Pipe and Pot, are made the onely prise
> Which all our sprightfull youth doe exercise,

and that he was

> bold, for better recreation,
> T' invent these sports, to countercheck that fashion.

Dover's views were shared by others. In the lines contributed by John Trussell to the *Annalia* there is evidence of this,

> Of late, like forraine pastimes . . .
> Running at Quintain, May-games, generall Playes,
> By some more nice, then wise, of latter dayes,
> Have in their Standings, Lectures, Exercises,
> Beene so reprov'd, traduc'd, condemn'd for vices

Profane, and heathenish, that now few dare
Set them a foote; The Hocktide pastimes, are
Declin'd, if not diserted, so that now
All Publike merriments, I know not how,
Are question'd for their lawfulnesse; whereby
Societie grew sicke.

That the courage shown by Dover in combating the ill effect which was thus coming over the country was appreciated is shown by the enconiums bestowed upon him in the verses written in his honour, though in the style of the period they were expressed in effusive language

Dover's meeting was held at Whitsuntide each year on this Hill, which stands some 750 feet above sea level, and is in the parish of Weston-sub-Edge. It commands views of typical Cotswold scenery and was well chosen for the purpose. We have two sources from which the character of the games may be gathered. One is the frontispiece to the *Annalia* itself and the other a description in the verses of Robert Griffin. The frontispiece shows us that wrestling, leaping, throwing the bar and hammer, coursing, and sword play were among the contests arranged, and also that dancing and feasting were not the least of the attractions held out for the enjoyment of the lads and lasses of the Cotswolds. Horse racing and many games which are now forgotten were also indulged in.

The general order of the games is described by Robert Griffin. After the blowing of bugles to announce the opening of the revels, horse races were run, followed by coursing of greyhounds. Griffin then describes the dancing of the nymphs and their gallants, who no doubt afterwards took part in the games of quintain, balloon, and other diversions offered. Quintain, once in great vogue, consisted of tilting against an object so arranged that if it was not hit some unpleasant result was in store, either in the form of a dip into a tub of water, or the mark swinging round and hitting the contestant on the head or some part of the body. Balloon was a ball game, the ball

being sent from player to player by means of a piece of wood fastened to the hand and wrist. There were cudgelling, single stick, quoits, wrestling, handling the pike, and other exercises requiring skill and agility. We read

> In Cotswolds Tents, are sports of all conditions,
> The studious game at Chesse for Polititians
> To hammer plotts; and Irish for probation,
> Of each mans vertue.

Chess, I believe, is still played by politicians. Irish was a form of backgammon.

Prizes were given with lavish hand and it is said that as many as 500 were distributed by Dover at one meeting, so that for months after the games were over his favours were worn.

It is evident from many of the verses that Dover's interest was one of reviving former meetings and not establishing a new one. The fact that James I, through the friendly help of Endymion Porter, gave his sanction for this, fixes the period, and it was probably soon after the beginning of his reign. Dover is credited with having given the games his personal direction for nearly 40 years. After his death they seem to have been discontinued, no doubt owing to the disturbed state of the country; they were revived again in the reign of Charles II, and continued more or less successfully until the middle of the last century, when they had become an intolerable nuisance to the district. By an Act passed in 1850 inclosing the lands, their doom was sealed and the last meeting was held in 1851. It is said that some 30,000 persons attended.

The verses are prefaced by a letter written by Mat Walbancke who speaks of the "flying papers" of many noble poets having come so opportunely to his hands and there are over 30 poems and anagrams in honour of Dover. Among the writers are Michael Drayton, Ben Jonson, William Basse, Shakerly Marmion, and Thomas Heywood,

and it is very clear from the references to Dover that he was held in high regard. It is interesting to consider the circumstances under which the various verses were written. Were they spontaneous or sought for by Dover himself, or by his publisher Walbancke? Were they all produced at about the same time or were they annual contributions for reading at the Whitsun meetings themselves? I have not seen any such suggestions made before and though the last may not be accepted it is a pleasant one to think of as a solution. Dr. Grosart in the introduction to the reprint[1] edited by him gives reasons for supposing that the poems were written at various dates and suggests that one of them was an early as 1600. Drayton's death in 1631 shows that his lines were written before the publication of the *Annalia* in 1636. So there is at any rate proof that some of the pieces were composed at distinct intervals.

The various modes of address prefixed to the poems offer examples of the manners of the time. Thus Drayton speaks of "My noble friend Mr. Robert Dover on his brave annuall Assemblies upon Cotswold; and Ben Jonson sends his lines "To my joviall good freind Mr. Robert Dover on his great instauration of his hunting and dauncing at Cotswold." The meetings are spoken of as "heroic," "brave Cotswold solemnities," and "the harmonious concourse of muses." One of the most flattering addresses is that of Nicholas Wallington:

> To the great inventor and champion of the English Olympicks, Pythycks, Nemicks, Isthmicks, the great Architect, and Ingineere of the Famous, and admirable Portable Fabricke of Dover Castle, her ordnance, and artillery, a true voice of himselfe, his games, mirth, fortification.

[1] 1877.

and William Cole writes his lines

> To the Darling of the Muses, and Genius of Cotswold, his honored brother Mr. Robert Dover.

Much could be said about Robert Dover, his games, and the many bibliographical points connected with the *Annalia*. Those of our members who wish for further information are referred to the papers of Mr. Edmund Gosse,[1] Sir Francis Hyett,[2] the Dean of Winchester,[3] Mr. Croker,[4] Dr. Grosart,[5] and to the *Annalia* itself.

Whether it can be said of Dover as written by Thomas Heywood that

> Thy name and fame shall Hercules outlast

may be open to doubt, but our Society has at any rate paid tribute to his efforts to sustain the national love of sports which for generations has made England famous, and helped in no small measure to the success with which her men have carried on the battle of life under all conditions.

An evening meeting of the Society was held in the Grammar School, when the President, Sir Charles Oman, M.P., read his presidential address.[6]

The Chairman, Mr. J. E. Pritchard, proposed a warm vote of thanks to the President for the address, which he said provided a good deal to ponder over, and he hoped it would be printed in full in the *Transactions*. Mr. Roland Austin seconded this and referred to the remarks of the President as to the cost of printing. He pointed out how

1 *Cornhill Magazine* (1877), xxxvii, 710-20, reprinted in *Seventeenth Century Studies* (1883), pp. 91-110.

2 *Transactions*, xiii, 103-17.

3 *Cornhill Magazine* (1903), N.S. xv, 402-10.

4 *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* (1869), xxv, 113-19.

5 Reprint of *Annalia Dubrensia*, 1877, with a valuable introduction. Fifty-two copies only were printed, and at the end of the list of subscribers it is stated that "the two additional to the usual number have been made up from the spare sheets for two local friends who have greatly interested themselves in the work." The first of these two copies was purchased for the Gloucester Public Library and it was found that one "local" friend had not even cut the leaves!

6 Printed pp. 55-70.

this affected the publication of original work, and that the excessive prices charged for books prevented their purchase by those to whom they were most necessary, mentioning in particular the old and present charges for record publications, reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and the inventories of the Ancient Monuments Commission.

An opportunity was taken to express the warm thanks of the Society to the Headmaster of the Grammar School, Mr. W. M. Cox, for allowing the use of the schoolroom, and also to the Vicar of Chipping Campden (Rev. G. E. Hitchcock), Mrs. Slattery, the Town Trust, and others who had combined to make the visit so agreeable and interesting.

Wednesday, 12th September.

BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL.

A long programme was arranged for the second day of the meeting and Campden was left just before 9-30 a.m. for Bourton-on-the-Hill, where Mr. C. E. Bateman, F.R.I.B.A., met the Members at the Parish Church. The history of the manor and its lords, by the Rev. David Royce, which includes an account, with plan, of the church by Mr. Guy Dawber is printed in *Transactions*, xvi, 68-92. Though the dedication of the church is ascribed to St. Lawrence the researches of the Rev. T. P. Wadley, a former member of the Society, show that this is wrong and that it was to the Blessed Virgin Mary.[1] The church has been much altered from its original structure. Mr. Dawber points out that the Norman shafts and caps of the south arcade are the only remains of the earlier building, probably of the eleventh century.

The arches over the shafts are late pointed and the north arcade and chancel late decorated. The north and

[1] The reference is to Bishop Giffard's Register (fol. 380) but the printed register issued by the Worcestershire Historical Society (1902) does not include the entry.

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south aisles are mainly Perpendicular, the north aisle showing some earlier work. The font[1] is fifteenth century.

Behind the organ are remains of fifteenth century tabernacle work. A piscina (decorated) in the jamb of the south window in the chancel has apparently been moved from the south wall. There is some stained glass[2] in the tracery of the east window of the north aisle but the surrounding lettering is imperfect and the names of the figures represented are not known.

The registers date from 1568. In a volume of church wardens' accounts for 1685-1822 is the following interesting entry[3] which shows the importance attached to such records by the Chancellor of the diocese. On the first page is written:

> " At ye Visitation, This Book of the Church Wardens Accompts was demanded and the parritor said there was never a one, At which the Chancellor was very angri and Commanded Mee to provide against the next visitation or else worse would come upon it, for said he that it was very necessary for after ages. ffor Church-wardens (Ecclearum Gardiani seu Coustodes) Are officers yearly chosen by the consent of the minister and parishioners, They are a kind of Corporation enabled by Law, to sue for anything belonging to their Church or poor of their parish. See Lambert in his pamphlet of the duty of Church-wardens
>
> magna est veritas, et prævalet:
>
> And it is very fit and necessary, that the accompts of the churchwardens be written for the pub(*lic*) view of the parishoners. What hath been Re(*ceived*) In. And what hath been Laid forth for and Towards the Church

[1] Illustrated in *Transactions*, xvi, 84.
[2] *Transactions*, xvi, 84.
[3] Transcript kindly communicated by Rev. R. Jowett Burton. The volume when seen by Mr. Burton was in private hands.

of Borton on the hil this y(*ear*) of our Redemption by our Lord an Saviour Jesus Christ MDCLXXXV:

By Me William Shory
Church-warden.

On leaving the church Mr. Bateman kindly invited Members to see his garden close by. A large dovecote, seventeenth century, is near the church.

By permission of Mrs. D'Este East the tithe barn, an excellent example of masonry laid dry was visited. Over the doorway are the initials R.P. and the date 1570, the former being those of Richard Palmer, whose daughter married Sir Nicholas Overbury and became the mother of Sir Thomas Overbury, who was poisoned in the Tower of London. Sir Nicholas and his wife are buried in the church.

Samuel Wilson Warneford, the philanthropist, was vicar of Bourton from 1810 until his death in 1855. The schools and almshouses in the village were erected and endowed by him. Among his many benefactions is the Warneford Clerical Trust of £45,000, administered for the benefit of the diocese of Gloucester.

Longborough.

This was the first visit of the Society to Longborough and here the Vicar, Rev. F. Kennen, gave a most interesting account of the church, though pleading he knew little of it! It is to be hoped that his interest in its history will lead him to print the parochial history of Longborough. He has very kindly contributed the following notes for our report of the visit.

Longborough Church.

By Rev. F. Kennen.

The church is dedicated to S. James. Early fourteenth century documents show the parish of Langebergh (Longborough) as in the diocese of Worcester, and the patronage

as belonging to the Abbot and Convent of Hailes. In 1325 the church of "Langebergh" was appropriated to the said Abbot and Convent by an act and deed of Thomas Cobham, then Bishop of Worcester.[1] The plan of this ancient church is chancel, nave, transepts, tower and belfry at west end, porch to south door, and choir and clergy vestries on north side of chancel. Portions of Norman work are found in the north and south doorways, and the arch over the organ on the north side of the chancel. The south doorway consists of semi-circular arch with good deep mouldings, supported by rounded plain shafts, with carved capitals.

The porch to this doorway is Early English, with wide-pointed arch, over which is a niche empty, probably intended for a figure of the patron saint. In the roof are the ancient rafters, once plastered over, but now cleared. On the right-hand jamb of the porch is an old scratch

[1] Previous to the appropriation by Hailes a dispensation was granted (in 1291) to the rector of Longborough to let his church for three years to the abbot and convent of Hailes while he is studying, and a licence given to the abbey to receive the profits of the church. (Register of Godfrey Giffard, fol. 336 d. Worc. Hist. Society, 1902, vol. ii, p. 392).

In 1323 the advowson was granted to Hugh le Despenser, earl of Winchester, and his heirs (Patent Rolls, Edward II, vol. iv, p. 290) and the following year (27 June, 1324) a licence issued for the alienation in mortmain by Despenser to the abbot and convent of Hayles (Patent Rolls, *ib.*, p. 482).

Confirmation of the appropriation, dated 30 September, 1325, is entered in the *Liber Albus* (fol. cxxiv.d) of the priory of Worcester. (Worcestershire Historical Society, 1919, p. 81).

There are several other entries in the *Liber Albus* (W.H.S., p. 81) relating to the appropriation. On 9 September, 1325, the prior and convent of Worcester requested the abbot of Dore and the prior of Abergavenny to decide the amount of the indemnity to be paid them by the Cistercian monastery of Hailes on the appropriation of the church of Longborough (fol. cxxiv), and this was fixed at twenty shillings annually (fol. cxxv).

On 29 September, the convent of Hailes accepted the decision and paid the twenty shillings, and the prior acknowledged the receipt on 1st October (fol. cxxv.d). In the abstracts printed by the W.H.S. the reference to the abbot of Dore and prior of Abergavenny is given as concerning the church of *Longdon*, but this is obviously a slip for Longborough, which the Rev. R. A. Wilson, Hon. Secretary of the W.H.S., and Canon J. M. Wilson, have kindly verified. Longdon was appropriated by Westminster, and there are entries dated 10 November ? 1331, 20 January and 20 October, 1334, in *Liber Albus* (W.H.S., pp. 87 and 92) confirming this.—Ed.

dial in good evidence, and numerous mason's marks are distinct. The tower, of good height and proportion, is Early English with decorated upper portion, and holds some very fine gargoyles. There are six bells.

The font[1] near the south west door is a very fine specimen of fourteenth century perpendicular design with elaborate carving. At the time of the restoration of the church in 1885 the interior walls were cleared of plaster, and the stonework well and carefully pointed, whilst the decorated windows were filled with good modern stained glass. The present Early English chancel-arch is quite modern, and replaced a Norman arch which was removed and now spans the organ. The chancel has a new roof, but the walls, windows, splayed doorway on south side, piscina, aumbrey, and east window are original work. The east window of two lights is small but with charming tracery in the upper portion, and contains two medallion-like pieces of Flemish glass. The south transept is doubtless the most arresting part of this very interesting church, for whilst it contains the well-preserved seventeenth century monument[2] of the Leigh family, hence commonly called the Leigh aisle or chapel, its architectural features include a string-course with billet ornament, a large Decorated south window and smaller ones east and west, and a walled-in window on the east, having three pedestalled niches, probably forming an altar reredos. There is a good woodwork roof but there are stones and marks which suggest a vaulted roof of former days. The chief interest, however, centres in a recumbent stone effigy[3] of an unknown knight in armour, with a coronet round his helmet. The character of the armour gives it a date about 1325. It belongs to a good period of art, when plate armour was beginning to come in. It rests

[1] Illustrated in *Transactions*, xxxix, 67. Ed.
[2] Sir William Leigh and family. Described in *Transactions*, xxxiv, 156-160.
[3] Described in *Transactions*, xxxiv, 154-6.

upon a base of stone-work, about four feet high, decorated with a kind of wall-screen work of crocheted canopies and pinnacles. The historic associations which existed between Richard, Count of Cornwall, Hailes Abbey, and Langebergh parish church, may eventually be found to give us the key to this monument, upon which there is no inscription, nor any record of which can be found in county history. In the same aisle is a small box with glazed door, in which is kept a set of Jacobean communion vessels, consisting of flagon, chalice and paten in pewter.[1] These were discovered (in 1902) buried in the churchyard whilst a grave was being dug, and the reason for their burial is a matter of conjecture.

The north transept is modern and not beautiful. It is known as the Sezincote aisle and was added when a small church at Sezincote was demolished about 1712.[2] The structure follows the lines of the Perpendicular style, but in an unattractive manner. It is on a higher level than that of the church proper, from which it is shut off by a low stone wall, the reason for the higher floor level being that it is built over the burial vaults of earlier owners and occupiers of Sezincote. Around the base of the pulpit are a number of ancient, small tiles, red in colour, with various patterns upon them.

The chief features of the exterior are the fourteenth century buttresses, an incised slab of a priest's grave, a well-carved figure head, probably an old corbel, built into the south wall of the vestry, and not least interesting and beautiful a square sanctus bell-turret of fourteenth century stone-work, consisting of four rounded shafts bearing a pinnacled canopy, and decorated with lion and figure heads in bold outline.[3]

[1] Dated by Mr. Wilfred Cripps as 1665-70, and illustrated in *Church plate of Gloucestershire*, p. 168. Ed.

[2] Sezincote was formerly a separate area. Ed.

[3] Rev. F. Kennen hopes that anyone interested in visiting the church will give him the pleasure of meeting them and discussing the above notes. Ed.

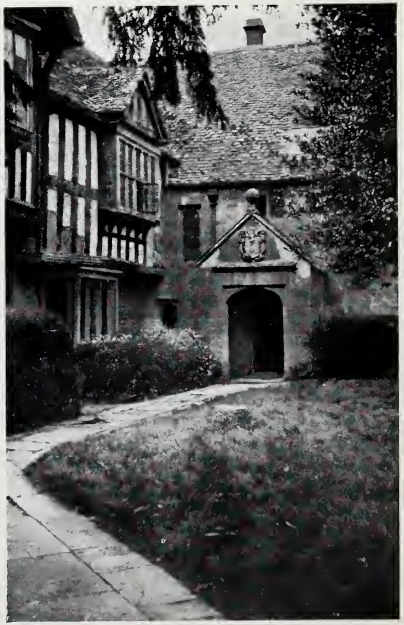
Moreton-in-Marsh.

Lunch was taken at the White Hart Hotel, where tradition states that Charles I slept on the night of the 2nd July, 1644, though a sight of the supposed room was not convincing. Before rejoining the motors the members visited the village hospital to see the chair, cushion, and footstool, used by Charles I at his trial. These were formerly in the possession of Lady Fane, of Little Compton, a direct descendant of Bishop Juxon, and were acquired and presented to the hospital by Mr. Sands Cox.

Rollright Stones.

The next stopping place was at the Rollright Stones, an ancient stone circle in Oxfordshire, just beyond the Gloucestershire border. The Rev. Guernsey W. Webb, who has known the circle for many years, was present and gave his explanation of its meaning and use, and the legends associated with the stones. The stones are insignificant compared with those at Stonehenge, many of them being quite small, though the largest measures rather over seven feet. They number about 70. There are isolated stones in the neighbourhood of the circle, one being known as the "King Stone," while there is a group of five some quarter of a mile east called "The Whispering Knights." The diameter of the circle is 100 feet. On the occasion of the visit of the Society in 1891 Dr. A. J. Evans (afterwards *Sir*), then Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, gave an address[1] in which he suggested that the stones had a special connexion with the long barrow on the other side of the road, probably a British trackway, which ran between them. Fergusson[2] expresses the opinion that the relative importance of the circle is very small.

[1] *Transactions*, xvi, 38-40.
[2] *Rude Stone Monuments*, pp. 124-6.



From photographs by Mr. C. C. Oman

LITTLE WOLFORD MANOR, WARWICKSHIRE

Facing page 41

Little Wolford.

Crossing into Warwickshire Little Wolford Manor was visited by permission of Mr Henry Warriner, of Weston Park. Before entering, the Hon. General Secretary pointed out the principal features of the house, which presents an example of the changes which are constantly going on in the occupation of English Houses. Once the home of the Ingrams of Warwickshire, who were probably situated here long before the present house was built, it is now used by those of a different station in life.

The present building may be dated as about the middle of the 16th century from the fact that in one of the stained glass panels of the hall windows the date 1557 occurs. Originally the approach to the house was between two stone gate pillars and then through the present archway, evidently rebuilt, leading to the fore-court.

The porch is the first feature of interest. In its gable are the arms of Ingram, with initials

I
H A

and the date 1671 above. On the right are the windows of the Hall, and an octagonal turret in which is a wide circular stone staircase. On the gable end beyond is a sundial, dated 1618.

The interior has been altered in the process of conversion into small tenements. The hall, however, retains its original appearance—its screen with gallery, and fine fireplace and stained glass panels in the windows.

The door leading into the entrance passage is panelled and cusped, and is a good example of late Gothic. The panelling is Jacobean and the small and shallow work may be compared with the long and deeper set panels of the earlier entrance screen.

The windows display the arms of the Ingrams. The

worn staircase leading to rooms above gives evidence of long years of movement up and down. The roof of the hall is modern and the gallery has a modern balustrade. The floor timbers are original. The doorway still remains and is of interest as showing the former means of access. The arms over the fireplace are those of Ingram and Peyto. The Ingrams possessed the manor of Wolford from ancient days, and it was one John Ingram who built the house in the middle 16th century. A descendant re-married into the Peyto family and it is to him that much of the Jacobean work is due.

The hall is now used for the purpose of chapel services. On the walls are some more or less indifferent family portraits.

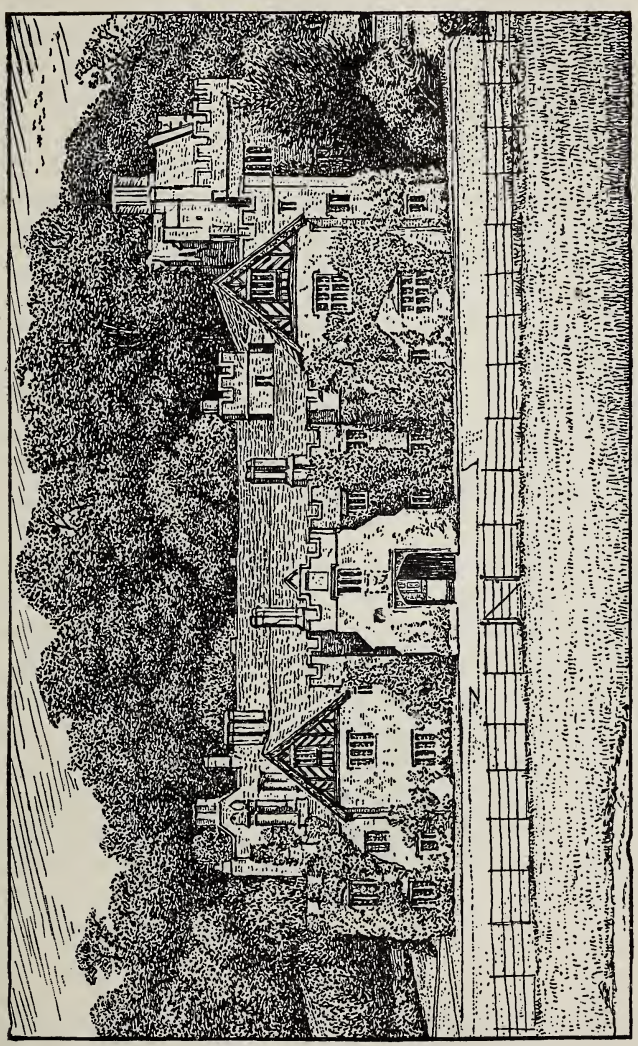
In the stonework of the village well are portions of masonry, which probably once formed part of the old manor house. They include fragments of a shield with the Ingram Arms, cusped window heads, and Jacobean carving.

On entering the hall, Mr. Warriner welcomed the Society and drew attention to a collection of early deeds relating to the manor which he had very kindly laid out for examination.

After taking tea at Shipston-on-Stour the drive was continued to Compton Wynyates, which was visited by permission of the Marquis of Northampton, who allowed entry to the house after the usual hours.

Compton Wynyates.

Compton Wynyates is remarkable in several ways. One of the finest examples of Tudor architecture in the country; the charm of the brickwork, gables, roofs and chimneys; its secluded position protected by wooded slopes protecting it from the elements and the inquisitive eyes of man; and its association with the same family for over 400 years, make it one of the most interesting houses



COMPTON WYNYATES.

in a country rich in domestic architecture. The mansion as it stands to-day is mainly the work of Sir William Compton, favourite of Henry VIII, who between 1515-1520 enlarged a plain quadrangular brick house built by an earlier Compton in the reign of Henry VII. Leland (ed. Toulmin Smith, ii, 48; v, 155) states that much of the material was brought from Fulbroke Castle, some fourteen miles away. The moat, which surrounded the house, was filled in during the seventeenth century.

The principal entrance is through a very fine stone porch, on which are the arms of Henry VIII. Opposite the porch is the entrance to the great hall, remarkable for its lofty open timber roof, brought from Fulbroke, the linen fold screen separating it from the entrance and minstrel's gallery, and the great oriel window. The chapel also contains some good screens with carving depicting the seven deadly sins as mounted knights, each being urged on by an imp.

One of the features at Compton is the lavish use of timber for ceilings, screens, panelling, door frames, and the great circular staircase of oak, with massive newel post. The cut brick chimneys present a variety of design and are comparable with those at Hampton Court.

The house was garrisoned by Royalist troops during the Civil War, and a long attic in the south wing is still known as " The Barracks " on account of the troops having been lodged there. An oak panelled room with three staircases leading from it is called the Council Chamber.

Thursday, 13th September.

BUCKLAND.

The last day of the meeting was a particularly full one, the first place visited being Buckland, where Mr. E. A. B. Barnard kindly arranged to be present to give members the advantage of his intimate knowledge of the interesting

church and rectory. His researches are embodied in the paper printed in the present volume, which may take the place of the detailed account which it is usual to give in the report of the meeting.[1]

Before entering the church Mr. Barnard mentioned that the figure of St. Michael once stood in the niche over the south doorway, and drew attention to the gargoyles surrounding the roof, and to a fourteenth century tomb in the churchyard. He stated that a sanctus bell had been found on the first stage of the tower. Assembled in the church its many very interesting features were discussed—the form of the church; its furniture, of which the tester heads in the south aisle are the only examples known in England; the east window, which Mr. Barnard dates as 1466 to 1510; the gallery with its pegs for the beaver hats of the seventeenth century; the tiles; and many other matters all of which are dealt with in the paper referred to.

A visit to Buckland Rectory had been arranged but on arrival it was found that the date had been overlooked. Through the kindness of the temporary residents some disappointment was saved though it was not possible to see the celebrated embroidered cope, or the mazer cup. These are dealt with in Mr. Barnard's paper, where he also describes the architecture of the hall and the interesting glass with its figured birds and quaint labels with inscriptions issuing from their beaks.

The President remarked that the birds depicted on the glass reminded him of a similar design at Yarnton in Oxfordshire.

Broadway.

Unfortunately for the Society, Mr. Rees Price, F.S.A., who had promised to describe the ancient parish church of Broadway, dedicated to St. Eadburgh, was unable to be

[1] A paper on Buckland church and advowson by Canon Bazeley is printed in *Transactions*, ix, 103-24, and previous visits are reported in ix, 37-8, xxiv, 66-70.

present, but Mr. Barnard again gave Members the benefit of his local knowledge. A paper on the church by Mr. Rees Price is printed in the *Transactions* of the Birmingham Archæological Society, xliv, 125-38, and he has written the following notes for the report.

The Church of St. Eadburgh in Broadway.

By Rees Price, F.S.A.

The ancient Church of St. Eadburgh in Broadway is situated in a sequestered combe of the Cotteswolds some three quarters of a mile from the main portion of the present day village, which lines the modern road running from London to Worcester through Oxford.

The Manor of Broadway was granted to the monastery of Pershore at an early date in historical times, being confirmed to the Foundation by a charter of King Eadgar of A.D. 972. Near the old church are the remains of early buildings, fishponds, and the mill, all indicating that at one time the village was situated there.

The dedication of the church to St. Eadburgh is an unusual one. The explanation is, however, simple. The lady was a daughter of Edward the Elder and granddaughter of Alfred the Great, becoming canonised. In after years the monastery of Pershore became possessed of some of her bones, which were placed in a gilded shrine in the Abbey Church. The shrine became a source of revenue to the monastery, being visited by many pilgrims on account of the miracles said to be wrought there.

The church, in the form of a cross, contains a chancel, north and south transepts extending from a central tower, and a nave with north and south aisles. There was as late as 1820 a north nave porch, as recorded by the antiquary, Dr. Prattinton, but this has disappeared, probably removed in the restoration of 1864.

The chancel is the earliest portion of the building, being

of the 12th century. The nave arcades are also of this period.

The north and south transepts and the lower portion of the central tower are of the fourteenth century, while much of the west wall of the nave and the nave aisles and possibly the upper portion of the tower are of the fifteenth century.

But in the course of time there has been considerable rebuilding, and re-roofing. The walls and the window of the north transept have been thus rebuilt, and also much of the east and west walls of the south transept.

So also with regard to the windows. Most of these as seen to-day are of late Perpendicular work; the eastern window in the north nave aisle is a modern replica, as is also the fourteenth century-style window in the north transept. The western window in the south wall of the chancel is modern pseudo-gothic. In this wall, externally, can be seen the outlines of the original lancet windows, blocked up. The north chancel wall shows a blocked up early doorway.

It would seem that in the fifteenth century the nave aisles were taken down, as also much of the west wall of the nave, and reinstated in the style of the period. There has been re-roofing at various times as is indicated by the lines of the weather-moulds; and in the case of the south transept, by the pitch of the kneelers and apex stone at the south end. Until 1864 the roof of the nave was of lead, but owing to decay this was then removed and replaced by heavy stone slatts. The added weight, together with weather stress, has caused a gradual outward spread of the nave pillars. At the reparation of 1916 it was deemed desirable to lessen this stress by two heavy cambered beams tied to the wall-plates, and supported by brackets resting on corbels said to have been obtained from Pershore Abbey.

The lines of the cut-away weatherstones seen over the

western arch of the tower in the interior indicate an earlier nave roof, probably of the fourteenth century period. The present interior roof of the nave was put up in the fifteenth century when the upper portion of the tower was rebuilt or built, the arches across the aisles being inserted to strengthen the structure.

Coming to the interior, the nave, of twelfth century work, originally consisted of four bays extending up to the chancel. The bases of the four tower piers were built round the easternmost bay in the fourteenth century; at the same time the transepts were erected. The nave arches were taken down and the pillars finished off with the present capitals. The variation in the carving of the capitals of the nave columns should be noted. The bases of the columns were originally square, but in the restoration of 1864 these were rounded, for reasons not indicated. The church had then been de-parochialised for approaching twenty years.

The barrel-roof of the nave is quite interesting, each rafter being trussed with arch-shaped ribs; the wall plate is moulded and carved with *pateræ*, and considerable traces of surface colouring remain.

The effective stone groined roof of the tower should be noted, as also the charming two-light cusped window in the north wall.

The blocked up access to the rood screen is visible on the north-east pier of the tower. Access to the screen was obtained by the stairway to the tower entered from a door in the north transept.

Dr. Prattinton tells us something of the appearance of the church as he saw it on his visits to Broadway, 1816-1820.

The nave then contained three galleries, the western and south galleries entered from narrow doorways in the south wall of the nave (now blocked up). There was also a north aisle gallery, entered from the eastern window of that

aisle, the filling of which must have been removed for that purpose.

There was another gallery in the north transept with an entrance from the east wall, still to be seen (blocked up).

These galleries were all cleared out in the restoration of 1864.

The fillings of stone in the nave pillars where the beams had been taken out are quite visible. At the same time the nave floor was laid with red quarries; the old paving stones and the many memorials to the Sheldon and Savage families and others were thrown out and broken up.

It would seem that at this date (1864) the rood screen was taken down and cut up and placed in the present positions. The old pews with their carving were also remodelled and set up as we see them to-day.

The chancel was not renovated till 1892, when the seventeenth century square pews were cleared out and the sanctuary and seating in the chancel were arranged as we see them at present.

There is some fifteenth century stained glass in the east window of the chancel and in the west window of the nave. Other windows contain fragments. Habington in his "Notes for a Survey of Worcestershire" made in the early seventeenth century records the existence of much more stained glass.

The destruction of the Sheldon and other memorials has already been mentioned. Those that exist to-day are mostly modern, though in the chancel there is an early seventeenth century wall memorial to a Savage, and a floor coffin-shaped stone slab to a daughter of William Sheldon, also of early seventeenth century date.

On the east wall of the chancel is a brass (in three portions) to Anthony Daston, dated 1572, put up by his widow. She was a daughter of William Sheldon of Beoley, co. Worcester, and lived at Broadway on her husband's and her own estate till 1619. The brass is a palimpsest, and probably of Flemish origin.

Amongst things to be noted are the Laudian rails to the sanctuary, the Jacobean communion table (somewhat renovated) and the small (restored) oaken pulpit.

There were bells in the tower previous to the Reformation. To-day the inscriptions indicate that they are of no great antiquity, the earliest being 1608. When Prattinton saw the bells in 1820 there was one of ancient origin which bore the inscription:

Beata Trinitate
Sacra facta erat
Haec campana

But this was recast in 1828 by John Rudhall of Gloucester and now bears that date.

With regard to the registers the earliest date in point of time is the 4th May, 1539, when the entry is a marriage; the first record of a burial is the 8th of the same month in the same year. The first baptism is in the year 1541.

In this first register is an interesting and trenchant criticism of King Henry VIII in relation to his suppression of the monasteries, which was a severe blow to Broadway. The criticism was written on some blank pages, I think, by a Vicar of the early eighteenth century, who felt acutely the miserable stipend of the Vicariate, consequent on the action of Henry VIII.

Finally, the church plate must be briefly mentioned. It consists of a chalice, paten, flagon and alms dish—all of the large eighteenth century style and bearing the hallmark of London and the date letter of 1729. The letters I.H.S. surrounded by a glory are engraved on the four pieces, with the date, 1730, in the case of the flagon and alms dish, and the date 1731 on the chalice and paten. There are records of earlier chalices, but these have disappeared.

The reparations of 1864 and 1890 have already been noted. There was a conservative reparation in 1916-17,

when the walls and roofs, including that of the tower, and the drainage of the buildings were put in good condition.

Before leaving for Campden, where lunch had been arranged, the President took the opportunity of thanking Mr. Barnard for giving them so much of his time and for the trouble he had taken to make the meeting so successful.

Stanton.

The church of St. Michael has been much altered from its original form. A Norman church, of which there are only slight remains, was built here in the twelfth century by Winchcombe Abbey. The chancel was rebuilt in the thirteenth century and in the fifteenth the nave was enlarged, a south aisle with porch and parvise built, and the tower added. The church has been restored by Sir Arthur Blomfield. Inserted in the south wall is a carved roundel, formerly in the roof of the south aisle, representing an heraldic bird with inscription reading

Mauricius Wrabury, Loyer

The word "loyer," indicates *rentier*, a land-holder or person of property.

In the south aisle are a few worn fifteenth century tiles on which devices and coats of arms (Despenser) can still be traced. Some years since a small pulpit, dated by Dr. Cox as iourteenth century, was found inside the present pulpit (17th cent.). There are a few fragments of old glass in the east window of the chancel.

Stanton Court,[1] of Jacobean date, was closed, but by permission of Sir Philip Stott Members were allowed to view the exterior. The manor has been the possession of several families, the Dolmans, Izods, and Wynniatts among them. The main part of the Court is attributed to the Izods, a name known in this district for centuries.

[1] Described in *Country Life*, 25 November, 1911.

(A milk cart bearing the name was noticed in Campden High Street one morning of the meeting !)

In the village are some interesting examples of domestic architecture, particularly Warren House, built in the sixteenth century by Thomas Warren, of Snowshill. His initials, with the date 1577, are cut over the doorway. It contains a fine plaster ceiling with the arms of the Warrens.

Stanway.

Stanway House, visited by permission of the Earl of Wemyss, was the last stopping place arranged on the programme. One of the chief features is the gatehouse, designed by Inigo Jones, opening on to a court yard 110 feet by 55 feet, on the right of which the front of the house extends and on the left a wall which shuts off the churchyard. The remaining side is also enclosed by a wall in which there is an archway leading to the stables. The design of the house is attributed to Inigo Jones. The great oriel of the hall, divided by mullions and transoms into some sixty divisions, is the most striking part of the front. The house is illustrated in Atkyns (1712), p. 684.

The Stanway lands belonged to Tewkesbury Abbey until the Dissolution, when they passed to William Tracy of Toddington, and from him they have descended in male and female lines to the present owner. The scallop of the Tracy shield is in evidence over the gateways. There was a monastic cell in Norman times which was later converted into a country seat for the Abbot of Tewkesbury. This was rebuilt by Abbot Richard Cheltenham in the reign of Henry VII and is mentioned by Leland (ed. Toulmin Smith, ii, 53) as a " fayre mannour place." The present house was built early in the seventeenth century by Sir Paul Tracy. Earlier visits to Stanway are reported in *Transactions*, xxiii, 21-25.[1]

[1] Illustrated accounts of the House are printed in *Country Life*, 1 July, 1899 and 25 November, 1916. The second contains an excellent photograph of the tithe barn.

Tea was taken in the ancient tithe barn, built about 1600, which is now used for local purposes. It has low side walls and an immense roof, the timbers being of great size and strength. The barn measures 95 feet long, 29 feet wide, and 38 feet to the apex of the roof. The side doorway is evidently an insertion, as it is of Early English date.

Before Members separated for their various destinations thanks were expressed to Mr. J. J. Simpson, the meeting secretary, for the trouble he had taken, under somewhat discouraging circumstances, in arranging the details of the programme, for which double work had been involved owing to the postponement of the July meeting. The pleasure of the three days was increased by the presence throughout of the President.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

By Sir Charles Oman, M.P., K.B.E., F.S.A.

Read at Chipping Campden, 11th September, 1923.

It is now fourteen years since I last had the honour and privilege of addressing you in the capacity of President. That after such a long space you should again have been good enough to place me in your chair, I take to be the highest of compliments to an old and loyal member of your Association. For though my attendance may have been somewhat irregular—one's time is not always one's own—my spiritual attachment to your association is very real and deep. I owe to it much increase of knowledge, and many pleasant memories. Wherefore, when your secretary announced to me that my name had been proposed for a second term of presidential office, I had no hesitation in accepting the offer: anything that I could do for the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society must be done. So I placed myself at your disposal, though July was a busy parliamentary month, and there were many engagements in the way. The chance that the meeting was postponed, owing to certain objections taken to the presence of our friends from Gloucester City, was (I fear) inconvenient to many of you. For me, I must confess in selfishness, it was a lucky turn of fate: for I am enabled to spend with you all the three days of the meeting in September, which would certainly not have been the case in July. Perhaps there may be other members to whom the " Gloucester scare " was a blessing in disguise; but I am sorry to think that there are others who would have been present with you in Campden if the month had not been thus changed. That the annual

gathering should have been postponed altogether would have been disastrous: I am quite sure that the Council did right in making the shift, which I fear has entailed much trouble for our excellent secretaries. May their toils be counted unto them for righteousness.

The last time that I sat in the presidential chair was in 1909, when our summer outing took us to a region not very remote from our present sphere of activity—Evesham being the selected centre. To many of you 1909 must seem a long way off—all our perspective of time has been altered by the five years of the Great War,—which in some aspects seemed at its end to have passed with extraordinary quickness—but in other aspects to have been almost interminable. But I remember very well all the details of that Evesham meeting—it was a time before the motor-coach had come in, and we trusted ourselves to horse-power, which restricted the limits of our daily wanderings to what seems now a very small circumference. If I remember rightly, it was only in 1914 that the charabanc appeared, to take us round the Warwickshire country in the last summer before the war. Of those who sat on our Council then, or guided our excursions, how many pleasant and familiar faces are missing? Fortunately there are still some with us—I remember well how Mr. Barnard took us round the battlefield of Evesham, and Mr. Pritchard read us a paper. Most of all do I remember the one most ludicrous incident that ever happened to the Society. The survivors will recall how we turned aside to look at some newly discovered mediæval frescoes in a very small church, and how when we reached it the vicar was aghast to find that his sexton, having been directed to see that everything was bright and clean for the Society's visit, had been smitten with the unhappy inspiration of white-washing over the frescoes—" because they made the wall look so dirty and patchy." I omit, of design, the name of that unlucky place of worship.

This year we are called to a region somewhat south of Evesham, in the midst of that curious prong or appendix which Gloucestershire thrusts up between Worcestershire and Warwickshire—to the occasional discomfort of those who have to go long journeys to our shire town on Sessional or County Council business. Most of all, I think, does this eccentric boundary harass my good friend Mr. Davies, the member for the Cirencester division, whose spheres of activity at election time are extensive in the extreme—he looks on Wiltshire one day, and on Stratford, just across the Avon, on the next. I suspect that there are other members of the Society beside myself who know too little of extreme north-eastern Gloucestershire, and have much to learn of its antiquities. I am ashamed that I must confess that I never visited Campden before this day, and that all our projected excursions will be through country hitherto unknown—save indeed the Broadway-Stanway district, with which I am well acquainted.

May I implore any of you who are struck by the strange position of the county boundaries in this direction, to look up the valuable paper[1] which Mr. Taylor wrote for the *Transactions* in 1909, to explain how Gloucester and Worcester came to have these casual *enclaves* and projections upon their meeting place. It was certainly not owing to any natural physical division of the terrain, but to local, personal, and political conveniences being consulted to the entire neglect of geography. It was from Mr. Taylor's paper that I first learnt of the curious fact that there had been in the 10th century a "Winchcombeshire," and that one of the offences attributed to the notorious Edric Streona, the unworthy favourite of Ethelred the Unready, was that he had abolished Winchcombeshire and cut it away in bits. Apparently then there is a lost Cotswold county, on whose boundaries we can only speculate: but undoubtedly its abolition must have had something to do

[1] The Northern Boundary of Gloucestershire, *Transactions*, xxxii, 109-39.

with our present abnormal frontiers—the strange Worcestershire *enclave* of Blockley Jurisdiction, and our own queer northern extension to Welford and Clifford Chambers. Perhaps we may be lucky enough to get some further light on these county boundaries in the next few days, from those whose lot is permanently cast among them.

As often happens, the most interesting item of our tour is to be a trespass beyond our own limits, to see the remotely placed but wonderfully beautiful house of Compton Winyates—which is pictured in every book of English Architecture, but is so comparatively seldom visited. Not that I wish to undervalue the interest of Campden itself, which would alone justify our excursion to these regions. But there remains only the fragments of Sir Baptist Hicks' great manor, which was so cruelly devastated only a generation after it had been built, while Compton Winyates escaped all the storms of the Civil War. If the great house of Campden had survived intact, it might well have merited the name of the "Campden Wonder,"—a phrase unhappily reserved (as most of you know) for that strange miscarriage of justice in the reign of Charles II which has served as the excuse for many pamphlets and at least one stage-play.

A president whose activities are about equally divided between Oxford and Westminster has, naturally, not such a close knowledge of what is going on in the way of local antiquarian research in Gloucestershire as might be desired. Your treasurer's and secretary's reports will give you a far better account of the archæological history of our county during the last twelve months, than I can hope to supply. I presume, therefore, that when you elected me to hold this chair for the second time, you were expecting rather that I should speak on more general topics. There are, I need hardly say, plenty of them forthcoming.

The first and perhaps the most important of them is the attitude of the State towards historical monuments, of

which we have been hearing somewhat in Parliament of late. I was one of those who raised the question of the danger to our great megalithic monument at Avebury, this summer. As some of you know, the negociations for "broadcasting" between the Postmaster-General and the Marconi Company, ended in the selection of Avebury as one of the chief central stations of England. There is so much land in Wiltshire—and elsewhere in Wessex—that it seemed irrational that the neighbourhood of this prehistoric monument should be selected, rather than any other place, for the establishment of what is evidently to be a large and busy settlement of electricians. I do not suppose that they actually intended to put their biggest pole in the middle of the Avebury stones, but it was very likely that they would encroach quite near with their new buildings, and spoil the general effect of the stone circles. That this is no vain fear is shown by what happened at Stonehenge, where the lonely majesty of the bare downs used to give a proper setting to our oldest and plainest monument. But now Stonehenge, wired in for the protection of the actual megaliths, has quite close to it all manner of unsightly new erections. This vandalism was perpetrated during the war, and at that time military necessity, very properly, overrode all other considerations. But now that we are back in what ought to be normal times, no excuse can be made for spoiling natural monuments by inappropriate surroundings. It turns out on enquiry that when a government department wants to seize on a site for some new enterprise, it is not compelled to enquire first of the Committee for the Protection of Ancient Monuments whether there is any objection from historical and archæological points of view. We raised in Parliament the plea that some such consultation ought to take place before anything is started, and I think that we are likely to carry our point. As to Avebury, I had last week a reply from the Postmaster-General that the

proposed Marconi station there was probably to be dropped altogether. This is satisfactory for the one instance, but does not provide for general protection. It is still a sad thing that although many important archæological sites have been scheduled, other are entirely at the mercy of Vandals, whether government departments or private persons. Some of you will have noted with sorrow the gradual disappearance under blasting operation of all the prehistoric camps on Penmaenmawr, which promises to end in their complete destruction before this generation is extinct—the quarry owners are ruthless. But Vandalism on a smaller scale is still going on in almost every English town. We at Oxford are supposed to be rather more enlightened than the citizens of certain Northern centres of population as regards archæology. But we have just permitted the destruction of one of the last three surviving Elizabethan three-gabled houses in our second most important street. I know not whether the rococco building that is rising on its foundation is to serve as additional premises for the grocer on one side or for the hotel on the other. I suspect that Bristol could quote us several modern parallel instances, for whenever I visit that city I look in vain for certain 16th century houses that I well remember in my youth.

The remedy is hard to find, when the house is not one of paramount historical interest—but even that did not save Crosby Hall in late Victorian days. There is, I fear, no doubt that the tall modern structure which replaces the old gabled house commands a higher rent. And can the private owner be requested to forego the profit which he makes by the substitution? If he is asked to do so, who is to pay the compensation which he will, not unreasonably, demand? Certainly not our Corporations, whose rates are already so heavy that they would scout any proposal to spend money for the purely negative aid of keeping an ancient building in its place. And equally certain is it that

Archæological Societies can not find the money, for we are an impecunious race. There remains the State, or the benevolent millionaire. But no Chancellor of the Exchequer with the unemployed (and unemployable !) and the interest on the American loan weighing upon his mind, will dream of finding any appreciable sum for the preservation of local, not national, antiquities. And the millionaire—not such a common phenomenon as is generally supposed,—does not seem to turn his mind to antiquities. When he does disgorge, it will most probably be for some brand-new hospital, library or institution which will perpetuate his own name. When he does get hold of an old building, it is generally to disfigure it, as witness Hever Castle. But in this he is no more guilty that the legitimate heirs of many an old castle and manor, who continue to pull them about, even as their Georgian ancestors did with Tudor mansions, and their Tudor ancestors with mediæval strongholds. We must confess that a Gothic chamber does not usually serve very well either for a study, a sleeping apartment, or a billiard room. And the modern man seeks comfort and convenience—even as did his 18th century or 16th century predecessors according to their lights.

In fairness to the Government I ought to add that where an ancient site *has* been scheduled, and handed over to the care of the Committee for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, and where the Board of Works has set its people to deal with the ruins, the results have been satisfactory. Dilapidation has been stopped, necessary repairs have been carried out, without any dangerous attempt at reconstruction of what has absolutely disappeared, and judicious excavation has occasionally revealed lost features which were unknown when the structure was in private (and often neglectful) hands. This I have seen for myself at the Abbeys of Melrose and Dryburgh, and a similar report is given to me by those

who have recently been at Rievaulx and Dundrennan. Wherefore credit must be given where it is due. But I am sadly afraid that the recent falling of the "Geddes Axe" on all expenses save those that can be proved absolutely necessary, may lead to the cutting down of recent activities in this protective effort.

And where it is a matter of acquiring non-scheduled sites, or buildings that stand on ground which has a high commercial value, I fear that Archæology fights a losing game alike against the ideal of comfort and the idea of monetary profit of this 20th century. All the more reason is there, then, that we of the learned societies should protect all that we can, and not surrender without resistance to the Vandals. Let it be our pride to see that we at least save something for our successors.

There is another point on which I wish to lay some stress when setting forth the disadvantages of the 20th century archæologist. I allude to the excessive, and I will boldly add the extortionate, prices both of printing and of illustration in these times. They are injurious to all forms of literature, but most of all to learned literature, written by and intended for the specialists in any line of enquiry, whether it be historical, archæological, philological, or scientific. At the present moment only works intended for the larger reading public, or for school use, can be produced in such bulk as to pay for themselves. You have only to look on your shelf for the series of any learned society's publications in which you are interested, to see what present printing prices imply in the way of making the diffusion of recondite knowledge difficult or even impossible.

Our own *Transactions* are normally far less bulky than in the golden days before 1914. I bind up two yearly volumes in one now-a-days. Yet, fortunately for us, the *Transactions* of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society have not shrunk nearly so much in size as

those of some other learned bodies. "Archæologia"—the great quarto publication of the Society of Antiquaries—has grown dreadfully intermittent, and, when it does appear, is a very thin and modest object. It is the same with the Journals of the Numismatic Society, and with several other specialized series to which I subscribe. This means that much first-rate material, profitable to the reader, which would have been published before the war can not be published now. Only the most select articles struggle into print. And the illustrations to these have to be cut down to the lowest minimum, because the price of process-blocks has gone up on a scale even steeper than that of mere printed matter.

The cause of this diminution of learned publications is that the Societies can not cope with the price now charged for printing. They are almost entirely composed of members who do not belong to the profiteer class, and from whom no serious increase of subscriptions can be levied. And if the societies can not provide money to print on the old scale, the books or articles can not appear. This ban on the dissemination of specialized knowledge we seem to own mainly to the Trades Union of the Compositors, a body of men which seems to think that it can keep up to the level of war-wages, when almost every other trade has come down to earnings that correspond to the fallen prices of commodities that now prevail. I have gone into the question in detail with three or four leading publishers, and I can not see that they are sharing to any perceptible extent in the extortionate profits of the compositors; nor is any very heavy proportion of the enhanced book-prices going into the pockets of the master printers, though the publisher thinks that they are having a much better time than himself. Now that the price of paper and other material has fallen, it is really the wages of the compositor that are preventing the production of the full proceedings of learned societies, and of the

works on recondite subjects of interest. Unfortunately we are defeated in our endeavours to press for cheap production, because the daily newspapers, which employ such a very large proportion of the compositors, will submit to anything, rather than find themselves involved in a strike. Their jealousy of each other prevents them from joining the publishers and the societies in any attempt to reduce the costs of printing, which remain about two and a half times what they were before the war. The only way out of the difficulty for the societies seems to be the desperate remedy of getting their *Transactions* printed abroad; some of them have already begun to do so. All one's national sympathies are against this : but if our Trade Unions persist in their resolve to make the production of learned periodicals almost impossible, that amounts to an attack on knowledge and research which I strongly resent. The necessity to make a practical protest grows yearly more urgent, and I foresee the time when we shall reach the end of our patience. Why should one trade perpetuate its war-profiteering gains in a time of generally falling prices ?

I can imagine the objection being made that all this depression of learning and research is but one of the innumerable consequences of the Great War—that every branch of the national energies is being enfeebled by the oppressive taxation, which is the necessary consequence of our determination to pay our debts in an honourable fashion. Why should archæologists hope to escape their share of the inconveniences that fall upon nearly every other class of citizens ? The answer that I should make to this plea is that we recognize that the national finances are terribly strained, and that we allow that the State can not support research with the subsidies that we should like to see granted. *But* it is not from the State that we are asking for consideration, but from a section of its members who are trying to retain for themselves in post-war days

abnormal advantages which they obtained under war conditions. Other bodies of people who enjoyed exceptional wages or privileges during the war have been obliged to surrender part of them, as normal conditions supervened. The civil servants are gradually losing their exaggerated bonuses and increments for example. And I fail to see why printers should be exempt from the reductions that have had to be conceded by miners, or civil servants, or any other class of citizens. We are protesting not against a general tendency, but against a particular monopoly, because we consider that that monopoly is doing harm to the whole nation. For the prosecution of research and the encouragement of learning are ends which must be kept in mind by any nation that does not wish to sink into materialism and stagnation. And no class or trade has the right to stand in the way of national culture.

I have, perhaps, enlarged overmuch on this grievance of the intellectual classes. But when I think of the many books that are unpublished, and the monographs that are unprinted, of which I have personal knowledge, all because nothing will now "pay" save novels, or school-books, or exciting personal reminiscences, I am moved to no small indignation.

It is of course a specially vexatious thing that when the opportunities for research, and for the advancement of learning, are specially promising, we have not the power to take advantage of them, for mere financial reasons. The result of the World-War has been to open many countries for archæological research which were previously almost inaccessible—such as Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine and great parts of the Balkan peninsula. But little can be done in them, because no nation, and still more no learned society, has any appreciable money to spend on such an "unpractical" end as mere historical exploration. This must be granted, exasperating though the conclusion

may be. We must be thankful, I suppose, for some few results that are uncovenanted mercies, discoveries that were made as direct results of the war. A good deal of interesting stuff was turned up in Macedonia while we were trench-making there. By a particularly vexatious chance the very valuable relics that were dug up at Amphipolis, when we held it as an outpost, were all lost—sunk in the Aegean when the ship that carried them was torpedoed by a German submarine. But other finds have survived—for example the great hoard of ancient silver coins found in a cellar that was uncovered, after two thousand years, by the great fire of Salonica. They would never have turned up if that ancient city had not been burned to the ground.

The long protracted operations in the desert in front of Gaza and Beersheba in 1917 led also to some interesting discoveries, the whole north fringe of the land of Edom, now a waste, had been thickly peopled before the Moslem arrived. And a number of sites were uncovered, which would be worth going into with energy if only funds were forthcoming. The one which provoked most curiosity was a very large Byzantine church dedicated to St. George, with handsome Mosaic pavement, which some unlearned enthusiasts—Australians I believe—identified with the spot of St. George's martyrdom—quite wrongly for he was put to death at Nicomedia. In Mesopotamia numerous prominent mounds were identified as ancient Babylonian cities, and at least one of them, "Ur of the Chaldees," the birthplace of Abraham, has been dug up since the war ended by an expedition from the British Museum, with profitable results.

The operations on the main western front in Flanders and Northern France led to such an unconscionable amount of trench-digging that it was to be expected that many hoards would turn up. But I have heard of nothing very exciting—though there was a find of old English silver

pennies in the Ypres direction, and another of 16th century dollars and fractions at Verdun. The one really important find in this direction has only just cropped up, in rebuilding the ruined central streets of Arras, in the year 1918, an immense *trouvaille* of Roman 4th century gold medallions was discovered. One of them, as I learn, for I have not seen it, was a large gold medallion of a type hitherto unknown, showing the Cæsar Constantius Chlorus entering London, with a view of the Thames and a bridge over which the emperor is riding. The inscription LOND above the town fixes the fact that it is London which is intended to be figured. It is a thousand pities that this large and beautiful piece cannot be secured for the British Museum. It is of ten times more historic value to us than to the French. But I fear that such a happy chance is impossible. There were many other large gold pieces of the early 4th Century in this Arras hoard, all valuable and interesting, but not to compare in historical importance with the coin which I have mentioned. For it is absolutely the first coin or record of any kind which has come to hand to illustrate the fact that London was in the days of the Roman empire not merely a large provincial town, but the official head of one of the great "dioceses" of the 4th century empire, in a parallel line hierarchically with Treves, Carthage, Alexandria or Antioch. While coins were known which illustrated all these cities, none such celebrating London had ever been discovered till now.

All additions to archæological knowledge caused by the war, were as I said before, "uncovenanted mercies," reached by chance and not of set purpose by research. Scientific exploration of sites in which so many of the English county Societies (our own included) were busy before 1914 is another matter. With the best wish to set to work again when war-conditions ceased, we have (like the State at large) been met by a difficulty often unsur-

mountable, viz. the combination of restricted means in our finances and terribly increased expenses owing to the rise in the price of labour. The ingenious suggestion that if the unemployed must have their dole, and if work of practical utility for them is in many places unfindable, they might be given spades to serve the archæologist, has not been found very successful. For town or county councils and other employers of 'unemployed' suspect archæology at large—there is "no money in it." While the unemployed are for the most part not resident in the regions where archæological excavation is required, and if they are, can not be trusted in the delicate work of dealing with ancient ruins, or digging where substructures underground are believed to exist. The societies have to rely on their own resources, and these are in most cases so moderate that little can be done. Still, a certain amount of important work can be reported.

Far the most interesting item of very recent archæological discovery is the great find of Roman silver plate at Traprain Law, on the Lothian estate of Earl Balfour. This was found by the diggings of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, who taking in hand what was supposed to be the comparatively modest task of uncovering a prehistoric hill-fort, ran against something wholly unexpected, the largest treasure-hoard of Roman silver plate that has ever been found in Britain, though, of course, it can not be compared for beauty or importance with the great Hildesheim or Bosco Reale treasures. But the many hundred ounces of silver-ware recovered from the ground contained articles of high artistic merit, and their juxtaposition raised problems of the greatest historical interest. The vast majority of the pieces were fragmentary; some barbarian victors had torn salvers and vases in sunder, in the most ruthless fashion, during the process of dividing the spoil. The jug with the story of Pan and Syrinx, the great platter with the head and bust of Hercules were each

half-pieces of a shattered whole. Only small articles, such as spoons, salt-cellars, and very small cups, had escaped mutilation. Yet one of these was a thing of unique importance, the first known Christian chalice, with high-relief groups representing Biblical scenes, like those which are to be seen in the Catacombs of Rome or on 4th century sarcophagi.

How did such a hoard come to be buried, and never dug up again till yesterday? Obviously a band of plunderers who had been devastating some Roman province, about the year 400 A.D. (for several coins of Honorius were found among the plate) had been pursued, and—before standing to bay—had hurriedly put their spoil under ground—it was only a foot or two below the surface. They must then have been exterminated by their pursuers, not one of them surviving to return for the treasure. But who were the plunderers, where did they get their silver, and who slew them off?

Some of the plate is decidedly of Gallo-Roman work, and from this some archæologists have guessed that the raiders must have been Saxon sea-pirates, who had been devastating Aquitaine or Armorica. But if so, why should they have buried their treasure several miles inland, on the site of a British camp? The fact that some of the silver is of Gallic make proves nothing, for Roman officials or merchants were always on the move, and a salver made at Bordeaux or Rouen might well be on the sideboard of a magistrate or burgess of York or Lincoln. And why should Saxon pirates, who had been ravaging Gaul, bury their hoard, not on the sea shore, but inland, if their flight from a pursuing fleet took them to the Firth of Forth? I should be inclined myself to suspect that the silver, whatever its original *provenance*, represented the sack by the Picts of some large British-Roman city. For a Pictish band would fly by land, and if pursued by Roman cavalry from some of the garrisons of the Roman

North, would be much more likely than Saxons to know of, and utilize for defence, the ramparts of a disused Celtic hill-fort. But this is only my private opinion; others may make different deductions.

It remains clear that excavation may be rewarded by the most important and the most unexpected prizes. Let us resume it as soon as our resources enable us to do so—even on the most modest scale. Let us remember the Bishops Cleeve find of a century ago—still the largest Roman gold find recorded in Britain, though unhappily discovered in days before learned societies existed and accurate investigation and cataloguing was possible—and let us hope that some afternoon our spades may turn up a second Traprain Law hoard. It shall be treated with the loving care that the archæologist of to-day can bestow upon it—not melted or fumbled away privately like that Cleeve treasure, of which we have only a tantalizing and casual record. Gloucestershire was perhaps the wealthiest corner of Roman Britain. Who can tell what its soil may not still cover in the way of antiquities? "I can not dig—to beg I am ashamed" said the unjust steward in the parable; unlike that worthless person, let us dig, and equally unlike him let us not be ashamed to beg—if begging means the solicitation of subscriptions for that most laudable end the use of the spade.

THE CHURCH AND RECTORY OF BUCKLAND, CO. GLOUCESTER.

By E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.

(Plates I—XX).

THE village of Buckland is set in a shallow fold of the Cotswolds, some eight miles north of Winchcombe, and close to the Worcestershire border and to Broadway on the south. It constitutes a link in that chain of fair villages that lies extended along the Cotswold littoral between Winchcombe and Quinton, and it takes its name—of which there are some twenty instances, sometimes with additions, scattered over the southern and western counties of England—from A. S. Boc-land, i.e., land granted by book or charter, and so held by a private owner.[1] Thus Boc-land stood in contradistinction to Folc-land, which was land held by testimony of people (folk), and tradition.

This Gloucestershire instance figures for the first time in a charter of St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, where it is briefly recorded that Kynred, King of the Mercians, gave to the abbey the manor of Bokeland in the time of Edburga, the abbess, that is to say in the year 709, this royal donation holding good from that time until the storm of the dissolution swept over England more than 800 years afterwards.

In connection with the first visit of the Society to Buckland, in 1884, the Rev. Canon Bazeley, M.A., read a paper entitled *Notes on Buckland Manor and Advowson from A.D. 709 to A.D. 1546.*[2] This paper, which was the

[1] W. St. C. Baddeley, *Gloucestershire Place-Names.*

[2] *Transactions*, ix, 103-124. In the same volume is printed (pp. 18-21) a paper on the church, read by the then Rector of Buckland, the Rev. Philip Norris. An account of the principal features of the church will also be found (pp. 56-7) in *Ancient Cotswold Churches*, by the late Ulric Daubeny.

result of much original research in the registers of St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, was revised for publication in the *Evesham and Four Shires Notes and Queries* (No. 183, Jan. 15 *et seq.* 1910).

The Church.

The church was probably erected, of course, under the aegis of St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, towards the end of the 13th century, when a transition was taking place from the Early English to the Decorated style of Gothic architecture. It is placed upon a gentle elevation, and like other Cotswold churches similarly placed, is dedicated to St. Michael—a dedication much favoured in this district.

In the churchyard there are two square steps and the socket of a late 14th century cross. A modern cross, made of stone fron Laverton quarry, has been placed in the socket. It bears this inscription: "This Church was restored A.D. 1885, Philip Norris, Rector. Alf. Perret, G. Hoddinott, Ch. Wardens."

In *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*[1] there is a full account of this restoration, which was commenced in 1877. In the course of this there is an extract from the report of the Architect consulted, the late Mr. F. S. Waller, to the following effect:—

"It would be difficult to convey to anyone who has not seen the building, one tithe of the interest which this singular church possesses—an interest arising, not so much from its actual architectural beauty (though of this it has much to boast) but chiefly from the fact that it had the peculiar good fortune to have been "neglected" for a long series of years, and therefore has escaped mutilation by "restoration." And later:—"It is a church which forms an almost unbroken history from the 13th to the 17th century."

To the west of the north porch is a 14th century tomb

[1] iii, 318-21.

with quatrefoils, which at one time formed part of the wall separating the churchyard from the road, and which was moved to its present position at the restoration of the church in 1885. This tomb may have been originally placed inside the church.

The church consists of a western tower, a spacious and lofty nave with north and south aisles, and a well-proportioned chancel.

The tower is mainly 14th century, its third stage with the parapet being 15th century. It has evidently been restored from time to time, and bears the mark of its restoration in the work of the 15th and 16th centuries. At the four angles beneath the parapet there are grotesque and well-carved figures of demons for gargoyles.

There is a peal of six bells cast in the foundry of the Rudhalls (1709-1792). They bear the following inscriptions:—

1. I. Bayzand, Esqr, Warden . . . 1702 . . . I. Rudhall Fecit . . .
2. The Gift of the Honovrable IAME THYNNE, Esqr, 1709.
3. Richard Smart Rector. God Save the Church and Queen, 1709.
4. Abraham RVDHALL OF GLOUCESTER. Bellfounder 1709.
5. [Crown] Peace and Good Neighbourhood, 1709. A.R. [Bell].
6. God preserve the Church. A.R. [bell]. 1709.

The chimes play every four hours. The carillon, so I am informed by Mr. T. G. Delicate, of Prestbury, is driven by a stone weight, this being one of the few instances—if not the only one—of an early type remaining in the smaller Cotswold churches.[1]

[1] There is a record of one at Prestbury, in the earliest existing Churchwarden's Accounts (1684), and mention is frequently made of it until 1825. It subsequently disappeared altogether, with the exception of the stone driving-weight which is now in a rockery in the garden at "The Cottage." Until a few years ago another instance existed at Bishops Cleeve, but that, too, appears to have vanished altogether.

On the floor of the bell chamber lies, at the present time, a small 14th century bell, bearing the following very obliterated inscription:—SANCTVS SANCTVS SANCTVS.[1] It doubtless hung originally in the Sanctus bellcote which is still one of the external features of the church. This bell, apparently, was kept in the adjacent Manor House in 1876.[2]

Two Early English quatrefoil openings situated high up in the west wall of the nave were probably inserted to give additional light, before the 16th century clerestory was added. The east and west walls of the nave both show ample indications of the high-pitch roof which preceded the clerestory. There is a priest's doorway in the north wall of the chancel. It is narrow and has crudely carved spandrels of angels' heads with outspread wings. There are widely splayed Early English lancet windows at either end of the north aisle, and most of the remainder of the window tracery is Perpendicular.

There is a doorway at the west end of the south aisle, but the church is generally entered from the Perpendicular porch, which has an external canopied niche, now empty, in the gable. Inside the porch there are ancient stone benches along the walls. There is a scratch-dial on the eastern jamb of the north doorway. Immediately inside the church, east of the inner doorway, is a large holy-water stoup. This stoup is particularly interesting, for a section has been cut into its western side, by means of which the worshipper was enabled more easily to reach the holy-water with his extended hand, and to asperse himself on entering or leaving the church, without causing delay to those who were immediately behind him.

The late 13th century arches of the nave, consisting of three bays on each side, are plain chamfered, with clustered shafts. The westernmost bay on the north side has been

[1] H. T. Ellacombe, M.A. *Church Bells of Gloucestershire*, p. 35.
[2] *Journal of the British Archæological Association* (1876), xxxii, 97.

extensively altered. At the west end of the north aisle stands a panelled font of the early 15th century.[1] At the east end of both aisles there are Early English piscinæ, evidences of side altars to which further reference is made elsewhere.

Probably the fine western gallery of oak, still retaining the wooden hat-pegs in the frames of its front panels, was erected early in the 17th century. There is, at least, evidence to show that at that period some of the seatings in the aisles, with the notable and almost unique tester-heads of carved oak in the south aisle, and the wainscoting —into which hat-pegs are also inserted—were set up, for there is a carved inscription on a panel in the north aisle which commemorates the fact that:—

THOMAS : IZARD : AND : IAMES : SOWTHORN : OF : THAYR OWN : CHARG : HAVE : GEVEN : THIS : WAINSCOT : AND : BENCHIN : TO : CHVRCH : IN : THE : YERE : OF : OVR : LORD : 1615.

It appears, from the late Mr. Waller's report already quoted, that at the restoration of the church, there was a proposal to remove this gallery, but that he left the decision to the parishioners, who resolved that it should be retained, and paid for its restoration at their own cost.

In a detailed paper on the history of Buckland church and manor-house Mr. John Robinson says[2] that, in addition to the work carried out by Sowthorn and Izard, "the south aisles and the chancel were wainscoted by John Maltbee,[3] the rector," and that "subsequently the whole of the wainscoting, the pews and the pulpit were repaired and renewed by the Lord of the Manor, James

[1] Illustrated in *Transactions*, xliv, described on p. 189.

[2] *Journal of British Archæological Association* (1876), xxxii, 440-5.

[3] From the Buckland parish registers, which commence on 14 April, 1539, it appears that, in 1606, John Maltbee lost six of his children, "ignota peste." Doubtless this was the plague, which laid a very heavy hand on the district at that period. The Maltbee children died on 6th, 7th, 9th August and 1st, 2nd and 3rd of September, respectively. Other villagers also died from the same cause.

Thynne, esq." Apparently this statement is made on the authority of Sir Robert Atkyns.[1]

In the south aisle are the doorway and the stone steps which gave access to the former rood-loft. Above, and to the south of the chancel arch, is a rectangular almery, which was associated with the rood-loft altar, of which altar itself all internal traces have now disappeared. However, it may be noted that in the external masonry of the east wall of the south aisle there are two slabs of oolite with chamfered edges, which evidently are not a part of the original structure and which may possibly have formed the mensa of this small rood-loft altar. The length of these two slabs conjoined is almost exactly the length which the rood-loft altar at its greatest extremity could have occupied in the wall of the chancel arch, that is to say 32½ inches.

In the south aisle there is also a massive parish-chest of oak, and iron-strapped. In the floor of this aisle there are a number of well-worn 15th century encaustic tiles, apparently from the Malvern Priory tilery. A few of these tiles bear the arms of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, who were lords of the manor of the adjoining parish of Childswickham. With this exception the devices, where still apparent, are floral. Until the restoration of the church was commenced the floor remained as originally laid, a fine specimen of encaustic work, but cracked and broken into hundreds of pieces. At the restoration the few tiles that remained whole were collected and placed together in their present position at the expense of the then Rector and Mrs. Norris.

With reference to the walls of the Church, Mr. Robinson, in the paper referred to above, wrote:—" The entire surface of the walls of the nave and aisles is painted in fresco, now hidden by several coats of lime-white, but portions of the painting behind the wainscoting of the

[1] *Ancient and Present State of Glocestershire* (1768) p. 160.

aisles, which have been left untouched, show a considerable amount of beauty and refinement."[1] Now, as then, there are no signs of fresco painting evident.

The timbers of the nave roof still retain their chromatic decoration. The seating consists of well-carved oak benches, the design of which is copied from that of the few 16th century benches in various parts of the church.

The chancel, which is also wainscoted, is lighted on either side by 15th century windows, whilst the present east window is later and bears above it in a panel on the outside the date 1585, followed by a monogram which may be TM.

This window contains three panels of painted glass which are said traditionally to have formed part of an earlier window of painted glass presented to the church by William Grafton, A.M., who was Rector of Buckland from 1466 to 1510.[2] Presumably these three panels which—although most interesting from several points of view, cannot be said to possess great artistic merit—represent, as their several subjects, Baptism, Holy Matrimony and Extreme Unction, three of the Seven Sacraments. As to the subject of the first panel there is a difference of opinion, for the presence of a Bishop in cope and mitre may connote the Confirmation of the Infant which, in mediæval times, followed directly upon Baptism.

The Rev. Thomas Rudge, B.D.,[3] thus describes the subject depicted in these three panels:—

1. "The ceremony of Baptism consists of six figures: a priest in episcopal habit, with a crosier, and a woman holding a child appear in the foreground; an ecclesiastic holds the book; behind is another woman with a child;

[1] *Journal B.A.A.*, xxxii, 442.

[2] Gloucester Diocesan Registry. Register of Bishop Carpenter, i, 204.

[3] *History of the County of Gloucester* (1803), i, 46. This description is also printed by Mr. John Robinson.—Ed.

another priest in a surplice has a casket or pyx in his hands.

2. "Seven figures engaged in the office of matrimony; the bridegroom, habited according to the custom of the times, with a purse at his girdle; the bride has a vesture of blue and ermine, and holds a glove; the priest is joining hands and reading the ceremony; behind are several figures, old and young, one of which holds a pair of gloves."

3. "The office of extreme unction; the same episcopally-habited person as before, with a priest attending; the dying person reclines on the foreground, and behind are four persons, one in the attitude of commanding attention."

The modern interest in this window lies in the fact that as now seen it represents, in a sense, a memorial to William Morris, the celebrated poet and artist, who made Kelmscott the centre of his activities during the last twenty-five years of his life. It was his custom earlier in his associations with this district to stay from time to time at Broadway Tower,[1] and in the course of his rambles in the Cotswolds, he early came upon Buckland, and being particularly impressed with the glass and the urgent necessity for expert attention in the matter of re-leading etc., undertook to supervise the necessary work, and to defray practically all expenses in connection therewith.[2]

In the easternmost window on the south side, which contains 15th century glass, is a shield depicting the arms of the Abbey of Gloucester, viz. Azure, a sword in pale pointing downwards, pommelled and hilted or, between two keys in saltire of the second.[3] There are also vestiges of 15th century glass in the west window on the same side. On the south wall is a monument of black and white marble to the memory of James Thynne, esquire, son of Sir

[1] His friend, Mr. Emery Walker, F.S.A., thinks that the last time William Morris was at Broadway Tower was in 1883.

[2] *Glos. Notes and Queries*, iii, 320.

[3] This coat is repeated in a window in the Rectory.

Henry Frederick Thynne, baronet, and Mary, daughter of the Lord Keeper Coventry. He died March 15th, 1708-9, aged 66. The arms of Thynne are displayed above.

On the walls of the church are inscriptions to the families of White, of Wheeler, of Foster, of Bayzand, and of Cooper. Some of these inscriptions are on small brass plates, two of which have evidently been removed to their present position from a flat stone which now forms a part of the floor of the porch.

The chancel was originally tiled in a manner similar to the nave, and beneath the floor was interred the body of William Grafton, who was Rector from 1466 to 1510. This is evidenced by his will, which I have lately been fortunate to find in the Worcester Probate Registry.[1] It is in Latin, and is dated 26 February, 1508, probate being granted on 16 September, 1510; and is a very interesting document.

Therein William Grafton, priest and Rector of Buckland, affirms his true adherence to the Catholic Church in all things, and he bequeaths his body to be buried in the middle of the chancel of Buckland church, under a stone there. To the Cathedral Church of Worcester he leaves twenty pence. To the parishioners of Buckland, for the continuance of the praise of God in their Church, he bequeaths a Pupilla Oculi,[2] and a Pye,[3] for the Divine Offices, and to the fabric of the same church there is a bequest of ten shillings in gold, whilst a sum of three shillings and fourpence is left for the maintenance of each of the three principal lights there, and also the six lesser lights are to have fourpence each for their maintenance. Three new napkins are bequeathed to the three altars.

[1] Cal. Worc. Wills (*Worc. Hist. Soc.*), i, 3 (II, f. 20). There is also a copy of this will in the Registry, op. cit. p. 81 (No. 10, 1508).

[2] Pupilla Oculi Sacerdotis, a book which was usually possessed by parish priests who were in earnest about their duties to their parishioners.

[3] The Rules called the Pye or the Directorium Sacerdotum (v. Wordsworth and Littlehales. The Old Service Books of the English Church, pp. 242-6).

The remainder of this will concerns property in Gloucester, and the Chauntrell family there.

The Rectory.

The Rectory has a small and highly interesting hall, of the 15th century. One of its principal features is the fine hammer-beam timber roof, consisting of two bays with one principal, with angels[1] holding shields. The house is said to have been rebuilt, with the exception of the hall, by William Grafton, in 1520 (*sic*). No authority, however is given for this statement, and it has already been shown, that probate of his will was granted on 16 September, 1510. Doubtless, therefore, the evidence for this statement, which, after all, is probably correct so far as Grafton himself is concerned—came from the fact that he is commemorated in the hall, where, in a charming and delicately-painted window, is the name Willm Grafton, Rector, beneath his rebus, being a graft or tree-shoot, issuing from a tun. There are depicted also, in this and the adjoining window, small birds[2] holding scrolls on which are inscribed:—

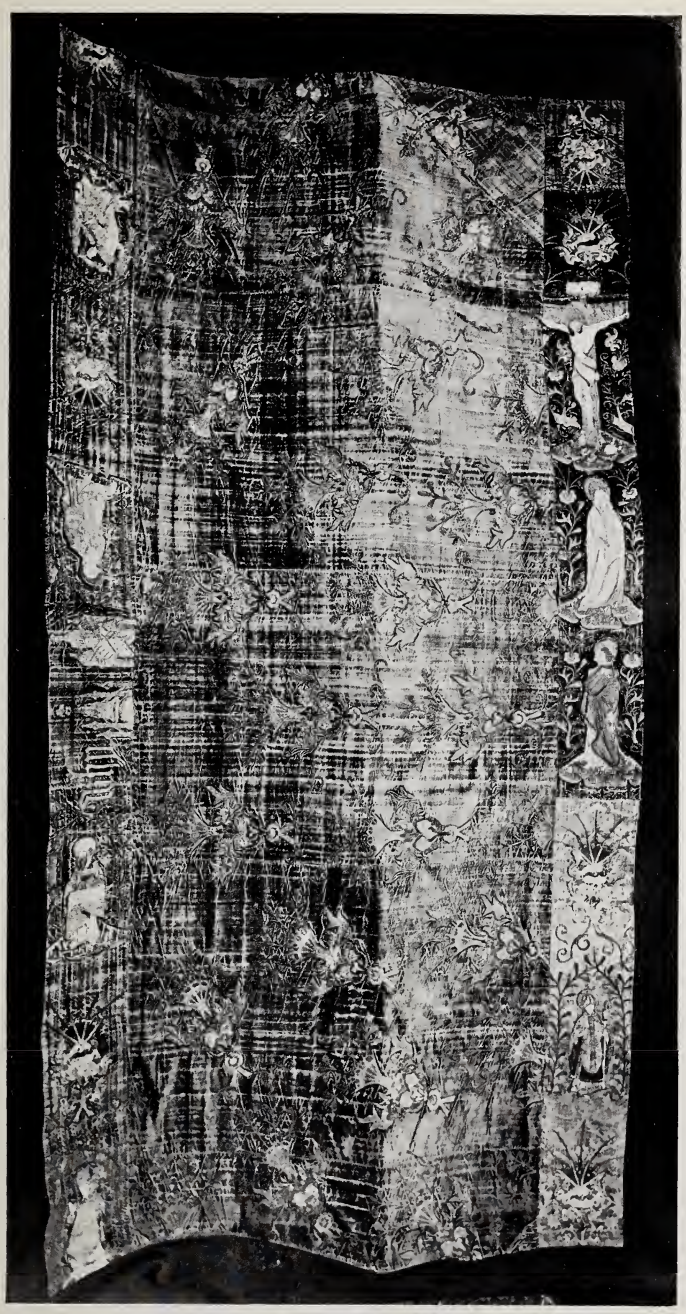
IN . NOIE . IHU. [i.e. In Nomine Jesu].

The arms of St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, are depicted as they also appear in the chancel windows in the church, to which reference has been already made. Here also is the *rose en soleil*, the badge of Edward IV (1461-1483), a combination of the two distinct badges, viz. " the blazing sun of York," and " the white rose of York."

There is a drawing of " the west side of the rectorial house at Buckland " in Lysons's *Collection of Gloucester-*

[1] When addressing this Society, on the occasion of their visit in 1884, the Rev. P. Norris suggested that these figures represented a former Rector and his wife. If they represent anybody at all it is more likely to be John Chauntrell and his wife, Margaret, from whom William Grafton apparently had inherited money and to whom he refers in his will.

[2] They are reminiscent of two windows in the nave of Yarnton Church, near Oxford, where birds are similarly employed.



Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

THE BUCKLAND FRONTAL

The numbers indicate the details shown on the following plates

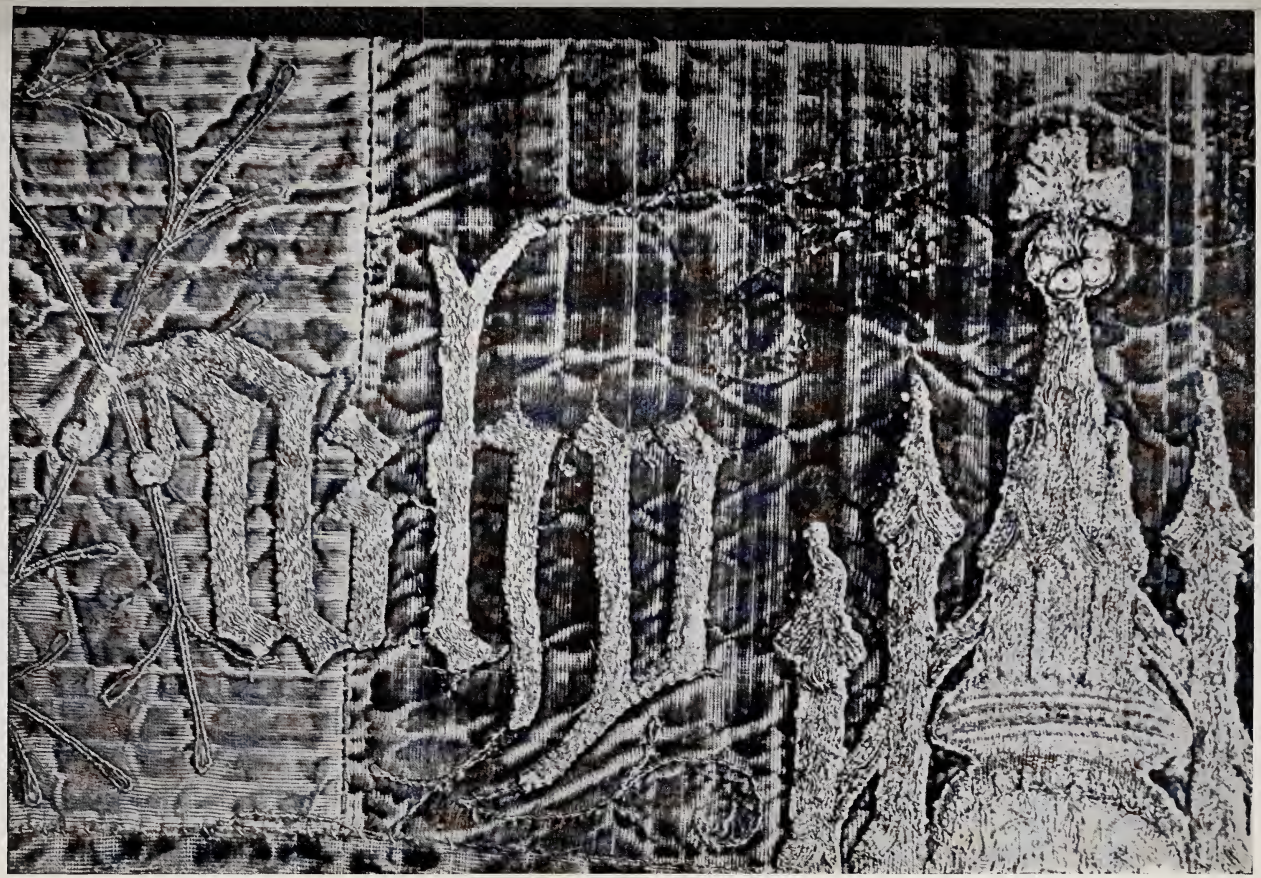
Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

THE BUCKLAND FRONTAL

(? St. George)

Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

THE BUCKLAND FRONTAL



Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

THE BUCKLAND FRONTAL

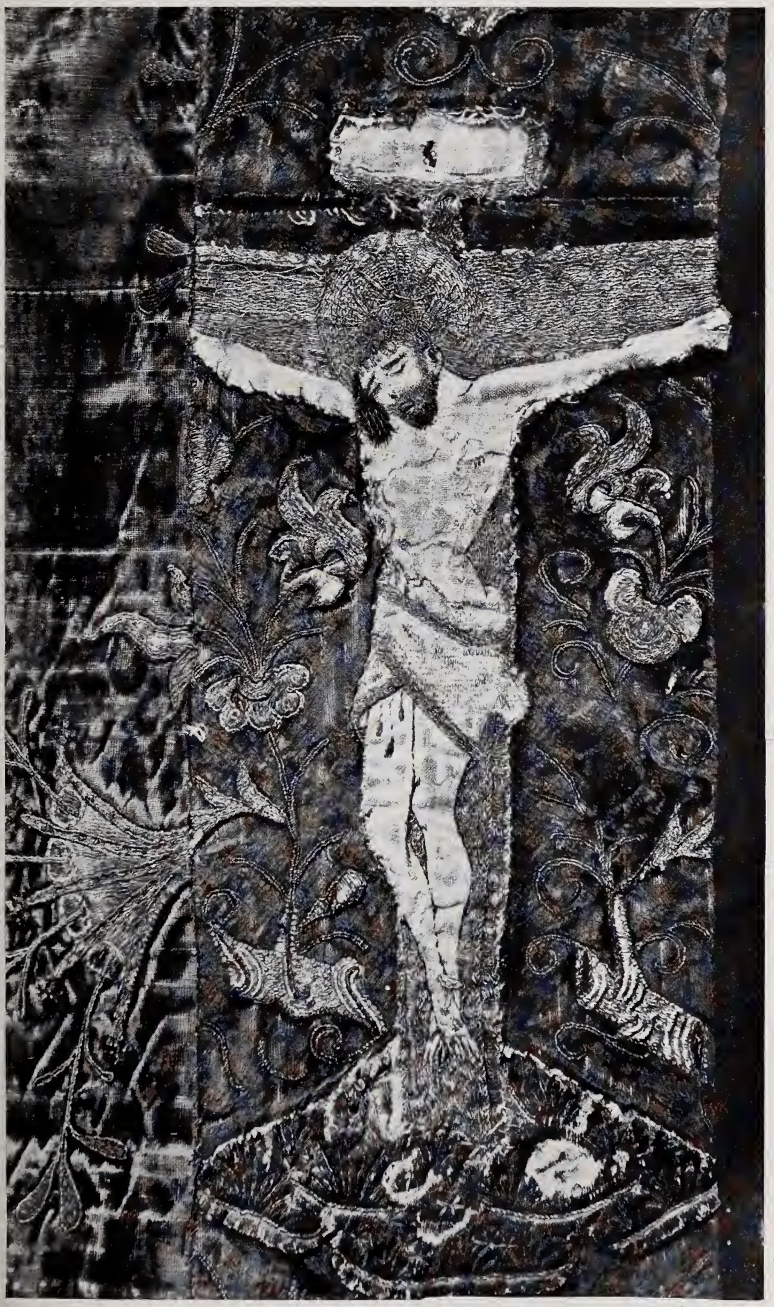
Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

THE BUCKLAND FRONTAL

Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

THE BUCKLAND FRONTAL

(A Bishop)



Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

THE BUCKLAND FRONTAL

(The Crucifixion)

Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

THE BUCKLAND FRONTAL
(St. Mary)

Sydney Pitcher Gloucester

THE BUCKLAND FRONTAL
(St. John)

Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

THE BUCKLAND FRONTAL
(Bishop with Staff)

Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

THE BUCKLAND FRONTAL

Embroidery of Groundwork)

Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

BUCKLAND CHURCH

Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

17th CENTURY FITTINGS, BUCKLAND CHURCH

Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

EAST WINDOW, BUCKLAND CHURCH

Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

MAZER BOWL, BUCKLAND

Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

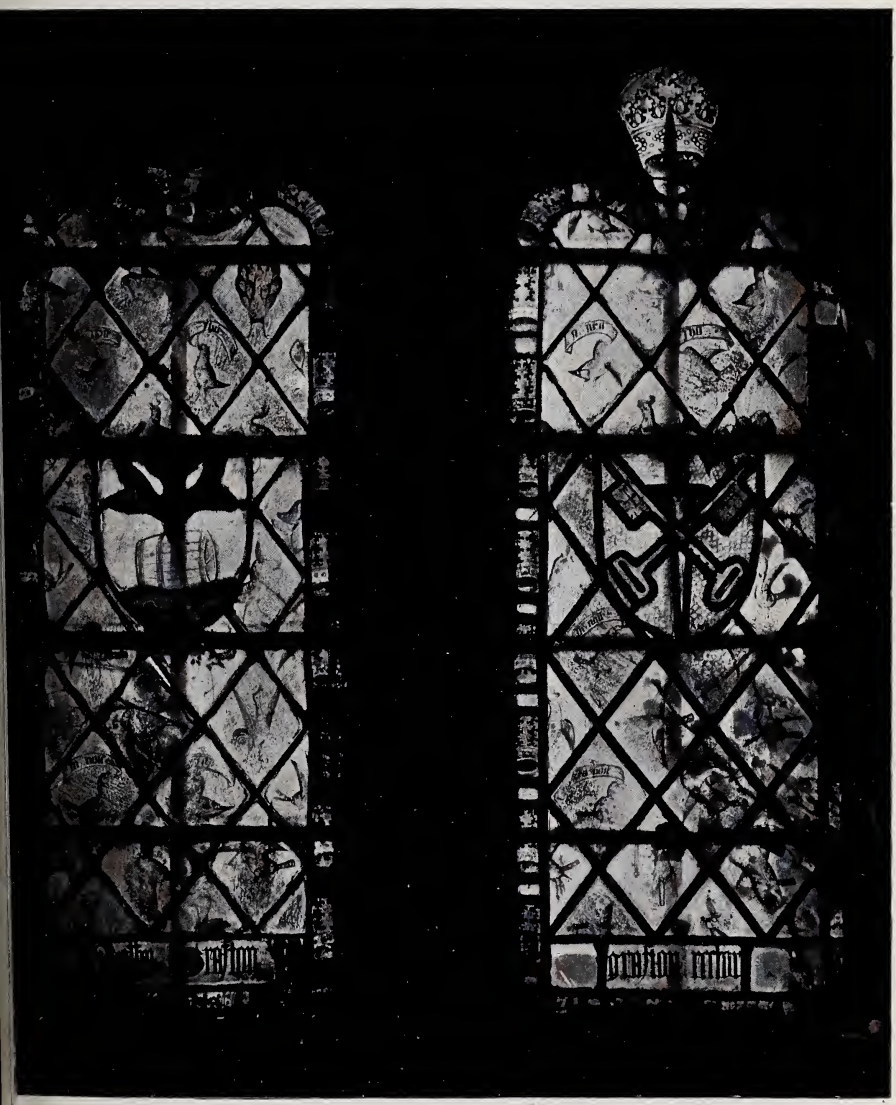
ENGRAVED DISC, MAZER BOWL, BUCKLAND

Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

EXTERIOR, BUCKLAND RECTORY

Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

THE HALL, BUCKLAND RECTORY



Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

WINDOW, BUCKLAND RECTORY

Sydney Pitcher, Gloucester

REMAINS OF PAINTED REREDOS NOW IN BUCKLAND CHURCH

shire Antiquities, published in 1803.[1] Lysons also gives coloured drawings [2] of the east window in the church, and of the Grafton rebus and the arms of St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, in the Rectory windows.

There are several drawings of Buckland subjects in the MSS. Department, British Museum, amongst which may be noted as being of particular interest "The Abbot's Hall (*sic*), Buckland, Gloucestershire, 1862,"[3] which shows a wide and high fire-place at the north end of the Rectory, with a recessed window; a drawing[4] of the exterior of the Rectory at the same period; and details of the roof, rose-pendant, corbels and of one of the windows.

It seems certain that, about a century ago, this hall was used as a "lock-up" at various times, and old inhabitants of Buckland "have been heard to relate their knowledge and experience of cases connected therewith."[5]

The Cope.

The parish is rich in the possession of some very interesting church plate, and there is also here preserved a 15th century fine blue velvet cope of exquisite workmanship. In later years this vestment has served as an altar-frontal and as a funeral-pall, but it is now most carefully kept, and it is hoped that ultimately it may have the same treatment and protection as the cope at Chipping Campden, of which, in some respects it is reminiscent.

There is a paper in our *Transactions*[6] on Ancient Embroidery in Gloucestershire, by the late Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley, in which there is a description of the Buckland cope, with a coloured plate representing a "Pomegranate showing its Seeds." The description need not be repeated but in regard to the suggestion that the cope was presented

[1] Plate cviii, fig. 2.
[2] Plates xxxix and xciv (figs. 8 and 9),
[3] Add. MSS. 36439, f.376.
[4] Add. MSS. 36439, ff. 374, 377, 531.
[5] *Evesham Journal, Notes and Queries*, 18 April, 1908.
[6] Vol. xi, pp. 245-59.

to the church by Thomas Parker, brother of the last Abbot of Gloucester, who was Vicar of Buckland from 1512 to 1515, it is more probable, however, that the cope came from the neighbouring Cistercian Abbey of Hailes after the Dissolution, at a time when such ecclesiastical vestments as were allowed to remain in existence were put to all kinds of trivial uses. The letters "WHY" and the representations of churches embroidered in the cope, would in that case, represent the rebus of William Whitchurch or Whychurch, who was Abbot of Hailes from 1464-1479.

There are four coloured drawings (pls. 5-8) of the more important sections of this cope in *Some Drawings of Ancient Embroidery* by Mrs. Mary Barber, who lived at Sedgeberrow, an adjacent Worcestershire village, when her husband, the Rev. F. H. Barber, was Rector there (1853-1865). The book was published, after her death, in March, 1880.

The Mazer.

A silver mounted mazer, measuring 7½ ins. in diameter and 9 ins. in height. The wooden bowl is of maple (Dutch, maeser) wood. Originally the term was applied to a goblet made of that wood, but afterwards it became a general term. Spenser, amongst others, speaks in his Shepheard's Calendar (August) of a "Mazer ywrought of the Maple warre."

This mazer has been painted green, and grained and varnished outside, and painted and varnished white inside.

In the centre of the bowl is a print in silver gilt of the figure of St. Michael, holding in his left hand a cross staff which he is thrusting into the dragon's mouth. The Saint is clad in flowing garments, and for this reason, apparently, some authorities have considered that the figure may represent the Blessed Virgin Mary or St. Margaret. However, it will be remembered that the church

is dedicated to St. Michael, and that the Blessed Virgin is not active in attribution, except in prayer.

The print was probably protected by a crystal held in a silver cresting which is still intact, but the crystal has long since disappeared.

On the outer side of the silver rim round the top of the bowl is this inscription:—

MAGISTER + WINGFIELD + RECTOR + DE + BVCKLAND + HVIC + POCVLO + ALIQVID + ORNATVS ++ WILLMVS + LONGMORE + ME + FECIT + ANNO + DOMNI + 1607.

Probably this mazer was used for the purpose of a chalice until the chalice of 1680 was procured. In more than one country church a mazer serves as an alms dish. Mr. Wilfred Cripps, in his "Old English Plate" notes a small 15th century mazer at present used for that purpose at Fairford Church.[1]

Mazers were quite common possessions in the 16th century, to which this instance probably belongs, and I have found one case—that of Sir Wyllyam Patewyn, Vicar of Hampton, near Evesham, who, dying in or about the year 1528, left:—

A goblet of silver.
The best maser with his cover, xxjs. viijd.
The second maser, xs.
The third maser, iiijs.

The Chalice.

A very large plain chalice with deep bowl resting on a low stem and flanged base. The date letter "c" indicates the year 1680. The maker's initials are F (or possibly E) G. If the former, the initials probably stand for Francis Garthorne. The inscription round the stem of the foot is

[1] See also *Transactions*, xxi, 261; xxiv, 70 and 96 and *Evesham and Four Shires N. & Q.* (*Evesham Journal*), Nos. 58 and 63. The Buckland mazer is at present (Feb. 1924) receiving expert attention, for necessary repair, at the hands of Messrs. S. B. Russell & Sons, Broadway, after which it is possible that it may be loaned temporarily to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

"A Gifte to Buckland And Lauerton." Height 8¾ ins.; diameter of bowl, 5¼ ins.; weight, 20 ozs. 10 dwts.

The Paten.

Now used as an alms dish. The hall-marks are much worn, but apparently represent a lion or a leopard's head crowned. The date letter appears to be the small black letter "d"[1] for 1681, the maker's mark being T.C. This piece has a moulded rim but is otherwise quite plain.

The Flagon.

A very large and plain tankard flagon bearing the hall-mark of the Britannia standard of 1705, a leopard's head, and the letter "J" of 1704. The maker's mark is SH. for [Joseph] Sheene. Height 11¼ in.; diameter at base 6¾ in.; weight 50 ozs. 2 dwts.; inside the base the inscription:—Given to ye Parish Church of Buckland in Glostershire by James Thynne, Esqr, Ld. of ye Manr., 1705.

Buckland came to the Thynnes when Sir John Thynne married the daughter of Sir Richard Gresham, Lord Mayor of London. James Thynne was living at Buckland in 1693,[2] and in 1715 Colonel Granville, who was connected with the Thynne family by marriage, brought his wife and family here, when he was exiled from London. His eldest daughter Mary, afterwards the celebrated Mrs. Delany, in her autobiography makes one or two slight references to the village, which they took five days to reach from London, travelling by road in November. Colonel Granville died at Buckland and was buried in the churchyard there. Rudder, in his New History of Gloucestershire (p. 317) published in 1779, says "On a raised tomb, in the churchyard, is this inscription:—

Coll. Bernard Granville, Son to Bernard Granville, Esq., and Grandson to Sir Bevill Granville who was killed in

[1] It also might be read as "o," the date letter for 1691.

[2] Information from Stanton deeds (Bun. 12/8) in possession of Sir Philip S. Stott, Bart.

Lansdown Fight, lyes here interred. He departed the fifty-third year of his age, on the eighth of December, 1723. There is a scutcheon on the tomb, Party per pale, 1. Three clarions. 2. Obliterated. The tomb was inclosed with rails, but now tomb and all are fallen to decay."

Down Hill
Downhill Mound
Old Quarry
Down Court
Down Farm
Stonebridge Farm
Rodding Wood
Cotswold Farm
Dunkirchill Wood
Tranfershill Plantation
Purgatory
Sixteen Acre Plantation
The Rookery
The Scrubs
Piedmont
Meth. Chap.
Springs
Cotswold Wood
Ankends Farm
Old Shop (In Ruins)
Timberscrubs
Highwood Farm
High Wood
Sydenham's Farm
Hospital (Infectious Disease)
Witteatree Plantation
The Witteatree
Stancombe Plantation
The Chequers
Calfway Cottage
Old Quarry
Calfway W
Old Quarries
Quarry
Stancombe Ash Farm
Stancombe Farm
Blaiches Bank
Parlour Farm
Ivy Cottage
Quarry
Spring
Stone
Lower
Bisley with Lypiatt

CUSTOM-SCRUBS OR ROMAN TUMP

(Nr. Painswick).

By St. Clair Baddeley.

(One Plate).

If we betake ourselves far up the green and thickly wooded Slad valley as far as Down-Hill Farm towering up midway between the ridge of Bull's Cross (W) and that carrying the ancient Calf-way by Througham with its scattered train of tumuli, we perforce easily notice a rather bold wooded peninsula that projects from the high plateau. It is (but for a level patch or two) covered with timber, and is known by the name of The Scrubs or Custom-Scrubs.[1] From its summit, nearing 800 feet, it commands probably one of the grandest views in the entire county. Over Bull's Cross, from it, on a clear day, may easily be descried the wooded crest of May Hill beyond the Forest of Dene. Signal-fires, by night, could (if needed) have been seen from one to the other. Below lies a deep, pastured Combe dividing it from the rival Catwood; and it is called Piedmont on the O.S. The main valley itself turns westward round towards Steanbridge (1273, *Stenebrugg'*) on the left hand, but it also passes northward (mounting), sharp round towards Dillay, up on the right, and leads finally to Famish Hill.

Such a lofty and isolated tongue or promontory is a rarity within Cotteswold. Although formerly belonging to Painswick Manor, Custom-Scrubs bordered upon that of Bisley, which latter manor just included the neighbouring or Nottingham Scrubs. This (incidentally), belonged to and took name from an owner Sir William Nottingham, Chief Baron of the Exchequer (1483), of

[1] Probably the name harks back to a manorial license to take brush-wood.

Cirencester fame. A stone cottage or so lords a couple of small platforms (now used as potato and cabbage plots), some fifty feet short of the actual summit. This last is crowned with bramble-woodland leading to the open plateau-fields of Sydenham's farm. Immediately adjoining N to the upper platform, and upon the woody flank of the dropping plateau, is an old quarry; and signs are evident beyond it of the lines of an earthwork of a rather indefinite kind.

In (c) 1799-1801, while men were here getting stone, perhaps, to build local cottages, they found two Romano-British Anaglyphs, worked in triangular-headed niches, so as each of them to represent a tiny classic temple. Each likewise contained a standing male figure. One of them was inscribed (upon its gable-edge) with the name of "Mars Olludius," while the other bore a dedication to the God Romulus, as well as the names, both of its donor Veloepius and of its maker, Juventinus. They were first described by Lysons (cf. *Reliquiæ Brit. Rom.* pars. 2, table 28, figs. 5, 7), and long afterwards by the present writer in the *Transactions* of this Society (1906) xxix, 173-80; so there is no need to detail them here.

The not unnatural (if cautiously proffered), suggestion arising from intimacy with the site, together with consideration of these peculiarly sacred "finds," is that here at least, probably we have one of those special sites selected and set apart by official interpreters of the will of the War-God, Mars, in Romano-British days, and in whose honour certain of his devotees here once made their vows and set up these (and doubtless many other) votive tokens. For, in 1851, yet another, though in style an inferior, little votive figure of a warrior-God (now in Cirencester Museum) (measuring eighteen inches in height), was found; it seems likely that similar (Bisley) finds now in the British Museum may have come also from here.

Nor is such a spot likely to have merely pertained to a

private, or family, Cult. No remains attributable to a farm or to a villa are known to have been met with nearer to it than Bisley on one side and Climperwell and Witcombe and Painswick (*Ifold*) on the other. The site however, possesses wells of water, also the streamlet in the vale below; so that it may have been a British cult-centre in yet earlier than Roman days. What gives us pause, however, is the question, how (and why) should the Roman War-God's Temple have become established here in Roman days, situated as the spot is, far within the purely Civil region where villa-life and all its local industries prevailed for at least two and a half centuries.[1] For, these Anaglyphs and the "Dedicatio" to Romulus belong obviously to the late third century A.D., or to the time of Diocletian and Maxentius. Moreover, to the same period and purpose belong at least some of the several small altars that long since were found at Bisley, and others found no further off in 1781 (c.) than at King's Stanley. From these facts, coupled with the presence of many barrows, long and round, along the ancient tracks (nowadays roads), that here traverse the plateau, we become assured of some very special importance having been attached to this portion of it during long pre-Roman periods by other warlike peoples. We incline therefore to suggest that this site possibly retained associations with War and its Gods, considerably antedating the advent of the Roman, and that later it became simply Romanised.

There is one further feature deserving remark. From beside Down Farm on the rising western ridge (opposite to it), descends what can be no modern track, in one single steep and direct line. It then strikes and crosses the vale-stream at the foot of the aforesaid Roman Tump,

[1] It is needful to remind the reader that when Glevum was given status and development c. A.D. 97-8, this region had long been secured in peace by the permanent Depot of the Legion at Caerleon.

or Custom-Scrubs. This inclined track-way (c.) 7 ft. wide, is finely stoned, though long since covered with turf; but whether or not an antiquity so great can be claimed for it as to connect it with the (possibly) Temple-platform up above, and opposite to it, or not, we cannot declare.[1] We will merely remark that it is an unusual feature to find such a characteristic track in so remote and wild a spot leading from what can never have been, in modern centuries, but a very small farm. Further, its direct character resembles that so clearly marked in the two ancient roads at neighbouring Painswick known as Lower Wick Street, or Stepping-stone Lane; and Tybby-well; neither of which can be regarded of origin other than Romano-British of the Villa period. The same applies, of course, to the direct and steep continuation of Tybby-well (called Greenhouse Lane) leading over Bull's Cross to Steanbridge and up Stancombe on to Roman Bisley itself and thus passing across the Slad valley within but half a mile west of the site which forms the subject of this note.

[1] There are, however, other interesting indications upon the open slope of pasture beneath Custom Scrubs, that will not fail to be noticed by the field archæologist, or the airman, who traverses the Slad valley.

Cadmus Ditchen Gloucester

A ROMANO-CELTIC SCULPTURE AT CHURCHAM.

By St. Clair Baddeley.

(One Plate).

INCORPORATED with the wall of this ancient Church ($3\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of Gloucester) above the arched hood-mould of its North (Norman) door, has been inserted a small oblong stone plaque measuring 16 inches by 13 inches. It is sculptured with a schematic symmetrical design in relief, and obviously it belongs to some cult practised in pre-Christian days, probably within this ultra-Severn region. It is made, however, not of Forest-stone, but of oolite from Cotswold. Although the subject represented is definitely a religious one, it is by no means easy of interpretation; partly, because some portions of it have suffered violent injury in days long before it was thoughtfully placed in the church-wall; still further injury from shaving its sides, and yet again from burial in damp ground; for it is still very green. Chiefly, however, it is hard to read because we know as yet so little about Celtic local Cults (out of Gaul), and their various symbolical features. The base-line of it forms a flat ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inch) uninscribed plinth. Needless to say, the figure has been often regarded as that of some Christian Saint.[1]

What, however, appears to be outside disputation is that the single figure is that of some male Divinity, clothed nearly to the feet in a long tunic which may possibly have had both collar and sleeves. Though the

[1] This church was extensively restored in 1878 after a fire. The ultra-green colour of the Plaque suggests immersion in the old pond hard by. I have been given to understand it has often been regarded as an obscure saint; and this idea has perhaps caused its preservation.

faceless head is exaggerated in size in proportion to the body, the nature of the God's headgear cannot be definitely recognised any more than can be his features. But though the face has been broken off, the tops of the ears remain visible, and on the upper left side of the head I have been able however, to trace strokes intended to represent hair. As other strokes made like these occur just below the former (right) ear, we may conjecture that the figure was certainly bearded.

The hands and elbows are symmetrically half-extended apart from the two sides of the body, while in each hand is firmly grasped a trilobate object, doubtless, one of very sacred significance, which the figure appears to be formally waving with deliberate intention. At each of the lower angles of this oblong plaque is placed a shield-like wheel having a central (?) lozenge-shaped hollow (in place of the usual nave), formed by four spokes, curiously fashioned like oval loops of cord. This treatment suggests Celtic rather than Roman design. The semi-circular, but damaged form of the niche that holds the figure is shown by remains of the chipped and worn-down spandrels of an arch.

As to the intention of the two rolling wheels (right and left) with their quadrifoliate (interlacing) spoke-design, we shall probably not go far astray if we suggest reference to the Sun, perhaps, the rising and descending Sun? Their four spokes, however, do not resemble fire-bringing *Swastika*, though such may be implied. At any rate, the notion of the Sun being both a wheel and a shield is very ancient, and it was probably from a non-classic source that the Teutonic *Wuotan* derived his one eye that was both shield and wheel.

But the interest of this small composition culminates rather in speculation as to the nature of those other, or ritual, trilobate symbols that are held up and waved in the hands. We may be just possibly near the truth if we

hazard that by these are intended three-pronged thunderbolts. A like symbol was displayed by the God Adad in creations of Syrian art. But whatever these may be, they are being waved for some ritual purpose; in other words, we have here depicted probably a powerful Divinity manifesting some characteristic action. Was he a Dobunic Jove or Apollo?

With respect to the supra-normal size of the head, until we had made more minute inspection we had almost ventured to suggest that it might have been intended here to represent a tricephalic Divinity, of the kind not infrequently met with in Gaul, such as was Esus the principal deity, or Esus-Mercurius (*tricephalus*). But we are satisfied such was not the case. A place for inscription, although the latter is wanting (as well as the general style), points to a date in Romano-British days probably 3rd century. In any case, this remarkable little Gloucestershire survival from Celto-Roman days deserves more consideration than it has been hitherto accorded.[1]

[1] At Carhaix in Brittany children used to run about the streets at Xmas crying—Adieu Noël! Noël! s'en va! In many places discs of wood are ignited in the midsummer fires and hurled into the air. In Bulgaria these are small wheels with hay twisted around the rim and spokes.

BROMESBERROW.

By Rev. W. Wynn Lloyd.

I. The Place-Name.

THE derivation of the word has had several explanations. In Domesday Book it is Brunmeberge, Bromesburgh; in 1221 Bremesberghe, Brommesberewe; in 1284 Bromesberwe, so also in the Feudal Aids, 1316. And in early deeds, writings and wills spelt in various other ways.

Mr. St. Clair Baddeley in *Gloucestershire Place-names* thinks there may have been some confusion in the evolution of the name. The prefix ("*Bromes*" in 1221) may have been a shortened form of "Brunmannes" and the sense therefore would be Brunman's-barrow. This would mean the burial mound of some personage named Brunman. But there occurs in 910 another form which has been identified with the same place as *Bremes-byrig*, which points to a personal name *Brem*, which likewise may have been a shortened form of some such Saxon name as *Bremhelm*. One is reminded that a parallel occurs in *Bromsgrove*, of which there is the far earlier form *Bremes grafa*. The persistent possessive forms certainly refer to a person and not to the place *Broom*. But the main point of confusion is that the place has been a true *bury* (A.S. burh) or fortress, and not a Beorgh or barrow, although the now accepted form of the name points to the latter. But it is of course possible that there was also a barrow.

Other, but unscientific, explanations are that the word is composed of *Bryme*, Anglo-Saxon for famous,celebrated, notorious; and *Berg*, or *Beorg* (bury) which signifies a castle or fortification. Others suggest *Brunman burgh*=

a Danish fort, or, that it is so called from the quantity of Broom which grows so well and plentifully there.[1]

In Dr. Giles' translation of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* it is stated, under A.D. 910, " In this year the Angles and Danes fought at Tootenhall (i.e. Tottenhale) on the eighth before the Ides of August (i.e. Aug. 6) and the Angles obtained the victory. And that same year Ethelfled built the fortress at Bramsbury." (Some MSS. have it Bremesbyrig).

The Rev. C. S. Taylor in his article on the Danes in Gloucestershire[2] says, " the place (Bramsbury or Bremesbyrig) cannot be exactly identified," but he believes it to be " Conigree Hill, a great mound 700 yards in circumference, entrenched at the summit, at Bromesberrow near Ledbury, and that the purpose was to prevent any attack on Gloucester from behind the Malverns."

Rudder in his " History of Gloucestershire " writing of Bromesberrow says that Lambard, who represents it as standing upon the river Severn, was mistaken in the topography of the place, for in reality it is distant 8 or 10 miles, being nearer the Wye than the Severn. Lambard calls it "a town which Ethelfleda, sister of Edward and daughter of Ethred, kinge of Mercia, builded 913 A.D." He also says " it is famous amonges hystoriens for a victorie that Adelstan had theare over Anlaf [or Aula] Kinge of Irland, which gatheringe an army of Scottes and Danes, came against Atthelstane with 615 shippes, whom Adelstane metinge at this place, overthrew, so that he reigned ever after peacebly. Of this victorie the Saxons made a Pamphlet or Ryme.".

This Barrow or hill is now called Conigree, or Coney green, a " bury " as it is locally called, for rabbits or coneys.[3] It is an oval mound, partly artificial, to which

[1] This is entirely local.

[2] *Transactions*, xvii, 90.

[3] Bishop Browne, an eminent Saxon scholar, rejects the rabbit rendering of Conigree. He asserts that the *Coniger* at Brokenburgh in Wilts was more

there is a winding ascent from the south side. It is about 700 yards round the base and a trench encircles the summit. Mr. Edwin Lees, F.L.S., in his *Pictures of Nature in the Silurian region around the Malvern Hills* (1856), says, " This was most likely a mount of assembly where the people assembled on particular occasions and for judicial purposes. A very ancient yew tree, 25 ft. in girth in 1840, grows on the truncated summit of the Hill."

In a note he adds " I visited this remarkable mound (now planted with trees) in company with my antiquarian friend, Mr. Jabez Allies, who has considered it of the Druidical times. It may possibly be sepulchral."

The Rev. James S. Hill in his *Place-Names of Somerset*, discussing the derivation of the word Congresbury, nr. Bristol, mentions that St. Congar was buried there, and probably from that fact it is said the place derives its name. In the charters of Birch and Kemble and the Hyde *Liber Vitæ* the name Congar (Cungar) is well attested. Conigars are common and puzzling. The only conegree or Coneygore in co. Hereford is at Eastnor. There was a personal name *Cynegar* (modern Conger, which has become Cungar, and then Cunigar, and is liable to be confused with words of wholly different origin. *Kin* and *Cyn* are Saxon words allied with the word king. A Cynegar may have been a hermit. A Celtic explanation has been given from *y cyn gaer*: " the foremost fortification," and *y cwining gaer*: " the rabbit warren " and Saxon *cyn gar*: the King's garth."

Whether we may identify Bromesberrow with Brunanburgh, where King Athelstan won his great victory over the combined forces of the Scots and Danes in 937 is very uncertain, the evidence to hand is so little.

likely to be a survival of a manorial place of the king than a mere rabbit warren. Coney Street in York is certainly King Street, The Scots-Pictish King of Athelstan's earlier time, Constantine's father, was buried at Inverurie, and we have there the Conyng Hillock. In that case *Conyng*, pronounced like cunning, is the exact pronunciation of his ogam title *qnnn*, unlikely—except in Gaelic orgam—as those three " n's" look.

There is a parish in Cheshire called Bromborough. The Rector (Rev. A. Spafford) informed the writer that the original name of it was Brunburgh, and that tradition says the ancient battle of Brunanburgh was fought there in 937 when the Danes were completely defeated, but there are no remains of a mound. There is also a hamlet in the parish of Ford in Northumberland called Broomridge which is supposed by Camden to have been Brunanburgh, the scene of this encounter between Athelstan and the combined forces of Scotland and Denmark in 928. Lord Joicey, who lives at Broomridge, in reply to enquiries, says that on the ordnance maps a camp is marked, and a little way off is a tumulus, but there is no tradition or information in any local history about a fight between Athelstan and the Danes thereabouts, though it is true that Athelstan was in the district at the time.

II. The Manor.

The Manor was granted by William the Conqueror to Radulphus (Ralph) de Toëni (son of Roger de Toëni, founder of the abbey of Castellion or Conches, in Normandy), Seigneur of Toëni (Todeneium, now Thosny) and Conches, hereditary standard bearer to the Dukes of Normandy. He was rewarded for his services by the gifts of 130 manors, chiefly in Herefordshire and Norfolk. Among others in Gloucestershire he had Bromesberrow. Contrary to the custom of the period he seems to have kept this for a time in his own hands. There is a tradition in Bromesberrow that a foundation of a house or castle was dug, and that a collection of wood and stone was made, which was afterwards used in building a farm house not far off which is still called and known by the name of "Toneys Farm," and a wood lies near called "Toneys Wood."

By a grant[1] made about 1080 Ralph (described as "de Conchis") gave lands in Normandy and England to the

[1] Calendar of documents preserved in France, i, 219, no. 625.

abbey of St. Evroul, as recompense for having assisted Ernald de Eschaufs to burn their town.

Ralph married (1077) Isabel, daughter of Simon de Montford. He died 24 March, 1102, and was buried at the abbey of St. Peter at Conches.[1]

Among the archives of Evreux is an inspeximus[2] by Hugh Foliot, Bishop of Hereford (1219-34) of a charter of Robert Foliot, also Bishop of Hereford (1174-86) in which desiring to benefit his beloved brethren the abbot and monks of St. Peter de Castellion, he gave lands and tithes to this Abbey and confirmed to them two-thirds of the tithe of the demesne of Bromesberga, both in small and great tithes, and two-thirds of that of Edithstoc' (Stoke Edith). These endowments, which they hold of the gift of Ralf de Toenio the elder, are confirmed to them, with any others obtained by them in the see of Hereford. Witnesses: Walter de Colewell, Osberto de Ledeb[iria] and others.

The original charter is signed by Ralph de Tonenio, Isabel his wife and Ralph his son (d. 1126).

The Edict known as the Assize of Clarendon, passed 12 Henry II, directed the construction of gaols in such counties as were not already provided with them and the sheriffs taxed for building them. The gaols were intended for persons of evil repute arrested under the Assize and their chattels were forfeit to the Crown. Not infrequently they were subject to ordeal by water, those who had failed suffering mutilation of one foot. The Pipe Roll for 12 Henry II shows that the sheriff of Gloucestershire paid £6 9s. in eight tallies and among the delinquents was Pagano (Pain) de Bremeberga, who paid 8s. 2d.[3]

Robert de Tonei *alias* Stafford or "Statford," son of Roger, gave lands and the church of St. Peter in Wotton Wawen (Warwick), to Conches Abbey.[4]

[1] For pedigree and notes on the Toeni (Todeni) family, see *Transactions* iv, 151-4.

[2] Calendar of Documents (France), i, 138, no. 416.

[3] Pipe Roll Society, ix, 79.

[4] Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, p. 572.

Payment of 12 marks and seven shillings was made by the sheriff of Gloucestershire in 3 John for rent of assize for land in " Bramesberge " which belonged to Roger de Portes.[1] On the Close Roll of 6 John there is a direction to the sheriff to cause Roger de Coventry to receive possession of the land which belonged to Roger de Portes in Bruneberg, with its appurtenances, which were of the fee of the same Roger. This was attested before William de Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, at Devizes, 29 September, 1204.[2]

A mandate was presented in 1238 to the bishop of Worcester (Walter de Cantilupe) on the petition of Richard de Toni, treasurer of Angers, a crusader, and nephew of the King of Scotland, whose conscience did not allow him to retain certain benefices with cure of souls, to receive his resignation of them with restoration of their proceeds which are to be converted as the bishop shall see fit to the Holy Land subsidy, and then to deal with him as he shall see fit. Later in the same year the Bishop received a further mandate at the request of the King of Scotland to give the said Richard de Thony what he sees fit from the proceeds of the Churches resigned by him in order that he may be able to fulfil his crusader's vow.[3] Bromesberrow may have been one of them.

[1] Rot. Cancell. (1833), p. 37.

[2] Close Rolls (1813), i, 91.

[3] Calendar of Papal Registers—Papal letters, i, 175.

The name of Toney survived in Bromesberrow for many years. In 2 Henry VI (1424) Robert Toney did fealty, etc., for 1 messuage called Cheverles Place at 1s. a year, also for Toney's at 3s. a year, also for Over Toney's at 9d. a year. One tenement called Oley's (Howler's ?) at 1s. 9d. a year—one tenement called Cokhulles at 1s. a year, and one messuage called Ewyas at 6d. a year. In 3 Henry VII (1487) Isabella Toney, widow of said Robert Toney, did service for Cholnshedge in ward, marriage, heriot relief, suit of Court, etc. Robert Toney, the younger, did suit of Court, etc., for Toney's place and a rent of 3s. a year. Also for 2 messuages called Aubrys and Huntleys and for another messuage for which three he pays 11s. 9d. a year and for heriot of the messuage called Fernefield. Henry Toney is assessed in 1524 at £9 in goods and 4s. 6d. a year.

John de Penrys, who died about the Feast of the Ascension 11 Edward I (1283), was lord of the manor. The inquisition post mortem[1] held on the 10th March, 15 Edward I (1286-7) mentions two parts of a messuage at Kedeford 11s. 1½d. rent, belonging to the manor of Dimmock, with the farm of the Mill 32 acres arable, 2 acres meadow, 2 acres pasture and a grove, held as free socage of the Abbot of Flexleie farmer of the same manor, which is of the King's ancient demesne by service of 10s. yearly and tillage when the King shall tax his demesne.

Bromesberue 1 virgate of land held of the heirs of Robert de Penedok[2] by service of 3s. 6d. yearly.

Maud late the wife of the said John is dowered of a third part of the above. The said John and Rose his first wife, purchased the said tenement in Dimmock of Robert Malet and the tenement in Bromesbereue of William de la Hulle, to them and the heirs of their bodies; and after the death of the said John,[3] Agnes the wife of Ivo de Clintone daughter of the said John and Rose and heir of the said tenement, who was then 14, entered upon the same through the said Abbot to whom she made oath of fealty and gave 10s. for her relief.

Richard de Portes was enfeoffed (*c.* 1303) of the manor[4] and there is an inspeximus and confirmation[5] of his, he being cousin and heir of Sir Richard Boys (de Bosco) Knight, of the muniment (*monimentum*) of James de Merton which he had by the gift of the said Sir Richard de Bosco, Knight, of the liberty of Henry Atenok and Adam his son, of Dymmok, late bondmen of the said Sir Richard, and the manumission which the said James de Mertone

[1] Inq. P.M. Edw. I, vol. 2, p. 305.

[2] There is a wood in the parish of Bromesberrow still called Pendock's grove Robert de Pendok witnesses a deed about this time.

[3] Daughter of John de Penrys.

[4] He is named as lord of the manor in 1316. *Feudal Aids*, ii, 265.

[5] *Calendar of Ancient Deeds*, iv, 282. Dated at Dymock, the eve of St. John (23 Jan., 1307).

made to the said Henry and Adam with all their issue and chattels, which manumission was made at Werdesford IV ides May, 27 Edward [I].

In 1320 (20 Oct. 14 Edward II) William de Whitefield and his heirs were granted free warren in all their demesne lands in Wirdesford, Mulburn, Dogdyngbire, co. Dorset, and Bromesberwe, co. Gloucester.[1]

There is no mention of Bromesberrow in the calendar of Fines Rolls in the reign of Edward I, but in 15 Edward II (1322) one Simon de Dryby[2] has committed to him during the King's pleasure the lands of Thomas de Brocworth in Bulleye, Dymmok and Bromesberwe.[3]

A Commission of oyer and terminer was issued in 1323 to John Inge (and others) on complaint by Richard de Portes that John Deueres, Wm. de Graunsoun, George Cryketot,[4] Reginald de Abbenhale, Elias de Blakeneye, William Waryn, Wm. de Rustele parson of the Church of Huntelegh, Thomas ap Yvor, John de Bremewich, Simon de Solers (and many others) assaulted him at Gloucester and broke the gates and doors of his house at Bromesberwe, Yockeford and Dunhampton co. Gloucester, cut down his trees and carried them and other goods away.[5]

Sir John Bromwich and Katherine his wife[6] held the manor and advowson in 1386. Katherine married as her third husband Sir Hugh Waterton, Kt., who held a fee in Bromesberge under Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, which Thomas derived his right from the marriage (before 1310) of Alice daughter of Ralph de Tony to

[1] Charter Rolls (1803), p. 155.

[2] Driby is a small parish on the South Wold of Lincolnshire between Spilsby and Louth.

[3] Fines Rolls, iii, 97.

[4] George Cryketot was Rector of Bromesberrow.

[5] Patent Rolls, 17 Edward II, p. 444-5.

[6] Widow of Roger le Cok. She died seized of certain lands in Hereford and the manor and advowson of Church of Bromesberwe. I. P.M. 8 Henry V. (1420-1).

Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.[1] Thomas, son of Walter, brother of Sir John Bromwich, was possessed of the manor in 1420.

Some of the manor rolls of Bromesberrow are in the Gloucester Public Library. At a Court held 1st May, 1424 (2 Hen. VI) Joan Pendok did fealty and acknowledged that she held from the lord certain lands and tenements called Halles Place by services at xxs. the year. Further she says that she does not owe suit of court, wards, marriages, heriots, or reliefs, because she has one Charter excepting her from all the aforesaid, whereupon by permission of the Court she entered into recognizances in xx^{s} to attend the next court with her charter.

At the same Court Sir Wm. Hoke[2] did fealty for one messuage with appurtenances called Fordes Place at ivs. iijd. per year. Also for Hoke's place and two parts of a messuage called Haches Place at iijs. vid. per year.

Sir Richd. Fulcher (Chaplain) did fealty also for two messuages called Chylhead and Longlees at ixs. a year.

Maud Pall also for one messuage at xd. a year. William Walker for one messuage called Giffords Place[3] at xvd. a year.

Thos. Aubrey did fealty for two messuages called Aubreys Place and Huntley's Place at xiid. a year.

The Bailiff presented 4 axes captured in the Lord's wood at 2d. a piece.

[1] She was the sister of Robert, Lord Toni, and wife of Thomas Leyburne. Cokayne (Complete Peerage, viii, 56) gives this marriage, but in the *Calendar of Papal Letters*, i, 503, is recorded the issue of a commission by the Pope to the Bishop of Worcester, dated 9 Kal. October, 1289, granting a dispensation to *Walter de Bello Campo* (Beauchamp) and Alice, daughter of Ralph de Touny, of his diocese to remain in the marriage they contracted in ignorance that they were related in the 4th degree of kindred, declaring their offspring legitimate. In the same Calendar (p. 570) is a similar dispensation, dated 5 May, 1297, to Guy, son of William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Isabella, daughter of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, to remain in the marriage they have contracted, etc.—Ed.

[2] Rector of Bromesberrow, 1407-11.

[3] Wm. Pal and Henry Giffart, wardens of Bromesberrow, convey a messuage to Margery Turnor in 1385.

George Milward for one messuage called Wall Place at xis. a year.

Denese Walker died seised of one messuage after whose death fell unto the lord one heriot viz: one pig price xxs.

At a court held 20th October, 1424 (3 Hen. VI), Wm. Hoke chaplain, Richard Fulcher chaplain, Joan Pendoc and others were presented for making default of Court. Joan Pendoc failed to attend and produce the charter; xxs. was levied from her.

On 3rd May, 1425 (3 Hen. VI) Richd. Fulcher and others made default and were amerced 4d. The lord granted to Wm. Hoke rector of Redmarley by one indenture one meadow lying in Lolmede? between the meadow of the lord of Redmarley on the one side and Hasuldene on the other for the term of his life ijs. viiid. per year.

In the same year (13th November, 4 Hen. VI) the homage present that Richard Fulcher chaplain and others made default of Court. Sir Wm. Hoke and others for cattle straying in the Lord's wood fined vid.. each. On 18th April, 1426 (4 Henry VI), the homage present that Thos. Aubrey, Joan Pendoc and another made default ivd. The bailiff presented 2 axes taken in the lord's wood vid. and iijd. He also answers for vs. for wood sold to John White the younger at the last account.

In 1446 a grant was made by the King's Sergeant Nicholas Bolnehill, Yeoman of the Crown, of the forfeiture of all the goods of Thos. Lytle of Bromesbarowe co. Gloucester to the value of 12 marks (£4).

On 15 June, 1468, a commission was issued to Richard Beauchamp and others to arrest (among many others) John Tony of Bromesbarowe yeoman and bring him before the King in Chancery.

John Bromwich, of Bromesberrow, who married Ann Payne, was succeeded by his son John, who married Ann (Agnes) Nanfan. On his death (date uncertain) Ann (Bromwich) married William Whittington, son of .....

Whittington, of Pauntley Court. Ann Whittington retained possession of the Manor of Bromesberrow during her life.

The Whittingtons lived at Bromesberrow Court, and seem to have been disagreeable litigious people. Sir John Jenyns brought an action against William Whittington for defamation or reproach. Soon after this was settled John Bromwich brought an action[1] for the recovery of six oxen, six cows, and one mare of "grisely" colour and one foal which he said his father had bequeathed him, and in the next year they were summoned for rashly administering the goods of the Church during the interregnum of the incumbency.[2] There was also a charge made against them in 1536 for neglecting to prove the will of Ursula Carey of Rudford. The record[3] is as follows.

Elizabeth Carter otherwise Payne of Rudford *v.* Agnes Whyttyngton of Bromysbarowe—Impediment of last will.

May 19 [1536]. Defendant appeared by Wm. Whittyngton her husband as a conjoint person who entered into a bond *de rato.* He was monished to exhibit the will of one Ursula Carey at the next Court.

June 16. Wm. Whyttyngton alleges that he is not of that territory but of the diocese of Worcester where he keeps his home. The proctors of the plaintiff alleged that she was of that territory at the time of citation and long before—Whittington to prove at the next Court.

July 8. Defendant did not appear—Plaintiff produced Hugh Jenckyns and John Bleys of Rudford.

Continued to the next Court after the feast of St. Michael; witnesses to be examined in the meantime. [No further record.]

[1] H.D.R., 30, p. 126.
[2] H.D.R., 30, p. 292.
[3] H.D.R. 38, p. 56.

We do not know when this John Bromwich (husband of Ann Nanfan) died and William Whittington entered into possession of the manor, but in 1524 he is assessed in a subsidy of that year at £19. He and his wife jointly presented Guy Whittington to the Benefice on 17 October, 1521, but not without opposition from the son of her late husband, John Bromwich, of Taddington. He disputed the right of their patronage, and presented Sir Robert Jenyns, but the Consistory Court decided in favour of Guy Whittington. Mrs. Whittington is there described as Agnes, relict of John Bromwich, senior. Guy Whittington resigned the living in 1540, either because John Bromwich of Taddington came into possession of the manor or on account of the change of religion and Robert Jenyns was appointed by Wm. Whittington and Agnes, his wife, he covenanting to pay four marks for life to Master Guy Whittington. In 1542 Wm. Whittington is in the muster roll for horse and man. Just about this time (1541) the new diocese of Gloucester was formed, but it made no difference with regard to the benefices in the Deanery of the Forest, they remained in the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Hereford, though in the Diocese of Gloucester. Some time between 1536 and 1545 Mrs. Whittington died and John Bromwich of Taddington came into possession. This is the John Bromwich, grandson of Sir John Bromwich, Knight (who married Anne Payne). He is described as of Taddington, and lived there, claiming to present clerks to Bromesberrow. He came to live at The Court before 1570. He was never married but had three illegitimate children, to whom he left a great deal of the Manor estate.

In 1574 he brought a lawsuit about the right to a seat in Bromesberrow Church.[1]

He made his will 29th February, 1590-1, and was buried at Bromesberrow on the 4th March in the same year.

1 See page 124.

He left his brother, Richard Bromwich,[1] Paules Crome and Paules Hille, Grand Leasowes, and Green fields.

To Robert Bromwich [2] (*alias* Dyer), his illegitimate son, Hull or Hill Place, and other fields.[3]

To John Bromwich (*alias* Wood), his illegitimate son, lands at Fownhope, then on lease to Richard Bromwich,[4] his brother.

To Sibell Goodier, his illegitimate daughter, 100 marks (married, 5th May, 1590-1).

To Robert Bromwich £50.

To John Wood, *alias* Bromwich £100.

Thomas Bromwich, his kinsman, was to have the care of his son John, who was to be educated in the county, go to Oxford and Inns of Court till 24 years of age.

Should his sons Robert and John die before that age, their legacies to go to James and Harrie, nephews, sons of his brother Roger.

After bequeathing several legacies and gifts to his servants, he gave 20 bushels of rye to the poor at Bromesberrow, and ordered £50 to be bestowed on his funeral expenses. He was succeeded in the Manor by his said brother Richard. His other brothers were Anthony, James, Francis, and Roger. Nothing is known of any of these.

Richard was succeeded by Edward Bromwich of Frampton, who died there 5th June, 1624,[5] having married Mary Codrington, leaving three sons, Isaac, Richard, and Francis.[6] He was lord of the manor in 1593. His eldest son, Isaac, was born in 1607. He is described lord of the manor in a subsidy of the Forest of Dean in 1641, and his name occurs in an ordinance

[1] Bur. at Bromesberrow, 30 Jan., 1604.
[2] Bap. 1 April, 1573.
[3] This is probably Aubrey's farm.
[4] The next heir to Bromesberrow, who married Susan Sefton.
[5] His I.P.M. is printed British Record Society, xii, 189-90.
[6] His widow married a Mr. Wm. Clayton, 23 April, 1660.

(10th May, 1644) for raising and maintaining of horse and foot for the garrison of Gloucester, and for the counties, of Gloucester, etc. He is also named among the militia of co. Gloucester, 2nd December, 1648.

His son Robert married Catherine Norden, and had children—(1) Ann, born at Cradley and baptized 13th July, 1672; (2) Elizabeth, baptized 12th March, 1673; (3) Edmund, baptized 13th February, 1678; (4) Susan, baptized 27th June, 1683; (5) Theodosius, baptized 28th August, 1684. Edmund was the last of the family to own the manor. From him it passed on 27th February, 1706, to John Hyett, who sold it to Colonel Yate, 3rd February, 1707.

At the Court Leet and Court Baron of R. G. Dobyns Yate, lord of the manor, held on the 11th May, 1773, before William Parry, gent: steward of the manor, Joseph Hill and Thos. Shipton, the assessors, presented that the stocks and whipping post being down it ought to be erected at the expense of the parish by the petty constables, who were fined 20d. if the same was not erected within twelve months from thence. Richard and William Brooke were fined 2s. 6d. each for not attending the Court, and John Hill for the same offence, 1d. The assessors also presented that the pound belonging to the parish ought to be erected and they fined the constables 20s. if it were not erected within twelve months.

This is the last Court Leet and Court Baron of which there is any record. The manor and estate were purchased in 1817 by David Ricardo, M.P. for Portarlington, the celebrated writer on Political Economy, and are now held by his great grandson, Mr. Frank Ricardo.

III. The Church.

The value of the benefice under the survey made by authority of Pope Nicholas in 1291 was £10, and it was

assessed for first fruits and tenths in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 26 Henry VIII, as worth £7 15s.

The Church consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, side chapel on the north of chancel, west tower and spire, south porch, and a vestry on the north side of the tower. The nave was rebuilt in 1858, with the south wall somewhat higher than before, and the north aisle added. At that same date the chancel was repaired, the tracery of the fourteenth century east window renewed, and a new window and priest's doorway placed in the south wall of the chancel. A priest's door was on the north side in 1520, and probably destroyed when the Yate chapel was built in 1725. The porch, which is late fourteenth century timber work, and very spacious, was also repaired. The chancel arch is large, with a double chamfer, and no capitals. The lower part of the tower is of good Early English work, quite early in the thirteenth century. It is of the full width of the nave, but less in depth from east to west, forming an oblong. The upper story, however, which is of timber work, does not occupy the whole width of the base, but only so much of it as to make the tower square in plan. It was reconstructed in 1875, and the wooden spire added. The tower had previously been coated with plaster, concealing the timber construction. There is no tower arch, but an opening in the west wall of the nave with plain chamfered jambs, on which rests a massive beam, supporting the east side of the tower. This beam bears the date 1502. A west gallery was removed in 1858, and the entrance into the tower remodelled in its present form. The vestry was added in 1910. The bowl of the font[1] is bucket-shaped and plain, apparently of Norman date, but the casing, the shafts, etc., were added in 1875. The side chapel on the north of the chancel was built in 1725, as a burial-place for the Yate family, and a plain semi-circular arch opened

[1] Illustrated in *Transactions*, xxxvii, 132.

in the north wall of the chancel, where there was once a door for the use of the lord of the manor (see p. 114). The east window of the chapel is of three lights, and of fourteenth century date, coeval with the east window of the chancel. It appears to have been set up in its present position at the time when the chapel was built. The builders may have removed it from the north wall of the chancel when they opened their new arch. This window is filled with very interesting old stained glass. In the three lights we have repeatedly the arms of the Priory of Llanthony, viz., party per pale azure and gules; on a chevron argent between three oak-trees erased of the same, a rose gules between two pinks proper slipped; and also the badge of the same Priory, viz., a hand sinister, issuant from a manche azure, holding an oak tree erased proper. On a scroll, *Timentibus Deū nihil deest.* It is believed that this glass was brought from the Priory of Llanthony at Gloucester to Quedgeley Manor by Arthur Porter, who had a grant of it at the dissolution in 1541, and thence to Bromesberrow by the Yate family. The upper tracery is filled with fragments of old glass, in which the same badge can be traced.

The lower part of the three lights is occupied by three panels of painted glass, of very different date and character from the above, and evidently brought from some domestic building and not from a church. Those in the two outer lights have figures of archers, with the names inscribed over them—"Adam Bell" and "William Cloudeslee," respectively. The centre one has a landscape of trees, with large stars in the sky, and a black silhouette of a man walking. The two outer panels have been much broken, and patched with older glass, and all are surrounded by fragments of old glass. They are of the seventeenth century, and apparently Flemish work.

Adam Bell and William Cloudesley were two celebrated outlaws, as famous in the north of England as Robin Hood and Little John in the Midlands.

An old ballad makes them and a third (Clym of the Clough, translated Clement of the Cliffe) contemporary with Robin Hood's father, in order to give him the honour of beating them:—

> "The father of Robin a Forester was,
> And he shot in a lusty long bow,
> Two north country miles and an inch at a shot,
> As the Pindar of Wakefield doth know.
>
> "For he brought Adam Bell, and Clim of the Clough,
> And William a Cloudesly,
> To shoot with our Forester for forty marks,
> And our Forester beat them all three."[1]

Their place of residence was in the Forest of Inglewood, not far from Carlisle. How these paintings came to be in a church window cannot now be accounted for, except that being already in Quedgeley Manor House they were removed to this chapel by Dr. Yate, when he brought the other glass, and were inserted in the window by an oversight.

In 1588 an Elizabethan cup and paten (cover) for use at the Holy Communion was presented to the parish. There is no hall mark, but the date 1588 is inscribed on the foot or handle of this cover or paten.

There are three intersections without sprays or other adornment engraved on the cup, and the place of this has been supplied by initials—

P.S.	I B. [John Bromwich]	R. S. [Roger Stone]
	S	C
	A	W

The chapel contains two small banners of painted silk, on lance-headed staves. They are probably the oldest existing flags in England which have seen war service, and were carried in the Civil War between Charles I and Cromwell. They are Cavalry Standards, and are of additional interest as having in all probability faced one

[1] Collection of Old Ballads, 1727, vol. i, p. 67.

another on the field of battle—one is a Royalist standard; the other, apparently, a Parliamentarian standard.

They now hang side by side in the sepulchral chapel of the Yate family. Colonel Rice Yate, when a young Royalist officer, commanding a troop of Horse, captured the Parliamentarian standard, and after his death his family placed the two standards in the chapel for safety and preservation. The pedigree of the flags is explained fully by Mr. Edward Fraser in the April (1923) number of the *Journal of the Army Historical Research Society.*

Col. Yate, as a lad of eighteen or nineteen, held a commission in a regiment of Horse commanded by the Earl of Macclesfield, with the rank of captain-lieutenant, or subaltern in charge of the first or colonel's troop of the regiment. Lord Macclesfield, as Commander-in-Chief of the King's Army in the Western Midlands and Wales, was a vigorous and daring leader, and on several occasions in his Welsh campaign routed Parliamentarian forces opposed to him, in the course of which the captured standard now in the church was probably taken, and presumably, according to the usage of the time, presented to the officer commanding the victorious unit. The Royalist troop standard would at the end of the war, according to custom on dispersal of troops, fall to the officer in charge. That seems to account reasonably for Col. Yate's possession of both.

The Royalist standard is of white silk, and bears, within a wreath, the words, "Religio Protestantium, Leges Angliæ, Libertas Parliamentorum," words quoted from Charles I's Oxford Declaration of 1643 during the Civil War. The Commonwealth standard is of red flowered silk, and painted on is the device of a man's arm in armour, thrust forth from a cloud, the gauntleted hand holding upright a sword; a scroll on the flag bears the words, "Juvit et Juvabit Jehovah." An identical device and motto were borne on other Parliamentary Cavalry

standards, as shown in contemporary coloured drawings which exist. The lance and lance-head of one flag is the original; the other has seemingly been restored at some time.

The suggestion has been made that the banners might have been carried by Monmouth's partisans at the battle of Sedgemoor, and preserved by the victor as trophies, but there is no tradition or evidence to support it.

Apparently there was at one time a chapel, or church house, which afterwards became a charnel house, situate near the church, for there are items in the churchwardens accounts of 1638 for money laid out for poles and windings and piles, thatching, and straw and rushes and hauling the same towards the repair of the charnel house.

Over a grave on the north side of the churchyard the head of an ancient stone cross has been set up on a modern stone shaft. When the church was being restored in 1858, it was found built into the east wall, and given to Mr. Smith, who has restored the shaft, and it is now used as a tombstone. It measures 12 inches in diameter and 3½ inches in thickness, and is grooved on its circumference. It is carved alike on both sides, the subject being a cross crosslet, the transomes being somewhat enlarged at the extremities between four fleur-de-lis. A rough flat part of the edge indicates where it was grooved to the shaft. The church is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and it is supposed that the fleur-de-lis may be intended as symbolical of Her.

The cross is of early thirteenth century work, probably coeval with the lower part of the tower.

In 1725 Walter Yate, "being desirous to build for himself a good and convenient seat or house in Bromesberrow at some small distance from the church-yard there, and there being a certain nook or corner of the church-yard whereon the church house formerly stood, but had been for many years past demolished, which

hindered Mr. Yate from making a pleasant and commodious access to the building intended to be built by him, exchanged with the then Rector (Revd. Richard Eaton) a piece of land being a nursery or orchard containing ¼ of an acre adjoining on the north-west side to a close being glebe land, called the Barn Close and having the King's highway on all other parts or sides thereof as a compensation for the said Nook or Corner separated from the Church-yard."

A faculty dated 16th December, 1725, was granted Mr. Yate to separate and cut off this nook or corner from the rest of the church-yard and to build an aisle on the north side of the chancel of the church, and to have communication with the said chancel and the building for a burying place for himself and his family, and to set up an altar piece in the chancel.

The chapel was for many years used as a vestry, and in a law-suit brought in the last century the Court allowed its use, but decided that the building belonged to the Rev. H. D. Y. Scott, Rector of Tibberton, as the representative of the Yate family, and directed that the key of it should be sent to him or his agent once in every five years. After his death in 1909 it was restored to its original purpose of a memorial chapel, by Mr. Wm. Peart Robinson, now of Dallam Tower, Westmorland, a direct descendant in the female line of Robert Gorges Dobyns Yate, the last owner and occupier of Bromesberrow Place, and he gave £50 towards the provision of another vestry elsewhere. A new vestry was built, at a cost of £130, and opened in June, 1910.

Very little information can be gathered about the church as it was in the days before its restoration in 1858. The church itself seems to have consisted only of a nave and chancel with a tower at the west end embattled. Atkyns calls it a "small tower at the west end," and that eight parcels of land worth £4 a year were given for the repair

of the church. There is a water colour sketch in the vestry as it existed then. Inside there was an altar-piece given by Mr. Walter Yate, in 1725. Later on, Mr. Robert Gorges Dobyns Yate built a gallery, gave the tiles, and presented the parish with £105 for recasting the bells and increasing the number from five to six.

At a parish meeting held by adjournment at the Hook House on 22nd January, 1779, it was unanimously agreed "that the King's Arms should be placed in the Parish Church of Bromesberrow being since the Reformation, enacted by law, to be placed in Protestant Churches as a testimony that the King of Great Britain is supreme head of the English Church, and that no foreign prelate has authority therein. It was agreed that the above should be forthwith ordered to be completed with all convenient speed, in a neat manner and at as moderate a charge as may be." The arms are in the tower.

The church was repaired and beautified in 1773 under Mr. Yate's direction, and an assessment of the parish was raised for £122 17s. 6d. to meet the expenses. A new set of crimson velvet furniture was added in 1783, the velvet for which alone cost £13 9s. 2½d., and a new surplice containing 13 yards of Irish linen at 4s. 6d. a yard. This lasted till 1814, when a new one was provided, containing 14 yards at 5s. 6d. a yard, and the old one was given to two poor women.

In 1781 the Rector (Dr. Yate) presented the silver paten now in use, and had a new arch struck in the chancel, the floor new paved, and the monuments of the former rectors and their families repaired, etc. In 1785 brass sconces were put up in the church. In 1793 a new pew was made under the gallery for the use of Mr. Joseph Hill, tenant of the rectory house, to be annexed to his father's estate at the Far-fields. The ancient custom of psalmody having been revived on 30th July, 1797, the gallery was in January, 1798, altered at the expense of

the Place family, and an additional row of seats was placed there for the accommodation of the singers.[1] In consequence of an exchange between Mrs. Mary Webb of the Brownsend, with Mrs. Mary Stone of the Upper Brookend, and Mr. Thomas Rodway, proprietor of a freehold estate near the Heath, respectively, a new pew was erected for the Brownsend family on the southern side of the body of the church, and in the same year the battlements of the tower were thoroughly repaired.

A new and handsome oak door, leading from the porch into the church, was erected in 1804, and twenty years later a gallery was put up by the Rev. Chas. Hill along the north side of the church from Mr. Yate's gallery to the window opening on Mr. Brooke's pew.

In 1918 the armorial bearings of the lords of the manor of Bromesberrow, from Edward the Confessor to the present time, were placed on the beam at the west end of the church, and those of the bishops, with their sees, who instituted the several rectors between 1285 and the present day, on the wall-plate north and south of the nave.

As a memorial of the men of Bromesberrow who fell in the Great War, a cross of Forest of Dean stone has been placed on the Green near the school.

The Registers date from 1558. In the earliest volume are entered particulars of church lands; burying in woollen, the first burial being 14th May, 1679; briefs in 1681-1682, including one for the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, when £50 10s. was collected; and the taxes on marriages, baptisms, and burials, which were graduated in social grades from a duke down to an ordinary parishioner. The first marriage entered is that of Roger Wadley to Elizabeth Webb, in 1560. There is a gap of several years during the Civil War.

[1] Singers with instruments continued up to the middle of the 19th century, and one Lance Burrup who lived in the cottage near the Rectory played the double bass within the memory of present inhabitants.

There were five bells in 1631. The churchwarden's book shows that Thos. Bach was paid 8s. 6d. for a bell "whoope" and other repairs about the bells. In 1665 6s. 6d. was charged for three new bell ropes.

There are some interesting details of charges for work done in 1682.

To a bell founder, viz., Alexander Rigbie, when he came (in ernist 1s.) to take the castings of the three lesser bells into four, and for his work	£42	0	6
Charges at the Upper Load	0	3	10
Six journies to Tewkesbury	0	6	0
To a messenger for his journey to Tewkesbury to know when the bells would be weighed	0	0	8
My journey when the bells were weighed ..	0	1	6
For helping to take down the bells	0	0	6
For one pint of oyle	0	0	6
For overplus of ropes	0	4	0
More for oyle	0	0	4
Carriage of bells to and from Tewkesbury ..	2	0	0
To Charles Holiday for making the partition between the Church and Bellfry and repairing the seats	3	0	0
To Mr. Bromich for timber	0	2	0
To George Shepheard for work done at the Steeple	0	8	4
	£48	8	2

The parish met this amount out of the rates, for on the opposite side is the following:—

Received by two books or rates	£41	6	8
,, of Gift monies	5	1	6
,, more of the Parish to balance this account	2	0	0
	£48	8	2

In 1749 Thos. Hill, churchwarden of Bromesberrow, presented to the Archdeacon of Hereford's court, "to receive orders to repair the Tower Bells presented to be

out of repair. Hill appeared, and prayed to be allowed till Michaelmas next to repair the Tower and Bells aforesaid, which the Judge granted and admonished him to notify thereof at the said time." Thos. Hill did not apparently attend to the order of the Archdeacon's court, for again, in 1752, "Joseph Philips, the churchwarden, was presented to receive orders to repair the Bells presented to be out of repair."

Robert Dobyns Yate presented new bells from the foundry at Gloucester of the eminent bell-founder, Thomas Rudhall, whose charges were as follows:—

1773.		£	s.	d.
June 5.	To a Bell weighing 1c. 2q. 4lbs. at 20d. per lb.	£14	6	8
,,	To a Block, Clapper, etc.	2	2	0
Dec. 4.	To 6 New Bells, with Wheels, Stocks, Clappers, etc.	105	0	0
		£121	8	8

The Rev. Dr. Yate has left the following memorandum:

5th June, 1773.

Delivered to Mr. Rudhall, ye old bells:	c.	q.	lbs.
1st weighed	4	0	2
2nd ,, ...	4	3	1
3rd ,, ...	5	2	14
4th ,, ...	6	3	17
5th ,, ...	11	1	4

4th December. Received again of Mr. Rudhall:—

1st weighed	3	3	9
2nd ,, ...	4	1	17
3rd ,, ...	4	2	1
4th ,, ...	4	3	8
5th ,, ...	5	2	5
6th ,, ...	17	1	0

This last is the weight of the present bells.

The inscriptions on the bells are:—

No. 1. Peace and Goodwill.
,, 2.
,, 3. Prosperity to this Parish.
,, 4.
,, 5. The Gift of R. Yate, Esq.
,, 6. Come at my call and serve GOD all.

The price of bell ropes in 1632 was 2s. 4d., and in 1920, 25s. each.

A grant of a cottage and land was made about 1303 by John, son of Richard Le Gardin, to Matilda de Aula and Juliana, her sister, on condition of their paying thence and bestowing on the light of the Blessed Virgin in her church at Bromsberghe twelve pence. The deed[1] is as follows:—

"Let all men present and to come know that I John son of Richard the Gardener of Bromesberge have given granted and by this my present deed have confirmed, with the consent of all the parishioners of Bromesberge, to Matilda de Aula and Juliana her sister one house with its curtilage situate next unto the house of William [Combray] with all that pertaineth thereunto; to have and to hold the said house and its curtilage for the whole life of the aforesaid Matilda and Juliana well and peaceably freely without disturbance and entirely without any gainsaying on the part of me or of my heirs: on condition of their paying thence and bestowing on the light of the Blessed Virgin in the Church of Bromesberge twelve pence, so long as they shall live, which sum Richard le Gardin my father aforetime did give and assign in perpetuity, the which gift I ratify and confirm in such sort that, after the decease of the s^d^ Matilda and Juliana, the parishioners along with me shall provide a tenant to keep up the s^d^ payment, as shall seem to be for the best, for GOD and the s^d^ light.

[1] This and other documents used are in the possession of Mr. Samuel Stone of Comber, co. Down.

"I therefore, the afores[d] John, and my heirs will maintain against all people the right of the afores Matilda and Juliana to the s[d] house and its curtilage, so long as they shall live.

"In token whereof I have set my seal to the present deed: the following persons being witnesses—Robert de Pendok, Absalom Clerk, Henry Toney, Robert de la [Grove], Robert de Dyk and others."

Another gift of four acres of land in Bromesberrow for providing lamps for the altar of the church on certain feast days was made by Hugh de Walford, *c.* 1360.

"To all the faithful that shall see or hear this present deed, Hugh de Walford wisheth eternal salvation in the Lord. Know all of you that I, for the glory of God and for the salvation of my own soul and those of my wife, my children, my ancestors and my posterity, have given and granted, and by this present deed have confirmed in pure alms in perpetuity for God and the Church of Blessed Mary at Bromesberrow, for the keeping up in the same church of a light consisting of two lamps, four acres of my land, with all that pertaineth thereto without any reserve whatsoever—Whereof three acres lie between the land of Sir Matthew de Portes which is called "Hope"; and the King's highway leading to Ledbury, and extends as far as the land of Henry Dyke; and the fourth lieth in Willminey's croft, between the land also of [the s[d]] Henry and the road which leadeth to Noxley's haye [1] and it extendeth along the land of William Parmenter. In such sort that the afores[d] four acres with all that pertaineth thereto, with the advice and consent of the good men of the parish of the s[d] Church of Bromesberrow shall be given into the hands of some good man, who of the proceeds of the same acres shall keep up the aforesaid light consisting of two lamps in manner following: that is to say that every day while the chaplain of the parish is saying the divine service in the s[d] Church of Bromesberrow, the aforesaid two lamps shall burn, and also all night on the nights following: namely those of the

[1] A field belonging to Toney's farm is still known as Nockhalles.

Nativity of our Lord, Easter, Whitsun Day; those of all feasts of Blessed Mary, of the Apostles Peter and Paul, Blessed John Baptist, Blessed Laurance, and Blessed Nicolas, without any gainsaying—And if it shall so happen that the said good man who [holdeth] the said acres for me and my heirs absolutely without any revocation for the keeping up of the said light in the manner above rehearsed shall make any default in the keeping up of the s^d light, then the good men of the s^d parish shall take from him the said acres, and give them to another for the doing of the same.

"In token whereof I have set my seal to this present deed: the following persons being witnesses—Matthew Lord of Bromesberrow, Clement parson of the said Church, Osbert of Brocklynch, Robert his son, Roger de Dyke, Henry de Thoney, Alured de Broke and others."

The following is a translation of a grant (1385) of land belonging to the church:—

"This Indenture made between William Pal and Henry Giffart of Bromesberrow Wardens of the Parish of Bromesberrow aforesaid and the Parishioners of Bromesberrow of the one part, Margery Tornour of the other part, Witnesseth that the said William and Henry and the parishioners have granted and given to the aforesaid Margery for the term of her life only one messuage with its curtilage situate in Bromesberrow aforesaid, extending in width between the land of Robert Grove on the one side, and the land of Edmund Lepewyt on the other, and in length extending from the Wood called Glynch to the land of the said Edmund with its appurtenances which messuage moreover with its appurtenances belongs to the Church of Bromesberrow aforesaid. The aforesaid Margery to have and to hold the said messuage with its curtilage with all its appurtenances for such term as is aforesaid. And she is to pay annually those who shall be Wardens of the said Church at the time 12^d at three terms of the year, at the Feast of the Annunciation of S. Mary, the Feast of S. Michael and at Pentecost at the Church door. It is further agreed between the same parties that the said Margery shall maintain and build

up this messuage, in such good state or better than she received it during the whole of her life. And we the aforesaid William and Henry and all Parishioners will warrant and defend the aforesaid messuage with the curtilage and the appurtenances to the said Margerie for the whole of her life against all comers. In witness whereof the aforesaid parties to this indenture have by turns set his Seal. Given at Bromesberrow 1st Sunday after the Feast of S. Botolph the Confessor in the 8th year of King Richard the II after the Conquest."

Record of an action between the chaplain of Bromesberrow and William Whittington, then husband of Ann (Nanfan) Whittington, in the Act Book (vol. 26, p. 480) of the Hereford Consistory Court for 1518.

Sir John Jenyns, chaplain, *v* William Whityngton. Defamation or reproach.

Oct. 16 [the earlier part is missing]. He says that the rector of the said Church, viz: Sir John Jenyns, clad in priestly vestments, and about to celebrate Mass, he [i.e. Whityngton] came to him and with opprobrious and threatening words, willed him to await his arrival, and compelled him to put off the said vestment and he proferred him then and there so many opprobrious words, that for fear of those words, he put off his priest's vestments and this on the day of St. Thomas of Hereford. [Oct. 2.]

And the same priest asserted that on the Wednesday in the time of the Four Times (Ember days) [Sep. 15] he [Whityngton] treated him shamefully at the beginning of mass, which made him put off his vestments. Also that the aforesaid Whityngton caused swine to be burnt viz: " syngyd certain swyne " in a certain chapel situated near the Church *et facit obracium* [possibly he brewed there] in the said chapel and puts his fruits there, applying the aforesaid Church [*domum illam*] to profane uses.

He [Whittington] confesses that he put his fruit and wool in the said Chapel, and the judge ordered the wardens to remove all the things [*vasa*] there and to deliver them to the said Wm. Whitington within 6 days, under pain of

excommunication. And the judge ordered the said William to appear at the next Court to answer articles and to receive condign penance.

Oct. 30. Plaintiff constituted Sir Robert Jenyns his proctor. One John Bromwich appeared and inhibited the judge in the cause, by authority of his lordship the official of the Court of Arches. He shewed the seal only and would not give a copy that the inhibition might be read nor shew the inhibition.

An act of penance in the church in 1552 is recorded in the Act Book of Gloucester Consistory Court.

Office promoted *v* Margery Browne of Brammesbarowe.

Fornication with John Burford of Byrche Morton.

Sep: 22. She confesses and is enjoined public penance, viz: "that upon Sonnedaye next followyng shall be at the church of Brammesbarowe in the tyme of the homilie bare-foot bare hedded in her smock onelye and declare the bill of publique penaunce and in like manour the Sonndaye folowyng at Dymock, and the III[d] Sonndaye at Newent and to certify etc.

In 1574 a suit[1] was brought by John Brumadge against Guy Grove as to his right in a seat "in Bramsboroughe Church." Witnesses (among others) Wm. Whittington of Worcester City, Gent. Has lived there half a year and previously at Bewdley. Born at Pauntley. Age about 83.

For 26 years past he did occupy and enjoy the Manor of Bromesberrow and did marry the said Brumadge's grandmother with whom he dwelt during the said time and used and sat in the seat mentioned etc. and for his time never knew or heard but that it belonged to the lord of the manor, patrons of the Ch:

Joan Whittington, his wife, age 52 has lived with W. Whittington about 20 years, the first four as his servant at B., when her now husband was the husband of

[1] G.D.R., 52, p. 36.

Brumadges grandmother, who dwelt together (as she has heard) in the Manor of B. for 26 years etc. Joan was born at Whitchurch, Salop.

John Sowle of Berrowe, co. Worcester, husbandman, has lived there 80 years—age about 84—married his wife from Bramisborough—Used to go to church there on Sundays and holy days—Knew Bromadge's grandfather in his time, 50 years ago and upwards, who sat in the said seat situate before the "Chauncell dore on the lyfte hand or syde in the said Churche," etc. and also Mr. W. and his wife who was B's grandmother, who sat in the same seat.

Thomas Alldorne, of Berrow, husbandman, lived there most of his life. Born at Suckley—Age about 52. About 30 years of age was servant to Mr. Whittington, who then dwellyd in the M. of B. for he married Bromadge's grandmother, who was an old gentlewoman and at that time could not well go to Church without a guide and this witness used to lead her to the Church—She sat in the Chancel.

William Spilman[1] of Bramisborough, husbandman, lived there 40 years. Born at Dymock—age about 80.

John Webb[2] of the same, husbandman, lived there all his life—age about 43. Whittington sat in the seat (already described). This deponent's father's seat was on the other side of the Church and Guy Grove's father's seat was behind that. This deponent remembereth the better to be true as he sayeth (though he was then but a boye about the age of 12 yeares) for that the said Mr. Whittington used to have a hawk on his fiste sytting in the said seat in the said Church which this deponent dyd beholde and wished that he had suche a birde.

[1] Wm. Spilman was buried at Bromesberrow, 24 April, 1577. Joan Spilman buried 17 June, 1607.

[2] John Webb married Agnes Beale, 3rd May, 1567; Blanche Webb, baptized 15th March, 1568; John Webbe, baptized 13th September, 1575; Susan Webbe, baptized 20th July, 1579.

In the returns of recusants in the diocese of Gloucester made in 1577 there were none at Bromesberrow, or Dimock. Seven were returned at Newent, and one at Corse.[1]

The Church Charity.

As will be seen from records already given, there have been left from time immemorial certain fields and lands and cottages for the repair of the Church, the rents of which are paid to the Churchwardens for that purpose on St. Mary's Day in each year. They have also been applied to the Church expenses as well when not required for repairs.

In 1621 there was an application made to the Court of Chancery to enquire into such charitable bequests in co. Gloucester which had been detained and misemployed.

The exact boundaries of the several places are hard to identify, the names of fields are changed, but on the whole they are the same as at first.

The following is a copy of the Decree of the Court of Chancery, 27th April, 18 James I.

Proceedings of Commissioners for Charitable Uses, Gloucester Inquisition. Bundle 8, No. 7, 27 April, 18 James I. Bromesberrow Church.

[Order of Commissioners directed to enquire (26th June, 17 James I) into such charitable bequests in co. Glouc. which had been deteyned . . . and misimployed contrary to the statute made 43. Eliz.]

It was sworn before them that one messuage and certaine parcells of land lyinge in Bromsborough . . . called Gwynells lands tyme out of memory hath pertained and been given to the Church of Bromsborough and that the ch. wardens had received yearly out of the said messuage and lands 16 shillings, and that the same is and by the space of 7 yeares last past hath bene yearely worth 24s. besides the said 16s. and that John Gwynell by the space of two years last past hath received the

[1] P.R.O. State Papers Domestic : Elizabeth, vol. 118, folio 12.

issues . . . thereof, and hath paid the ch.wardens the said yearlie some of 16s. and that another parcel of land called Williams Fields in Bromesborough aforesaid tyme out of mind was given . . . to the said church, and ch. wardens have received out of same 16d. and for the last 16 yrs. has been worth 2s. besides the 16d. and that John Stone by the space of 14 years last past did receive the issues and profits thereof and did pay to the churchwardens 16d. only; and that a cottage and another parcel of land conteyning by estimacion a quarter of an acre in Bromesborough called Prices lane tyme out of mynd was given to the said church, and that the ch. wardens have received out of the said land the yearly sum of 6s. 8d., and that the said cottage and land is worth besides 6s. 8d. and for the last ten years has been worth 6s. 8d. [*sic*] and that Richard Price by the space of ten years past received the profits thereof and hath paid to the churchwardens only 6s. 8d. And that another parcel of pasture called Holtland—about ⅛ of an acre—belongs to the church and for the last 30 years has been worth the yearly sum of 2s., besides 2d. yearly which has been paid to the ch. wardens; and that Thomas Holt for the last 20 years has received the profits of the said land and has only paid the ch. wardens 2d. yearly; and that another parcel of land called Knights land tyme out of mynd belongs to the ch. and is worth—and for the last 12 years has been worth—20d. above the yearly sum of 10d. wh. has been paid to the ch. wardens; William Knight has rec. profits of above for the last year, and before Knight Anthony Gough received them, and paid to the ch. wardens only 10d. And a certaine yearly rent of 12d. issuing out of a parcel of land called Moggles in Bromesborough belonging to the ch. ought to be paid to the ch. wardens, but wh. for the last 20 years has not been paid; and that Edw. Bromwich Esq for the past 12 years did hold and enjoy the land called Moggles. And another parcel of land called Clench Meadow, about an acre, belongs to the ch. and 16 yrs. ago the ch. wardens used to receive a yearly sum of 4d; but for the last 12 years the above land has been worth 20s. by the year, and that Edw. Bromwich for the last 12 years has held

the land last mentioned. And another parcel of land in Bromesberrow—about $\frac{1}{6}$ of an acre belonging to the ch. and the sd. John Stone has had possession of it for 50 years and paid 2d. a year to the churchwardens, but the land is 6d. above the sd. sum of 2d. And that the said John Gwynell, John Stone, Thomas Holt, Richard Price, William Knight, Anthony Gough and Edward Bromwich have severally received and to their owne severall uses converted the residue of the profitts of the premises mentioned . . . contrary to the intent of the donors. . . . The Commissioners therefore decree that the said Edward Bromwich shall pay unto Thomas Stone, the prosecutor of the said cause for and towards his charge the sum of £12 12s., being the acreage of the said land by him deteyned and misimployed, John Gwynell is to pay 48s.; John Stone 49s.; Richard Price, £3 6s. 8d.; Thomas Holt 40s.; William Knight 20d.; Anthony Gough 5s. And that the said Thomas Stone shall have yearly paid to him the yearly sum of £3 for the space of 5 years, and the yearly profits of the lands over and besides the sd. yearly sum of £3 to the sd. Stone shalbe yearly pd. to the churchwardens of the parish of Bromesborough towards the reparacion and maintenance of the said ch. And the Commissioners further decree that all the freeholders and owners of land in Bromesberrow shall forthwith make a feoffment of all the said lands to William Wall of Demock, and William Hill of [name illegible] yeomen, and their heirs, who shall forthwith reinfeoff unto the said John Stone the younger, Thomas Stone, John Jenning and Edmund Bradford, Wm. Cox and Richard Hill and their heires to the intent and purposes that they shall for ever hereafter pay to the ch. wardens of the sd. ch. the yearly rents and profitts of the said premises by them received to be by them bestowed in and upon the reparacion and maintenance of the sd ch. Nevertheless we doe order and decree that duringe the tearme of five yeares next ensueinge, the said feoffees shall pay to the said Stone the said somme of three poundes yearely towards his charge as is aforesaid, and that the residue of the profitts during the said tearme of five years shalbe paid to the sd. churchwardens as afore-

said. And because none of the said parties though they had reasonable notice of the execution of the Commissioners, and did not nor could make any justification for detayning the sd. rents, the Commissioners order that they shall severally pay to the sd. Thomas Stone towards his charges and expense in prosecutinge of the sd. Commission . . . Bromwich to pay 40s. and the others 10s. each; and Thomas Stone is to have the letting of the lands " ymediately " " to the highest value."

The Benefactions or Charities of Bromesberrow.

The particulars of these are as follows:—

Designation of Charity.	Cash.	Consols.
Donation by family of Leddington [1]	£40 0 0	£43 3 10
Catherine Yate's charity [2] ..	30 0 0	32 7 11
Anne Foote's ,, ...	90 0 0	97 3 6
Rev. Dr. Yate's ,, ...	70 0 0	77 5 9
		£250 1 0
Mem: The sum of £10 formerly in the hands of Robert Bromwich, Esq., held at interest by the Incumbent up to the time of Dr. Yate's incumbency		£10 0 0
Mrs. Catherine Yate		30 0 0
Walter Yate, Esq.		30 0 0
Mrs. Foote, formerly a Miss Yate, *less* duty of £10 for legacy of £100		90 0 0
Bequest of Dr. Yate's		60 0 0
		£220 0 0

A sum £50 bequeathed by Mr. Eckley.

[1] The " donation by family of Leddington " is probably made up of the following sums: Mr. Bromwich's £10 and Mrs. Catherine Yate's £30 = £40.

Mrs. Hayward, the Rector's widow, handed to Dr. Yate £40 when he entered into the Rectory, which were most likely these two amounts £30 and £10, as after that time no mention is made of them separately, and they have become confused with Mr. Walter Yate's bequest of £30.

[2] Walter Yate's widow.

The Leddington family were hardly in a position to make such a donation from themselves. The head of the family in 1608 was a weaver and in 1639 his grandson, Richard Leddington, with others, was behind four or five years with his rent of the charity lands. James Leddington was sexton, and died in 1686 which is the last mention of the family in the book of the Parish.

Dr. Yate came in 1781, and soon afterwards Mrs. Hayward handed him the £40, but there is no evidence to shew when the Leddington family paid it. A John Leddington was churchwarden in 1689, so it may be he had held the money in trust and returned it to the then Rector, Rev. R. Eaton, in 1674, on his entering into the living.

In 1785 Dr. Yate paid the churchwardens £30 and interest by bond, being the legacy left to the poor by Col: Walter Yate, and in 1788 Mrs. Hayward, widow of the late Rector, paid Dr. Yate £40, due from her late husband, and the churchwardens requested him to keep it, and he accordingly signed a bond for £70 and interest. A receipt and promissory note by the Rev. Geo. Turberville were given to the executors of Dr. Yate, 21st December, 1814.

The money has since been invested by the Charity Commissioners, and the shares and stocks are in their hands. The interest is paid quarterly by them to the churchwardens, and distributed on St. Thomas' Day by the Rector and churchwardens to such poor in the parish as are specified in the wills. Mrs. Foote's charity is in the sole discretion of the Rector.

RECTORS AND CURATES OF BROMSBERROW.

WALTER MARSH (de MARISCO), instituted 16th June, 1280. Patron, Sir Richard Wood (de Bosco). [Reg. Cantilupe, p. 251.] [1]

[1] The references to institutions before 1541 are to the registers printed by the Cantilupe Society.

This Walter and his patron were appointed by King Edward I, in 1281, constables of Corfe Castle, in Dorset.[1] Also (7th January, 1286) to lay out a new town with a harbour in a place called Gotowre (probably Goat-horn, a hamlet on the shore of Poole Harbour). On 28th August, 1284, a Commission of Oyer and Terminer was addressed to William of Helyun and E. of Berkeley, touching an appeal brought by Alice of Blakeney in the county of Gloucester against Thomas the Welshman (de Waleys), Geoffrey the Arblaster, Roger the Ventrer, and Walter Marsh (de Marisco), for the death of her brother, Walter of Blakeneye.

JOHN OF ANESTEY, sub-deacon, 2nd December, 1287. Patron, Richard Wood (de Bosco) as guardian of Richard of Portes. [Reg. Swinfield, p. 527.] Ordained deacon 22nd May, 1288, at Earley (near Reading), diocese of Salisbury. [Reg. Swinfield, p. 550.]

At the Assizes held at Gloucester, 1291 (19 Edward I), it was ordered that John the Chaplain should recover possession of 1 messuage and 20½ acres of pasture in Bromesberghe, and that William le Parmenter should be arrested.[2]

WILLIAM OF GRUNDWELL, instituted 18th February, 1288-1289, on presentation of Sir Richard of Boes. Re-instituted, and described as sub-deacon, 19th March, 1290-1291. Patron: Richard of Portes. [Reg. Swinfield, p. 529.]

ROGER OF CRIKETOT, 21st December, 1294. In minor orders. Patron not stated. The cure of souls was committed to the parish chaplain. [Reg. Swinfield, p. 530.]

GEORGE OF CRIKETOT, acolyte, 3rd August, 1297. [Reg. Swinfield, p. 531.] Benefice given *in commendam* to Roger de Criketot, priest, brother of George [*Ib.*,

[1] Hutchins' *Dorset*, i, 551.
[2] Abbrev. Placitorum, Edw. I, p. 227.

p. 531]. Re-instituted, 14th March, 1299. [*Ib.*, p. 531.] Granted licence for non-residence for study, 16th April, 1301. [*Ib.*, p. 545.] Cited as Rector 12th November, 1318, on a commission in reference to retention of church property. [Reg. Orleton, p. 82.]

ROGER SOLLERS, sub-deacon. Patron: Sir W. of Whitfield. Granted absence for one year for purposes of study, 24th September, 1321. This was extended for another year on 6th October, 1322. [Reg. Orleton, p. 391.] Ordained deacon at Clun, 26th February, 1327-8. [Reg. Charlton, p. 95, where he is described as "rector."]

GREGORY OR GEORGE OF CRIKETOT, sub-deacon, 23rd September, 1329. [Reg. Charlton, p. 106.] Ordained priest at Churcham, 3rd March, 1329-30. [*Ib.*, p. 111.]

It is not clear if this is a distinct institution, though it may be inferred by comparison with dates above. Described as rector in both entries.

JOHN OF GAREWAY, 1st June, 1336. Patron: Sir William of Whitfield. [Reg. Charlton, p. 80.] Ordained sub-deacon, Bredwardine, 13th June, 1332, and deacon at Wigmore, 29th May, 1333. [Reg. Charlton, pp. 126,[1] 136.] Died, 1349. [Reg. Trillek, p. 377.]

THOMAS OF LAVYNTON, 2nd July, 1349, on death of John of Garewy. Patron: Dame Constance [de Kyngeston], widow of Sir William of Whitfield. [Reg. Trillek, p. 377.] Granted dispensation of absence, 18th August, 1351, "in attendance on Dame Constance de Kyngeston for two years," and on 12th May, 1353, "for a term." [*Ib.*, p. 396.]

JOHN, called "le Clerk," of ROKEBY, chaplain, 9th July, 1355, on resignation of Thomas of Lavynton. Patron: Sir Stephen of Cosynton. [Reg. Trillek, p. 388.] Granted dispensation for absence for one year, 26th September, 1355. [*Ib.*, p. 397.]

[1] Date in Reg. Charlton misprinted as 1322 on p. 125.

ROBERT atte GRENE, priest, 5th August, 1357, on resignation of John of Rokeby. Patron; Sir Stephen of Cosynton. [Reg. Trillek, p. 389.]

Ordained sub-deacon, 20th December, 1348 [*Ib.*, p. 477], deacon, 7th March, 1348-9 [*Ib.*, p. 483], and priest, 28th March, 1349 [*Ib.*, p. 489], on the title of the Abbot and Convent of Flaxley.

CLEMENT, "parson" of Bromesberrow, is witness to a deed of gift to the church there about 1360.

WILLIAM HOOKE, chaplain, 1st April, 1407, on resignation of Peter Skynfryth. Patron: Sir Hugh Waterton. [Reg. Mascall, p. 170.]

In 1411, Hooke exchanged for the benefice of Redmarley D'Abitot. Walter Skynfryth, "late chaplain of Bromesberrow," is mentioned in Patent Rolls, Richard II, v, 203.

GEOFFREY BRUNNE, 12th May, 1411, rector of Redmarley D'Abitot, on exchange with William Hooke. Patron: Katherine Bromwich, widow of Sir Hugh Waterton. [Reg. Mascall, p. 185.]

The rectory of Redmarley was then in the gift of the King (Henry IV), through the minority of the heir of the Lord de Despencer. [*Ib.*]

JOHN BERSTONE, chaplain, 17th August, 1412, on the death of Geoffrey Brounne. Patron: Dame Katherine Bromwich. [Reg. Mascall, p. 177.]

WILLIAM SKINNER, rector of Pendock, 3rd October, 1419, on exchange with John Berstone. Patron: Dame Katherine Bromwich. [Reg. Lacy, p. 119.]

Forty days indulgence granted 1st September, 1436, to those who should assist John Pedlynge, of Bromsberrow, who has suffered losses through fire. [Reg. Spofford, p. 217.]

RICHARD ELKYNS, 23rd January, 1447, on the death of William Skinner. Patron: Johanne Bromwich. [Reg. Spofford, p. 367.]

RICHARD LYNTONE, 4th June, 1473, on the death of Richard Elkyns. Patrons: John Bromwich and Sir William Bott, chaplain. [Reg. Stanbury, p. 188.]

LEONARD BROMWYCHE, chaplain, 25th July, 1488, on acceptance of another benefice by Richard Lyntone. Presented by the Bishop of Hereford. [Reg. Myllyng, p. 196.]

The apparitor of Ludlow deanery to cite Richard Lyntone to show cause why he should not induct the said Leonard. [*Ib.*, p. 196.]

JOHN FOXALL, 1st October, 1489, on the resignation of Richard Lyntone. Patron: John Bromwich. [Reg. Myllyng, p. 197.]

SIR JOHN JENYNS, cited as " rector of Bromysbarowe " in Hereford consistory court on 4th February, 1502-3. [H.D.R., 21, p. 190] and again in 1512 and 1514.

GUY WHITINGTON, priest, 17th October, 1521, on the death of John Jenyns. Patrons: William Whitington and Agnes, his wife, relict of John Bromwich. [Reg. Bothe, p. 334.]

A commission of inquiry was issued by the Bishop, 1st June, 1521, as to the right of patronage. John Bromwich presented Sir Robert Jenyns, while William Whitington and his wife presented Sir Guy Whitington. [Reg. Bothe, p. 100.] The Consistory Court decided in favour of the latter.

ROBERT JENYNS, priest, 6th December, 1540, on resignation of Guy Whitington. Patrons: William Whitington and Agnes, his wife, relict of John Bromwich.

On 6th October, 1540, Robert Jenyns had covenanted to pay an annual pension of four marks to Master Guy Whitington for the rest of his natural life. [H.D.R. Reg. Skipton, ff. 13-16.]

On 2nd June, 1542, Robert Jenyns was examined in the Consistory Court concerning the crime of simony.

He confessed himself guilty on three of the counts of the indictment, and was admonished to appear again before the Court on 23rd June. [G.D.R. 2, f. 6.] [1]

THOMAS HARWELL (or Horwell), clerk, perpetual vicar of Tadington, 17th August, 1546, on the death of Robert Jenyns. Patron: John Bromwich of Bromesberrow. [G.D.R.]

This Thomas Horwell had a remarkable career as beneficed clerk. On 6th August, 1546, he had obtained from Archbishop Cranmer a dispensation to hold one other benefice along with Tadington, the latter not amounting to as much as £8 yearly. In 1551 he was presented to Bishop Hooper as a pluralist, and in the same year was examined as to his religious knowledge, when he stated that he could not repeat the Commandments from memory; he recited the Articles of Faith, but could not prove a single one by authority of Scripture; and repeated the Lord's Prayer knowing it as such.

JAMES A REYS, 1st August, 1554, being first sworn to canonical obedience, is presented to the Rectory of Bromesberrow by John Bromwich, of Tadington, on the lawful deprivation of Thomas Harwell [probably for marriage], James a Reys giving a bond to James, Bishop of Gloucester, to pay a certain pension to the deprived Thomas, and on 8th September compounds for the first fruits at £7 15s. On 17th May, 1554, Thos. Horwell was presented to the living of Pendock de jure lt̃ime jam vacan̄ by Thos. Throgmorton, miles, of Tortworth in Gloucestershire. Bishop Heath of Worcester. [W.D.R.] On 4th September, 1554, instituted to the benefice of Corse, and on 24th February, 1556-7, obtained a dispensation from Cardinal Pole to hold the benefice of Pendock

[1] The references marked G.D.R. were very kindly extracted for me from the Act Books and other Records of the Gloucester Diocesan Registry by Mr. F. S. Hockaday, F.R.Hist.Soc.

with Corse. In 1561 he appears to have regained possession of the benefice of Bromesberrow, and sues John Bromwich for tithes. In 1563 he was presented by the churchwardens of Bromesberrow as a pluralist, holding the benefice of Pendock along with Bromesberrow, and residing at the former, and at the Bishop's Visitation in 1572 was described as "suspended," still holding Pendock with Bromesberrow. A charge was brought against him in the Consistory Court, Gloucester, 1576, stating—

There lacketh the quarter sermon—He hath an^r^ benefice—He weareth the surplice in perambulations—The Churchwardens presented that the Clerk cannot read, and the forfeiture of 12d. for the poor was not levied.

James Price, on 24th April, 1583. John Bromwich, patron, as he asserts, of the rectory of Bromesberrow, presented James Price on the death of Thomas Harwell.

There was a dispute in 1583 as to the patronage of the benefice, a caveat having been issued on 23rd March, on behalf of John Trubshaw, clerk. The Bishop heard the case argued on 24th April, and after taking time to consider it, he authorised the institution of James Price, which accordingly took place on 17th May, 1583. In a return at Lambeth made between 29th May and 9th July, 1584, Humphrey Price, conformist, is named as vicar (*sic*).

Henry Hopper, or Hooper, 3rd April, 1591, on death of James ap Rees. Patron: John Bromwich, Gent: "as is asserted." His letters of ordination as priest are dated 14th February, 1582[-3]. [G.D.R.]

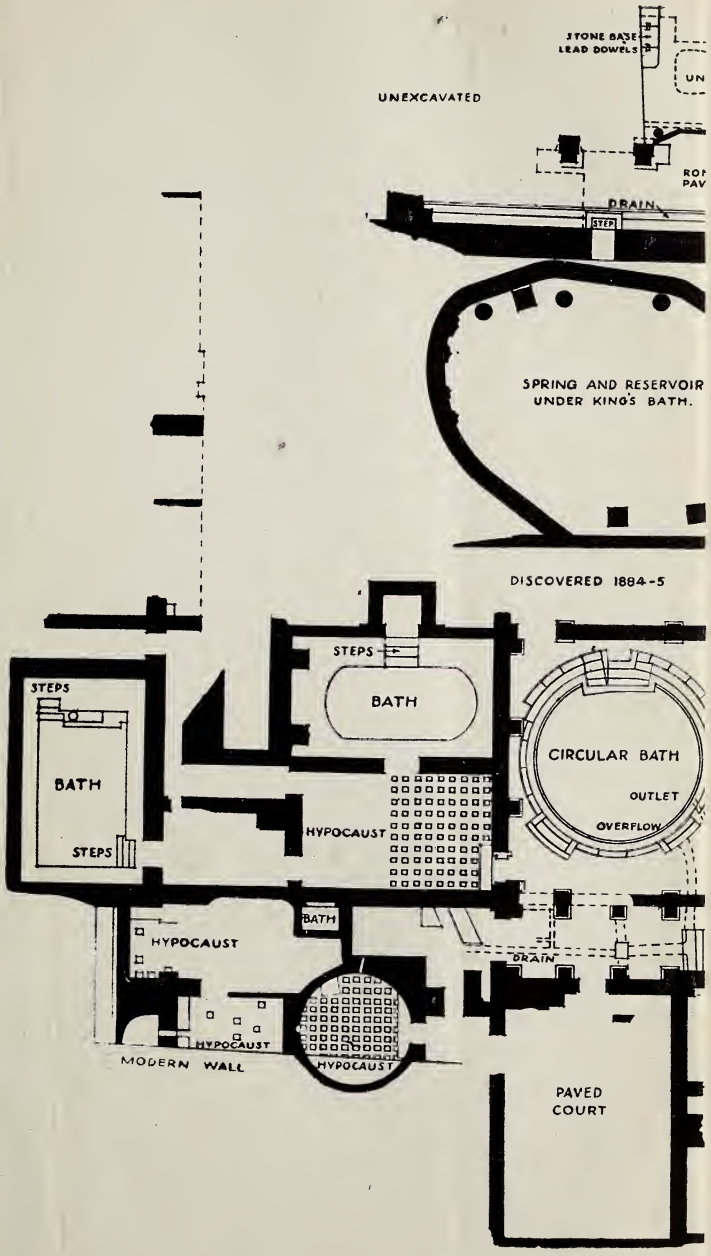
Thomas Higgs, 1596, on deprivation of Henry Hooper for simony. Patron: The Queen (Elizabeth), by lapse.

Henry Hooper entered a *caveat* against the admission of his successor. The case was heard by the Bishop on 13th July, 1596, and after sundry adjournments, Thomas Higgs succeeded and compounded for the first fruits.

Instituted 31st July and inducted 1st August, 1596. Ordained deacon, 18th September, 1589; priest by Bishop of Gloucester, 15th March, 1590-1; licence from the Archdeacon of Canterbury, 26th November, 1594. On 17th July, 1599, he was presented for that "he doth not catechise the young on Sundays and holydays and for not preaching, and not showing his license if he have any, and procured one Cooper to say service in his absence being a layman. Doth not read the homilies as is required. And the Ch: Wardens have since presented that they have no service upon Sundays and Holy Days since the exhibiting of their last bill."

John Stock, B.A., 20th July, 1601, on death of Thomas Higgs. Patron: Richard Stone, clerk, of Redmarley D'Abitot, for this turn, in virtue of a grant made to him by Edward Bromwich of Frampton on Severn. He exhibited orders as Deacon and Priest by John, Bishop of Gloucester at Kensington on 14th May, 1598, and his institution by Godfrey, Bishop of Gloucester, 10th July, 1601. Licensed by the Chancellor to preach 29th May, 1607. Inducted, July, 1601, by Roger Shoughe, Curate of Upleadon. Also exhibited testimonial of his subscription to Articles of Religion bearing date 11th July, 1601. The Bishop took time to consider the validity of the presentation, but eventually instituted John Stock on 20th July, 1601.

Christopher Stock, B.A., 4th September, 1620, on resignation of John Stock. Patron: Sir Richard Tracy, Knight, for this turn. Christopher was son to his predecessor, John Stock, and held the benefice through all the troublous times of civil war, and the Commonwealth. He signed the declaration required by the Act of Uniformity, 14th Charles II, on 11th August, 1662. In the survey of church livings in 1650, Bromesberrow is returned


STONE BASE
LEAD DOWELS
UNEXCAVATED
DRAIN
STEP
SPRING AND RESERVOIR
UNDER KING'S BATH.
DISCOVERED 1884-5
STEPS
BATH
STEPS
BATH
STEPS
CIRCULAR BATH
OUTLET
OVERFLOW
HYPOCAUST
BATH
HYPOCAUST
DRAIN
HYPOCAUST
MODERN WALL
HYPOCAUST
PAVED
COURT

Instituted 31st July and inducted 1st August, 1596. Ordained deacon, 18th September, 1589; priest by Bishop of Gloucester, 15th March, 1590-1; licence from the Archdeacon of Canterbury, 26th November, 1594. On 17th July, 1599, he was presented for that "he doth not catechise the young on Sundays and holydays and for not preaching, and not showing his license if he have any, and procured one Cooper to say service in his absence being a layman. Doth not read the homilies as is required. And the Ch: Wardens have since presented that they have no service upon Sundays and Holy Days since the exhibiting of their last bill."

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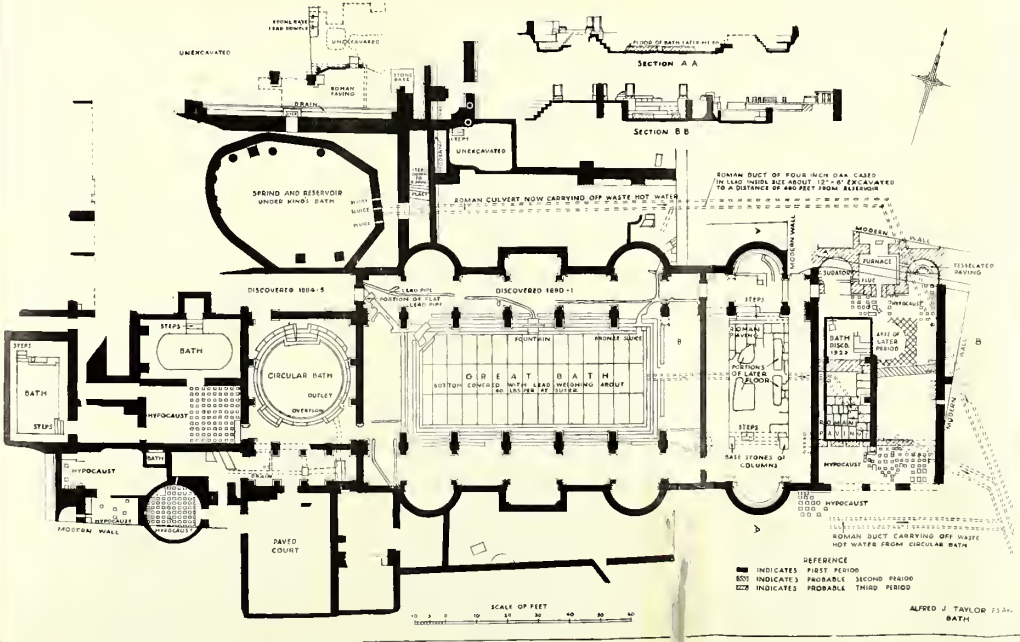
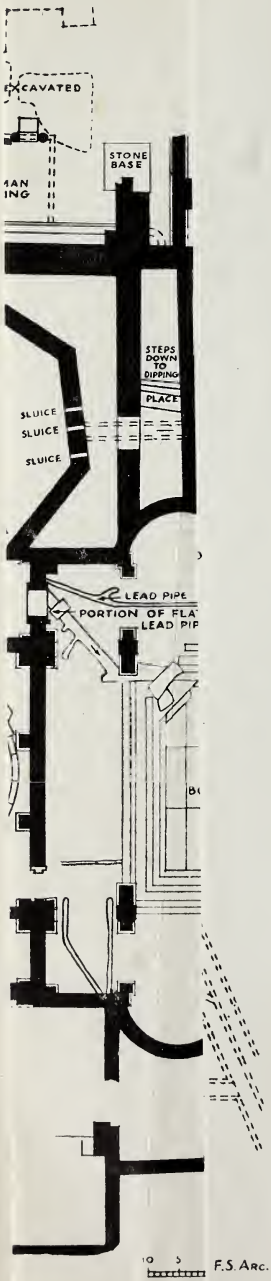
ROMAN BATHS BATH



ROMA


CAVATED
STONE BASE
STEPS DOWN TO DIPPING PLACE
SLUICE
SLUICE
SLUICE
LEAD PIPE
PORTION OF FLA
LEAD PIP
F.S. ARC.

as consisting "of about 50 familyes and worth £65 p.a. Served by one Mr. Stock a minister there."

On a slate slab let into the south wall of the chancel is a monument to Mrs. Elizabeth Stock, his wife. The inscription is:—

"ELIZA: STOCK.

Here lies the corpes of hir thats wrapt in clay
Whose same wite soule shal also live for aye.
While she was sick with seighs withe groane
To God Almighty she did make hir moane.
The help of God was only hir request
So now we hope hir soule in Heaven doth rest."

The wife of Chris^r Stock who departed this life Ano doi 1621 Dec. 15.

RICHARD EATON, B.A., 13th April, 1674, on death of Christopher Stock.[1] Patron: Robert Bromwich.

On 24th July, 1678, Richard Eaton was licensed to serve the office of Headmaster in the public school of Bromesberrow. On 5th November, 1698, his son, Christopher Eaton, B.A., was ordained deacon, and licensed to preach in the county and diocese of Gloucester.

RICHARD EATON, B.A., 10th February, 1709, on the death of Richard Eaton, his father. Patrons: Thomas Webb and John Abbot, clerk, for this turn.

JAMES HATHWAY was licensed to the curacy, 8th December, 1716. On 6th November, 1733, the Bishop granted permission to Benj. Hunt, John Haynes, John Stock, James Lawrence, and John Coundley [2] to hold a meeting in their own way in the dwelling-house of John Stock.

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[1] From entries in the Register Book, it appears not improbable that Richard Eaton, in 1673, married Anna Stock, daughter of Christopher Stock, Rector, and perhaps served the aged Rector in his last days as Curate.

[2] John Coundley *alias* Cowley, described in the parish register as a Protestant Dissenter (a blind man who received relief from the Charitable Institution founded by Mr Stock in London), was buried 8 June 1786 in his 86th year.

ROBERT HARDEN, M.A., 8th June, 1745, on the death of Richard Eaton. Patron: John Yate, Esq.

Had been Tutor and Vice-Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, and held the Rectory of Evesbatch along with Bromesberrow, where he resided.

WILLIAM HAYWARD, M.A., chaplain to Earl of Peterborough. Archbishop's licence to hold Bromesberrow, 29th June, 1771, on the death of Robert Harden. Patron: Robert Dobyns Yate. Ordained deacon, 19th September, 1756, and priest, 25th September, 1757. Was subsequently vicar of Dymock.

HENRY GORGES DOBYNS YATE, LL.B., 27th August, 1781, on resignation of William Hayward. Patron: Robert Gorges Dobyns Yate, of Bromesberrow Place.

The Rev. H. G. Dobyns Yate, LL.D., was the second surviving son of Robert Dobyns Yate, of Bromesberrow Place, by Elizabeth (Gorges) of Eye Court (Hereford). He was born in 1753. After being educated at Eton he was admitted a commoner of St. John's, Oxford, on 13th December, 1774. On 7th January, 1778, he says in his diary that "he put on the civilian gown" and had a special dispensation to use the Bodleian Library, and on the 16th, 17th, and 28th of February in that year respectively he disputed in the schools for his degree, and passed an examination for the same. In 1770 he was ordained Deacon. In 1781 he was admitted to the degree of LL.B. at Oxford; on the 15th July he was ordained Priest at Hereford by Bishop Lord James Beauclerk; the same day instituted to the Rectory of Evesbatch (Hereford); on 13th August to Fretherne; and on the 27th to Bromesberrow, by Bishop Halifax. On the 30th September he was inducted into the temporalities of the last mentioned benefice. He was also Rector of Arlingham and Frampton (Glos.), and of Bishop's Frome (Hereford).

Dr. Yate was a student and antiquary of no mean order, as his notes and remarks in the parish registers, and his private diary clearly prove. His frequent attacks of gout and other ailments obliged the frequent employment of other clergymen to take his Sunday work, whose names and degrees are always carefully set down, and that he himself did duty elsewhere during his absence from home. Love and pride of his family, and the duty he owed and paid to his brothers and his children, were great features in his character, and his general kindness of heart appeared in his many gifts of coal, wood, and bread to the poor of the parish of Bromesberrow (and probably of his other livings) in hard times. That he was a man of artistic taste is evident in the arrangement of the remains of the old Llanthony Priory glass in the Yate sepulchral chapel at Bromesberrow, inserted there by him when the family removed from Quedgeley Manor. He died in 1812, aged 59, and was buried as he requested in the churchyard outside the said chapel, and a tablet was erected on the outer north wall of it near his grave.

James Chambers, LL.B., was licensed to the curacy, 24th September, 1792.

George Turberville, M.A., 5th December, 1812, on the death of H. G. D. Yate. Patron: William, first Earl Beauchamp.

Also Vicar of Hanley Castle. Archp. dispen. to hold Bromesberrow. Ordained deacon by Bishop of Gloucester, 19th September, 1779, and priest by Bishop of Oxford, 22nd May, 1785. Mr. Turberville kept a pack of hounds in a field opposite the rectory, he himself being non-resident. Legend says one day they devoured the old woman who fed them. Some say it was a man they ate up, all but his boots.

James Commeline, afterwards rector of Redmarley, was curate in 1813; Reese Jeffreys in 1815; and Richard Wetherill in 1819. He was Vicar of Westbury-on-Severn, 1798-1835 or later, and Rector of Notgrove, 1810 or later, and was at Bromesberrow in 1818-19.

CHARLES HILL, M.A., 1823, on resignation of George Turberville. Patron: John Reginald Pyndar, third Earl Beauchamp.

He had been Rector of Madresfield. Charles Glynn, B.A., was curate in 1852. He subscribed for licence to cure of Newent in 1856, but there is no record of the licence being issued.

REGINALD PYNDAR HILL, M.A., 26th April, 1856, on the death of Charles Hill, his father. Patron: Henry, fourth Earl Beauchamp.

In his time the restoration of the church was carried out—first in 1858, afterwards in 1875.

EYRE WILLIAM HUSSEY, 1887, on the death of Reginald P. Hill. Patron: Frank Ricardo.

JOHN MEASE GEDEN, 1900, on resignation of E. W. Hussey.

ROBERT FREEBORN MALLAM, 1903, on resignation of J. M. Geden.

WILLIAM WYNN LLOYD, 1904, on resignation of R. F. Mallam.

CHARLES A. STRANGE, 1921, on resignation of W. W. Lloyd.

IV.—THE SMALLER LANDOWNERS OF BROMESBERROW.

THE STONE FAMILY.

THE UPPER BROOKEND which is an old plaster and timber-built Elizabethan house of some size and importance, has been in the Stone family for many generations.

In the Court Roll of 1424 George Mulward did fealty for one messuage called Hall Place, the original name of the Brookend, at 11s. a year.

The first of the family to appear on record was a Robert Stone, who lived about 1380. In 1424 Maiota Stone does fealty for Hatches Place at 1s. 9d. John Stone, grandson of Robert Stone, was a citizen of London, and Sheriff in 1464. His son, William Stone, was in Edward IVth's army, and fought at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471, and on the 31st May, 1474, obtained a lease for lives of the Brookend (then Hall Place). He died about 1506.

By an indenture dated 23rd July, 1528, William Grove of Bromysberewe bargained and sold to Thomas Stone of Bromysberewe all his Manor lying in Bromysberewe called the Hall place with all meyds leasoes pastures and arrable lands to the s^d^ Hall place belonging.

The following is an extract from the will of Joan Stone, widow of William Stone, dated 1530:—

"Fyrst I bequeath my soule to Almighty God and our blessed Mary and to all the celestyall company of heavyn and my bodie to be buryd in the church yard of Bromysberow. Also I bequeath to the mother church of Hereford iiij^d^ and to our Ladye of Bromysberowe a kerchief."

Thomas Stone, son of William Stone, by his will of 14 October, 1546, desired to be buried at Bromesberrow, and left 4d. to the mother church of Gloucester; and 4d. to the parish church of Bromesberrow, appointing his wife Margery and his eldest son Roger executors thereof. During his lifetime the estate became his own.

His son Roger married Joan Jennings, and had two sons, Guy and Richard. By his will, 25 October, 1591, he desires to be buried at Bromesbarowe Church, and leaves *inter alia* 5s. to it and 4d. to the repair of Gloucester Cathedral. The poor at Bromesbarowe 12 pence.

Thomas Stone, son of Roger, married Alice Knutsford, and in his time a decree of the Court of Chancery of this date was issued to him to collect monies for rent of cottages and fields left from time immemorial for the maintenance of the Parish Church, which had been misapplied, and he was ordered to relet the same.

Thomas Stone was succeeded in 1673 by his son William, who was buried 11th June, 1683. He married Elizabeth Blunt, and was churchwarden with his brother, Thomas Stone of the Brownsend in 1673.

The family left the Upper Brookend some time after 1683 and lived in Ireland, but the Upper Brookend still remained in their hands.

Successive owners were: (1) Thomas Stone (son of William), who died unmarried; (2) Guy (brother of Thomas), who died in 1743; (3) Samuel (son of Guy), major in 32nd Regiment; (4) Rev. Guy Stone (son of Samuel), who died in 1779; (5) his son Samuel, Captain Londonderry Militia, who died in 1825; (7) his only son Guy, who died in 1862; (8) Samuel Stone, who died in 1921; and (9) Miss Elizabeth Stone, to whom it passed under her brother's will with remainder to the de Wind family, children of Miss Stone's sister.

THE BROWNSEND is a timber-work house of the same period, and similar in plan to Upper Brookend, and has also been in the Stone family since the fifteenth century.

The name of "The Brownsend" cannot be accurately accounted for. Some have thought it is derived from "Browsend" or "Broomsend." No one of the name of Brown, in modern times, has ever been the owner. It is not unlikely that it was originally "Hatches" or "Hitches."[1] In the court rolls of 2 Henry VI (1424), one Maiota Stone does fealty for 3 parts of "Hiches place"

[1] In the Compotus roll of receipts and losses of the Manor in 1388-9 there is stated to be a loss of rent of j toft and j garden at Brounefeld, in the tenure of Robt. Baker. Possibly this may account for Brownsend.

at xxi^{d} per annum and Sir Wm. Hoke (rector) for 2 parts of "Hiches place" at 3s. 6d. per annum. In the roll of 1487 the first court of John Bromwych, armiger, Robert Stone acknowledges that he holds certain lands called "Hatches," paying therefor xxi^{d} and also holds of the Lord freely a messuage and appurtenances called "Stoney's," at the yearly rent of a red rose at the Nativity and festival of St. John Baptist, with all services. . . . To shew his evidence at the next Court, paid 6s. 8d., and did fealty to the Lord. In this connection it is interesting to notice that at the same court one John Hathwey held a parcel of land in Haseldene at the yearly rent to the Lord, of "dimidiam ancam (half a goose) cum garlek," and other services.

In her will, dated 26th February, 1592, Sibell Stone (widow of John Stone,[1] of Upper Brookend, who died 1589), after desiring to be buried in the church of Bromesbarrowe, gave to the churchwardens 10s., to be "delyvered when the Churche is fully tyled upp and therein finished. Sixpence a peece unto every poore householder of Bromesbarrowe that hathe not a teame." To Richard Stone, "her sonne in law her mault myll and the bordes, bences, and formes in the Hall, and the wainscott in the Hall, and all the glasse in every windowe." To her daughters Elynor and Margery, "all her wearing apparel and fifteen bottons of yarn and one slip of hempen yarn." After disposing of beds, linen, napery, pewter, and legacies, she appoints her son Thomas executor, and wishes John Stone, of Hatches, to be supervisor of her will.

John Stone, son of Sibell Stone, by his will of 29 July, 1633, made no specific devise of his land, as by law it would devolve to his son and heir John Stone, but gave to the reparacion of the church 10s. To all the poore people of the parish of Bromesberrow, being householders

[1] In the muster roll of 1542 he is stated to have a sallette (helmet) and splints, a gorgette, a gleithe and a dagg, and his son John a bowe and xii arr:

who should be at his funeral, two pence a peece: and to every other poore person both men and women and children, wheresoever they shall come, which shall be at his funeral, one penny a peece."

The testator's name is omitted in the muster roll of 1608, but John Stone the younger, described as about 20 years of age, and to be of tallest stature to be a pikeman, is said to have furnished a corselet.

The lane running at the side of "The Brownsend," leading to Woodend Street, is called "Hatchfield Lane," and so may be identified with "The Brownsend" as "Hiches" or "Hatgies," or "Hatches," mentioned in the will of Sibell Stone and in the Manor rolls.[1]

The Brownsend passed from the Stone family in the seventeenth century, when Thomas Stone (who married Mary Cam of Dymock) died in 1683, leaving three children, John, Mary, and Thomas, who died in infancy. John Stone died in 1742 (o.s.), leaving his sister Mary (who had married the Rev. Giles Nanfan, Rector of Birtsmorton in 1707) the Brownsend estate. Mrs. Nanfan's son, John (second of the name), born in 1720, succeeded to the property, and his only daughter, Margaret Nanfan, married Thomas Morrell Webb, of Sherborne (Warwick), whose son, Thomas Webb, was the father of Thomas Townsend Webb, the father of Major Elias John Webb, the present owner.

Lower Brookend and Pepper Mill.—The Lower Brookend is also an old timber and plaster built house, and the first we know of it is in the court roll of 1487, when one John Bele as son and heir of John Bele the elder deceased does fealty for Halls place. In early Chancery documents, preserved in the P.R.O. in the years 1516-29, a petition is presented to Thomas Lord Cardinal (Wolsey), Archbishop of York, Chancellor of

[1] Major Webb says this is very doubtful, and not warranted by internal evidence.

England, by William Whittington (then in possession of the manor of Bromesberrow by right of Anne his wife, widow of John Bromwich (daughter of John Nanfan of Birtsmorton), who sues John Bele for the detention of deeds relating to a messuage and tenement in Bromesberrow, and all such copylands, etc., which he bought of Bele, but the deeds, etc., concerning the premises were in the keeping and custody of the said John, which he had refused to deliver, and he petitioned His Grace to issue a writ to the said John Bele to restore the deeds.

Nothing further is known of the Lower Brookend till 1651, when Gilbert Beale, a descendant of John Bele, sold all that capital messuage called Brookend, with all appurtenances, hempe, plecks, etc., with Lammas fields, a close called Customs, Great Grove, and Merrivale, to Isaac Bromwich (son of Edwd. Bromwich, of Frampton). On 18th January, 1652, Isaac Bromwich conveyed Brookend to Valentine Dobbyns, of Bromesberrow.

Christopher Stock, of Aston Ingham, clerk (son of John Stock, Rector of Bromesberrow), and others, on the marriage of his nephew, John Stock, with Anne Vicarie, settled Brookend and Pepper Mill upon trust for them. (Christopher Vicarie Stock was church warden of Bromesberrow, 1721.)

He bequeathed the property to his nephew, John Stock. (Will dated 9th August, 1694.)

John Stock of Silvington, co. Salop, conveyed Brookend to Ebenezer Hawkins of Upton-on-Severn, 28th August, 1722, and released the premises to George Pritchard, of Colwall, 9th April, 1734.

Richard Nanfan and John Stock conveyed the property to John Cocks of Castle Ditch, 2nd August, 1735, and on the same day George Pritchard and John Stock conveyed the farm and lands to John Cocks.

Rev. Richard Eaton, rector of Bromesberrow, whose will was proved 11th December, 1744, left to his wife

Sarah his leasehold messuage and lands in Bromesberrow called Lodwicks, with power to dispose of or distribute same among his children.

At a Court Baron held at Eastnor, 17th January, 1769, Richard Eaton, one of the customary tenants of the manor, surrendered 2½ acres of land in a close called The Grove, near Clinche's Mill, to the use of John Cocks, of Castle Ditch.

On 10th June, 1774, Sir Charles Cocks, of Castle Ditch, Bt., granted to Robert George Dobyns Yate of Bromesberrow, a cottage or tenement with the land belonging thereto, called Cabbage Tump, arable land called four acres by Cabbage Tump, the Stone Orchard, and Stones furlong, all in Bromesberrow, occupied by Martha Hodges, widow, in exchange for meadow land adjoining to the Lower Brookend Farm called Cribbs Close, one other small meadow called White Bread meadow, pasture near the Hill farm known as Broomy Hill, and pasture ground called Hickmans, with land called Hillfield adjoining, and the cottage and garden occupied by John Puling.

The Lower Brookend and Pepper Mill are now in the possession of Lord Somers of Eastnor Castle, formerly called Castle Ditch.

The Family of Dick.

In a deed of *c.* 1303, Richard Gardiner gave to Robert de Dyke for 20 shillings all that land called Oldescarde, and it is witnessed among others by one William de Dyke. Robert de Dyke occurs in another deed of about the same time. Henry Dyk de Bremesberg was ordained sub-deacon at Ledbury on 7th March, 1348-9, and priest at Bosbury on the 9th April, 1349.

In a grant of land made by Hugh de Walford in 1360 to provide lamps for the altar of the Church on certain festivals, the boundaries extend as far as the land of Henry de Dyke. One of the witnesses is Roger de Dyke.

In the Court Roll of 1424, one Joan Dyke does fealty for a tenement called Over Dyke at 6s. a year. Eleanor Dyke held one meadow called Hill green at 2s. 6d., and John Dyke a messuage called "Mowbrays," and a parcel of land called Tredfield or Trentfield. The next year Richard Dyke is presented before the Court and amerced in 4d. for default of appearance.

John Dyk in 1487 holds of the lord a messuage and a virgate of land called Over Dyke at 6s.

Alice Dyke a messuage and three crofts of land, with a grove and wood called Clynches and three acres of land called Trenfeld. Also a messuage with appurtenances called Mowbrays; and another called Dykes place, rent unknown, therefore the Bailiff distrains that she may shew her evidence at the next court.

In a lay subsidy of 1524, John Dyke the younger is assessed at £4 in goods, and to pay 2s., and in a muster roll of 1539 John Dyke is one of the men who were approved and ready to have horses, harness, etc., defensible for the war. In 1542 the same John has a salette, a paire of splints, and a gleithe, and Robert Dike has the same, and is an able billman.

John Dick, by his will dated 6th April, 1545, desired to be buried at Bromesberrow. He gave 6d. to the Mother Church at Gloucester, to the Church at Bromesberrow 1½d., and bequeathed his wyff 4 Kyne. To Robert, his son, his six oxen with the tackle. The wayne to his son Rychard. His sheep to his son Robert and Maud, his daughter, in equal shares. He bequeaths to his son Richard "my indenture ground called Lambysse with all the bords formes and bedstydds belonging to his house," and £5 to his executors, Richard Dyck, his son, and Thomas Stone. The witnesses are Robert Jenyns, priest (rector of B. from 1540-6), Richard Dyck, Thomas Stone, and William Grove. Robert Dick died in 1559.

Richard Dyck, yeoman, by his will of 24th July, 1570,

gave to the reparacion of the Parish Church of Bromesberrow, 1s. To the poor of the same parish, ½ bushell of rye a yere. To all his god-children, 4d., to all his sons and daughters a sheep apece. To Richard Dyck, his son Guy's eldest sonne, £5. To Leonard Dyck, his son, his iron bounde Wayne with the tackle after his wife's death. His wife to enjoy during her lifetime the lease of a piece of ground called Lamas. The following goods are to remaine in his house for ever and so mayntayned from tyme to tyme: One pott, one pan, one block, one tablecloth, one towele, 6 silver spoons, a paire of wayne wheles. Rest of goods chattels and corne to be divided between Jone his wife, Leonard his son, Anne and Margery his daughters—to Leonard when he is 21, and to the daughters on their marriage (provided they marry with their mother's consent). Refers to Thomas Dyck and John Dick, his sons, Richard Dyck, his grandson, Sybill Brate and Cassandra Crockat. His wife Joan was buried 25th December, 1582. Richard Dicke, his grandson, married Elinor Chapman, 25th November, 1582. His name is mentioned in the subsidy of 1608, where he is described as being about 40 years of age, of middle stature, and fit for a musketeer. He was churchwarden in 1597.

Leonard Dicke, described as a woollwinder by his will of 7th December, 1613, made Wm. Dick of Bromesberrow his kinsman, executor. John Dick, son of Thos. Dick, his kinsman, was left £10, afterwards increased to £24. He went to live at Eastnor, and his will was proved 9th April, 1616.

In 1615 Richard Dyke sold Dik House to John Coxe, who by his will, dated 12th February, 1619, and proved 25th April, 1619, left it to his son, William Cox, and also a house called Tooney, in Bromesberrow, with all lands, etc. He was churchwarden in 1609.

The Dick House and land has been sold many times since, and now belongs to Mr. Harold Clarke.

The Groves of Grove House.

Robert la Grove witnessed grants of land in Bromesberrow early in the fourteenth century, and another of the same name owned land there in 1385.

The next mention of the name is in the manor roll of Bromesberrow, 12th May, 1424, when Richard Grove does fealty for one tenement called Groves Place and Glynch island.

In 1528 William Grove, by deed dated 23rd July, sold to Thomas Stone of Bromesberrow all his manor called the Hall Place, his heirs and assigns for ever, and by his will of 6th May, 1547, he bequeathed to the high altar of Bromesberrow Church 4d. To the Mother Church at Gloucester 4d. To his eldest son Guy 6 oxen with the waynes, and when he cometh to age to have one-half of the croppes with his wife. To the same Guy 40 sheep and a sowe. To his son Richard a house at Ridmarley Spyndelors. To his son Thomas a house at Kesend called Parteregges. To his son Wm. a house in Woodend St. called Jabbetts. To his son John a house also in Woodend St. called "Jackets" or Coters. To his son Robert a house called Turners. He willed that his wife occupied his house called Grove House during widowhood until Gye be 21.

William Grove is described in the Bromesberrow muster roll of 30 Henry VIII (1539) as having a sawe, splynthes, glieff, and sword and dager. The will of his wife is dated 21st November, 1569. His will is dated 8th January, 1576. His son Guy was presented at Gloucester Consistory Court in 1576 for continued absence from church.

The Grove House afterwards became the property of the Eckleys, a branch of the Eckleys of Credenhill, co. Hereford.

Mrs. Joan Eckley, widow, died in 1662, and James Eckley in 1696, whose widow, Mrs. Alice Eckley, left all her estate to her son, Thomas Eckley, by her will proved

3rd July, 1714, by him and Thomas Winnalls, her brother. Thos. Eckley was buried at Bromesberrow 28th November, 1717, and bequeathed the Grove House Estate, with other valuable farms, to the family of Weale, who lived at Lintridge, whence it passed by the marriage of Esther Weale in 1766 to William Brooke of Russell's End.

Alice Eckley, in a return of the petty constables of Bromesberrow, made in 1704, of all the estates in the parish to be charged towards ye finding of foote and armes, was assessed at 14s., and Richard Brooke was ye Souldier and assessed at 14s.

The Brookes of Russell's End and Grove House.

The first mention of their name is in the court roll of the manor of Bromesberrow of 1424, when Thomas Brooke does fealty, etc., for two messuages, and half a virgate of land with appurtenances by service at 10s. 6d. a year. In 1425 he makes default, and is amerced in 4d. In 1487 William Broke does fealty, etc., for the place called Bushleys, and also for another messuage called Gregoryes. He also held two parcels of land in Haseldene and one of pasture lying next Hill medowe called Hill pleck as customary Tenant of the Lord.

In a muster roll of 1539 William Broke has a horse and harness, bow and arrowe, and in 1542 he has a gelding, a sallette, a bowe, and 12 arrows. Thomas Meek, son of Christopher Meek, married Elinor Broke in 1566. Francis son of John Broke, was baptised in 1589.

The new dwelling house of John Brooke is mentioned in the will of John Bromwich, lord of the manor, 29th February, 1591-2. He is described in the return of Men and Armour for Gloucestershire in 1608 as being about 20 years of age, of the tallest stature, and fit to be a pikeman, and has a musket. He died in 1616. William Broke married Joan Parloe in 1623, and another of the same name married Esther Weale in 1766.

Benjamin Hunt, who signed a request to the Bishop of Gloucester in 1733 from the parishioners of Bromesberrow for his permission to worship God in their own way at the house of John Stock, resided at Grove House, and was churchwarden this year.

The estate of Russell's End continued in the family of Brooke till it was purchased by Mr. Ricardo in 1870, and that of the Grove House until sold to William Dew, and afterwards to the Malvern Waterworks Company in 1905, on which to build their pumping station. With the exception of that portion the Grove House and lands now belong to Mr. Martin Clapham.

Aubreys or Abris.

This is now a comparatively modern farm-house, but has an interesting history.

In the first court roll of John Bromwich of 2 Henry VI (1424), Thomas Aubrey did fealty, etc., for two messuages called Aubrey's place and Huntlye's place at 1s. per annum.

In 1426 he makes default, and in 1487 Robert Aubrey, his son, appears as tenant and does fealty for both places, and for a messuage called Fernefield.

By his will of 1591, John Bromwich leaves " to his son Robert Bromwich alias Dyer all messuages etc. lately purchased of William Rudhall, i.e. the tenement called Hull place or Hill place," and certain other lands adjoining the land of William Holiforde.

Aubreys appears to have been sold by Joan Holford's widow and her son, William Holford, Edmund Holford, clerke, and John Atwood, yeoman, trustees of the will of her late husband William Holford (or Holiforde), to Sir Wm. Guise and others as trustees of the late Giles Coxe upon trust to appoint and maintain a Lecturer in Divinity in the parish church of Sandhurst every Sunday

in the year and every Christmas Day. It is now part of the Bromesberrow estate belonging to Mr. Frank Ricardo.

The house has been converted into two dwelling houses for labourers, and contains nothing of interest, but the moat surrounding a piece of land has been the subject of much speculation and conjecture. The place was once a mill, and in the middle ages mills were valuable and important.

In the deed conveying the premises to Mr. Coxe's trustees it expressly mentions "All that little plot of ground called the Vyneard near the said messuage and being encompassed with a mote or pool of water together with the same mote and the soil or ground thereof."

There is no doubt that vineyards existed in other parishes in this neighbourhood, as at Eastnor, Dymock, and Donnington, during the Roman occupation and afterwards.

The question has been asked whether it was ever the site of a "potence," i.e. a tower or place of refuge for the inmates of the Manor House in case of an attack on an unfortified house. The moat is of an unusual depth and size.

Another opinion is that it is merely a circular culverhouse, called generally a dove or pigeon house, provided with a revolving machine called a potence, by which all the nests could be conveniently got at in turns. Pigeons were much in use for food in the middle ages, and like fish in the stew, could be caught and cooked for unexpected guests in a short time. There are remains of a circular piece of ground having been surrounded by water on the south side of Bromesberrow Court, in which position culverhouses or dovecots were generally placed.

I am much indebted to many friends for information and books, especially to Mr. F. S. Hockaday, F.R.Hist.S.,

for transcribing extracts from the Gloucester Consistory Court Act Books; Mr. E. Conder, F.S.A.; Mr. Samuel Stone, owner of Upper Brookend, for copies of ancient documents in his possession relating to the parish; Mr. St. Clair Baddeley for notes on place-names; Bishop Forrest Browne; Sir Henry Farnham Burke, Garter King of Arms, for particulars of the arms of Lords of the Manor; Miss Violet Boyson, for unremitting search among public records; Mr. Wm. Peart Robinson and the Rev. Yate Allen, for information of the Yate family; and to the Rev. Atwell M. Y. Baylay, for valuable suggestions and assistance in the transcription, translation, and arrangement of old documents.

ANNALIA DUBRENSIA.

By Sir F. A. Hyett.

(*Supplemental Notes to a Paper Read to the Society in* 1888.)

THE paper bearing this heading, which I wrote 35 years ago, has recently, at the instance of Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, and with the kind permission of the Council of our Society, been reprinted in the *Evesham Journal.* I naturally took the opportunity of revising and adding to it in the light of knowledge acquired since its appearance. I have been asked by the Editor of our *Transactions* to embody some of these amendments as an addendum to the original communication in vol. xiii, pp. 103-117, of our *Transactions.*

In case any readers of these notes are unacquainted with the nature of the little book entitled *Annalia Dubrensia,* I will mention that it contains thirty-three poems written in honour of Robert Dover ("Captain" Robert Dover, as he was called by courtesy), and of certain games and sports, described on the title-page of the *Annalia* as "Olimpick Games," which he had founded or revived at the very beginning of the seventeenth century. These games took place in Whitsun week, on a hill in the parish of Weston-sub-Edge, which is still known as "Dover's Hill," and were continued annually (except during the Commonwealth) for 250 years. While under the supervision of Robert Dover their fame spread far and wide, and they were carried on with "great spirit" in the reigns of Charles I and Charles II, but their character deteriorated in the time of the Georges, till their ill-repute occasioned their dissolution in 1852. I touched on this deterioration in my paper (pp. 107-8), but I was then unaware that

they were in a fairly healthy condition within a quarter of a century of their discontinuance. A writer in *The Mirror* of June 10th, 1826, in answer to a query whether Dover's Meeting was still kept up, says:—

"I assure you it is, and although it is not countenanced by persons of such rank and consequence as it was some half century ago, it is still a great holiday for all the lads and lasses within 10 or 15 miles of the place, and is attended by great numbers of gentry and people of respectability in the neighbourhood."

After stating that these games had been instituted by Robert Dover in 1600, and describing Dover's Hill, the writer proceeds:—

"At the southern extremity of the hill is a thick wood, called Weston Park; under the shade of the trees on the borders of this wood the booths are built, and the principal sports are carried on (on the Thursday and Friday in Whitsun-week), they consist of single-stick (in Gloucestershire called backsword), wrestling, running, jingling, morris-dancing, and other sports of minor importance. On Friday the sports conclude with a horse-race for £50. . . . There are generally about twelve couple play at backsword, the prize is a guinea each couple, eighteen shillings go to the victor and three shillings to the vanquished. The prize for wrestling is a handsome silver cup. . . . I believe these sports are partly supported by subscription and partly by a sum of money that was bequeathed for the purpose. That they are very ancient may be adduced from its being asserted in an old work which I have read, that the immortal Shakespeare was sometimes a spectator of these games (being celebrated about 10 miles from the place of his nativity), and that many of the scenes of his comedies were taken from Dover's meeting, especially the wrestling scene in *As You Like It*."

A more important addition which I made to my paper

relates to the date of the early reprint of the *Annalia Dubrensia*. I will remind readers, who have not vol. xiii of our *Transactions* at hand, that this reprint is, at first sight, a facsimile of the original, for which it has not unfrequently been mistaken. It is printed in type of the same character and (within a minute fraction) of the same size. Lines and words are in the same positions on every page, and the date on the original title-page, 1636, is repeated on that of the reprint. There are many differences between them to which I have called attention (pp. 111-113), and I need not repeat. There is no dated water-mark on any leaf of the reprint, and I have failed to find any entry of its publication at Stationers' Hall. At the time my paper was written two dates, separated by more than 100 years, had been suggested as the time of its appearance, by editors of nineteenth century editions of the *Annalia*. Vyvyan assigns it to "about 1680," and Grosart to 1794. I have given my reasons (p. 114) for suspecting the accuracy of both dates. In 1904, the *Dictionary of National Biography* (Errata Volume, p. 102) gave 1700 as the date, but did not give any authority. I can now show conclusively that 1680 and 1794 are certainly wrong and that 1700 may be right.

The only clue (as far as I know) for arriving at even an approximate date is to be found in the words, "Dr. Dover thought it his duty to perpetuate the Memory of that Good Man his Grandfather," which appeared in the reprint and were not in the original. There can, I think, be no doubt as to their meaning. The perpetuation of Robert Dover's memory was to be effected by reprinting the *Annalia* and this was done by a grandson of Dover's who was a doctor. If we can identify the grandson we may at least learn the period in which the reprint must have appeared.

Robert Dover had only two sons, one who died in infancy

and one who survived him. John, the survivor, was born in 1614, and after serving as a captain in Prince Rupert's army, he settled at Barton-on-the-Heath. Captain John Dover had three sons, two of whom, John and Thomas, attained manhood. John matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1661, and died in 1725; and Thomas entered at Magdalen Hall in 1680, "aged 16,"[1] and died in 1742. It must have been one or other of these two grandsons of Robert Dover who was the progenitor of the reprint.

Vyvyan thinks that it was John, whom he erroneously calls "Dr." Dover. John left Oxford in 1665 without having taken a degree, he was called to the bar in 1672 and practised till 1684, in which year he was ordained. He never distinguished himself in either profession, but he has earned for himself a place in the *Dictionary of National Biography* as a dramatist. We know enough of his career to feel sure that he never had an honorary degree, either of LL.D. or D.D., conferred on him. I think Vyvyan's suggestion must be rejected on the ground that John cannot have been "Doctor" Dover.

With his brother, Thomas, this is otherwise. He obtained a B.A. at Oxford in 1684, and a M.B. at Cambridge in 1687. In 1696 he was a medical practitioner at Bristol, where he remained till 1708. For the next three years he was at sea on a privateering expedition under Captain Woodes-Rogers. He was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians on September 30, 1721, and he practised in London till 1728, when he left it for a time, but returned and resumed practice there in 1731. From that date (according to the *D.N.B.*) he lived in Arundel Street, Strand, until his death in 1742. I think, however, that this is a mistake and that as stated in the *British Medical Journal*, of March 22,

[1] So in Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*, but in Venn's *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, pt. 1, vol. 2, p. 59 the date of *baptism* is given as 6 May, 1662.—Ed.

1913, the closing years of his life were spent at Stanway, in the house of his friend, Robert Tracy. There is an entry in the Stanway Register that he was buried in the family vault of the Tracys there on 14 April, 1742.[1]

There is hardly room for doubt that the grandson who wished to honour the memory of Robert Dover was Thomas and not John. When I first came to this conclusion I thought that the reprint of the *Annalia* must have appeared between 1721 and 1742—that is, between the year when Thomas acquired the right to style himself "Dr." Dover and the year of his death. If this is correct all the three dates under consideration must be ruled out. But on second thoughts I think it is not impossible that he was spoken of and called himself "Dr." Dover when he was an unlicensed practitioner, and if so the reprint may have been issued in any year between 1696 and 1742. This makes 1700, the date given in the *D.N.B. Errata*, possible, but it still excludes Vyvyan's and Grosart's suggestions.

Dr. Thomas Dover was an interesting character, and his name still lingers amongst us. It is familiar both to the man in the street and to the man of letters. The first prescription of "Dover's Powders" is to be found in his famous book, "The Ancient Physician's Legacy to his Country,"[2] and he it was who, when he was serving under Captain Woodes-Rogers, found on the island of Juan Fernandez the ship-wrecked sailor who has been conjured by the genius of Defoe into "Robinson Crusoe." In reprinting the *Annalia* he certainly did something to perpetuate his own fame as well as that of his grandfather.

I asked in my paper (p. 105) the authority of a statement that at the opening of the games "a yellow flag was unfurled on the battlements of the portable castle, and a

[1] In Venn's *Alum. Cantab.*, as 15th April, and by Nixon (letter of 13 Feby., 1924) as the 20th April.—Ed.

[2] It was dedicated to his friend Robert Tracy.

bugle was blown to summon the quality." I find that the summons by "yellow flaggs" is spoken of in Thomas Sanford's poem, and by "Bugle horne" in that by Robert Griffin.

Twelve copies of the *Annalia* were, according to *Book Prices Current*, sold by auction between 1889 and 1921 (some described as "first editions" and some as "imperfect"), which realized prices varying from £1 1s. to £31. The copy which realised the latter sum was a very fine one, and it was subsequently advertised in a bookseller's catalogue at 50 guineas. I have never seen an unbound copy of the *Annalia Dubrensia*, but two copies of it, the property of Sir Francis Newdigate-Newdegate of Arbury Hall, Warwickshire, were advertised for sale on 22-23 January, 1920, by Messrs. Sotheby, in a catalogue in which they were described (Nos. 91, 92) as "unbound." They were not put up for sale, but sold privately to a purchaser (reported to be an American), whose name was not disclosed.[1] These are the only unbound copies of this work of which I have ever heard.

In addition to the works which I have previously recommended to readers who desire further information respecting Robert Dover, his family or his games, I should like to draw their attention to Dr. J. A. Nixon's articles in the *British Medical Journal* of March 22nd, 1913, and the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, of June, 1913, and also to another work (from which I have quoted), viz.:—

[1] The Arbury Hall Library was purchased by G. D. Smith, the well-known bookseller of New York, whose death occurred a few months later. Selections from his stock were sold at the Anderson Galleries on 11-12 November, 1920 and among them was one of the copies of the *Annalia*, which was described (catalogue, p. 19, no. 85), as "from the Arbury Library, with label" and bound in "crushed brown levant morocco, gilt edges, by Rivière." It was sold for 120 dollars (*American Book Prices Current*, 1921, p. 26). This copy and many others of the books from Arbury Hall were thus bound before they were despatched from London.—Ed.

The Last Records of a Cotswold Community: being the Weston-sub-Edge Field Account Book for the final twenty-six years of the famous Cotswold Games, hitherto unpublished, and now edited with a study on the Old Time Sports of Campden and the Village Community of Weston, by C. R. Ashbee; of which 75 copies were printed at the Essex House Press in 1904.

I hardly did justice to Robert Dover on my first acquaintance with the little book which was called into being by his public-spirited exploit, and I fear that what I then wrote may have conveyed a false impression of a fine man. I should like to remove this, if I can, and if a few words on such a matter are not out of place in these pages.

I must plead (by way of excuse for a mistaken view) that hyperbole often arouses suspicion, and that when I read that Dover's Games compared with—

> The best [pastimes] that Greece ere saw. . . .
> Are but meere toys.[1]

and that certain incidents in Grecian history are to the same sports—

> Such as a glymiring Taper to the Sun.[2]

and found extravagances of this sort on almost every page, it is, perhaps, hardly surprising that I regarded the eulogies of Dover as mere adulation. But on reading the book again, I am satisfied that the admiration of the writers for Dover, although much of it is clothed in tawdry garments, is absolutely genuine, and we may gleam something of his character from what they tell us. The greatest of all the contributors to the volume, Ben Jonson, after expressly dissociating himself from those who would draw comparisons between the Cotswold and the Olympic Games, goes on—

[1] Robert Durham.
[2] William Durham.

But I can tell thee Dover, how thy Games
. . . advance true Love, and neighbourhood,
And doe both Church, and Common-wealth the good.

This gives the keynote of the whole situation. It was a sense of the value of healthy amusements, and amazement that Dover should have been able to establish them systematically, notwithstanding the steadily growing opinion that " there is no mirth but what is Sin " (as is pointed out in one of the poems), which occasioned a delight, so exuberant as sometimes to express itself in a sequence of superlatives.

Michael Drayton (second in rank as a poet among the contributors to Ben Jonson alone) harps on this string. He opens his poem thus:—

Dover, to doe thee Right, who will not strive,
That dost in these dull yron Times revive
The golden Ages glories; which poore Wee
Had not so much as dream't on but for Thee ?

And towards the end of it he says:—

Wee'l have thy Statue in some Rocke cut out,
With brave Inscriptions garnished about;
And under written, *Loe, this was the man,*
DOVER, *that first these noble Sports began.*

The success of the venture depended entirely on the manner in which " these noble sports " were conducted, and for this Dover seems to have been alone responsible—

By whose sole industry; a Second Birth
Is given to honest Pastime, harmlesse Mirth.

is what John Trussell (a writer on history, who had been Mayor of Winchester in 1624) says of Dover in the second poem.

There is a consensus of opinion among the writers in the *Annalia* that these sports were carried on with scrupulous propriety, and this must have in those days required ingenuity in organising, and vigilance of no common order, seeing that many a Puritan was on the look out to detect in them something which he could

denounce as disreputable. Had any of them done so, we should doubtless have had a parcel of tracts similar in character to those which were subsequently written by "The Cobler of Gloucester."

William Basse, in the 16th poem, speaks of Dover's Hill when the sports were going on as a place—

> Where no vaine Card, nor witching dy
> Doth Gamster strip, of lands, or clothes,
> No impious mouth, makes blushing sky,
> Reverberate with thundring oathes.

And in another poem we read—

> No oath's, nor cursses, to infect the Aire;
> No fightings, quarrells.[1]

One writer says the games are "linked with modestie"; another speaks of them as "Sports and harmelesse Merriment"; and a third tells Dover that there is "good decorum in thy mirth."

The following lines[2] perhaps point to precautions which undoubtedly must have been taken to insure this "good decorum":—

> In mid'st whereof, doth shining stand,
> Thy Castle built, for solace sake,
> Which is so well, with vertue man'd,
> That vice, dare no approaches make.

Another trait in Dover's character which should be noticed was his kindness to animals. While coursing was going on he would not allow a hare to be killed if it could be avoided. This is probably what is hinted at in William Basse's poem:—

> And Grey-hound is, for Coller tride,
> More then for death of harmlesse Hare.

If the writers of the passages I have quoted were sincere, as I believe them to have been, we may reasonably infer

[1] Ferriman Rutter.
[2] William Basse.

that Robert Dover was a man conspicuous for breadth of view, practical ability, and kindness of heart. It is hardly to be wondered at that Nicholaus Wallington should have been able to tell him that he—

> 'nere could see
> That creature yet, that ere spake ill of thee.

TOBACCO PIPES OF BRISTOL OF THE XVIIth CENTURY AND THEIR MAKERS.

By John E. Pritchard, F.S.A.

(Plates I.–VII.)

In order to prepare a full account of the history of Bristol tobacco pipes and their makers, I had for some years prior to 1900 made careful examination of the lists of Freemen of this ancient city, as well as other sources which were likely to give the approximate dates of the numerous specimens found in Bristol stamped with names and initials. So far as I am aware, these sources had not, up to that time, been used by other students of the subject.

In January, 1901, a paper by the late Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Director of the Society of Antiquaries, entitled, "Notes upon some early clay tobacco pipes found in the City of London, etc.," published in the *Archæological Journal* (lvii, 224-240), dated September, 1900, came to my notice. As certain pipes made by the Hunt family, of Bristol, were attributed wrongly by Mr. Hilton Price, I wrote to him giving him my reasons, which were based on the material mentioned above.

When, however, in response to a special request, I gave Mr. Hilton Price permission to use my collected information for a supplementary note upon the pipes made by the Hunts, to be read before the Royal Archæological Institute, I did not expect to see my copious notes—including other makers beside the Hunt family—used so fully in the illustrated paper which he published in the *Journal* of the Institute.[1]

[1] Read 3rd July, 1901, and published in *Journal*, lviii, 342-9.

As my paper had been so encroached upon, and I wished to wait until further City excavations then proceding would enable me to complete my own information, I allowed time to elapse. Not until October, 1912, and then only for the purpose of filling a vacant date in our winter meetings, were my unfinished notes read. These have since been revised and the result of the work begun so long since is now presented.

I wish to record my thanks to Mr. F. S. Ringham of Messrs. Mardon, Son & Hall, Ltd., for his kindness in heraldically colouring the Arms. Also to our member, Mr. Ernest H. Bibbing, and to Messrs. E. S. & A. Robinson, Ltd., for preparing the design and generously giving the coloured plate I which forms the frontispiece to this volume.

In the seventeenth century, amongst the many industries carried on in the city of Bristol—in the city which rightly claims to be the greatest centre of the tobacco industry in England—that of Tobacco Pipe making must have been of considerable importance: and in the manufacture of the small bowl clay pipes for the newly discovered weed, Bristol, then the second city in the kingdom, probably turned out during that period nearly as many as even London itself.

It is of course an interesting coincidence that the great firms eventually merged in the Imperial Tobacco Company should have been established here, but its founders cannot claim to have revived the old pipe industry in our midst, any more than did the ancient guild of Tobacco Pipemakers help in the formation of the great tobacco concern.

Though I have for many years recorded various finds in my annual papers—" Bristol Archæological Notes "—nothing hitherto has yet been written upon this subject from a local point of view, which it will be seen is one full of special interest.

The little "clays" of Bristol must have always held a reputation on the market, second only to London, and when turned up in large numbers on the old sites of the city, they arouse a large amount of curiosity, but no one previously has taken the trouble to ascertain by special research to what period they definitely belong, or by whom they were fashioned.

Though not a smoker myself, I have spent much time during many years upon this interesting subject; indeed, for far more than a quarter of a century I have been carefully watching all excavations within the ancient boundaries of the city primarily for archæological objects, and amongst other finds I have been fortunate in securing an unusually large number of pipes, many bearing names and initials. This has led me to search in the Burgess's and other lists for traces of the names of actual makers, and the early history of the industry, in order to attempt a possible classification; for hitherto pipes have been almost wholly dated upon conjecture.

It may be presumed that clay pipes were first made in LONDON, probably at the end of the sixteenth century, and smoking became so popular that we find the tobacco pipe makers incorporated as a craft on the 5th October, 1619, or about thirty-four years after the plant reached this country.

Their privileges extended through the cities of London and Westminster, the kingdom of England and dominion of Wales. They had a Master, four Wardens, and about twenty-four Assistants. Their first incorporation was confirmed by Charles I, and again by Charles II, on the 29th of April, 1663, in all the privileges of their earlier charters.[1] The device used by this company "on all their publick occasions" simply exhibits a tobacco-plant flourishing in full vigour.

In "Coat-Armour of the London Livery Companies,"

[1] F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., *Tobacco*, p. 167.

by Charles Welch, F.S.A., London, 1914, the arms of the Tobacco-pipe makers are described as follows: "Argent on a mount in base vert, three plants of tobacco growing and flowering, all proper. Crest—A demi-Moor, in his dexter hand a tobacco-pipe, in the sinister a roll of tobacco, all proper. Supporters—Two young Moors proper wreathed about the loins with tobacco-leaves vert. Motto—"Let brotherly love continue."

The engraving of the arms, now heraldically coloured, is taken from Richard Wallis's "London Armoury," published in 1677.

The company or guild must have thriven well, says Marryat, since they were of importance enough to petition Queen Anne to grant them a charter of incorporation, which, however, was not conceded.

How soon BRISTOL became a centre of production of clay pipes is uncertain, for though the guild of pipe makers was not established until 1652,[1] we find from a Bristol document, dated 9th October, 1593,[2] that Tobacco found its way to this city thus early, some eight years after it first reached England, when the trade of the city was passing through a state of considerable depression, following the victories over Spain.

What immediate effect smoking had upon the few really rich merchants, then living in mansions long since demolished, or on the inhabitants generally, who occupied the crowded timber-houses such as we remember in Mary-le-Port Street in days gone by, is not even recorded by Latimer.

It is, however, certain that smoking became one of the accomplishments of the richest of the day, just as it became common at all places of amusement.

King James the First's "Counterblaste" had no effect—smoking steadily increased.

[1] John Latimer, Annals of Bristol, Seventeenth Century, p. 239.
[2] *Ibid*, p. 6.

The weed reached Bristol, too, when the city was undoubtedly in a most insanitary state, as proved by the constant ravages of the plague (in the years 1603, 1607, 1609, 1625 and 1636), and in all probability the habit of smoking soon became acceptable to the populace; for one reason, that tobacco was supposed to be a panacea for all diseases.

Within half a century tobacco and pipes were indispensable adjuncts to a corporation feast; and smoking was a general custom amongst women, as well as men, at that time. It was very general in municipal life, and Bristol quite took the lead. By the early part of the eighteenth century the entries in the city accounts were very numerous. Latimer [1] tells us, "The members of the Corporation were ardent smokers, but therewithal economical, sending their foul pipes back to the kiln to be purified by burning. The vice-chamberlain was paid the following little account at the audit in 1704: "December 22, 1703, paid for pipes, 5s. May 15, a gross of pipes and for burning pipes, 2s. July 2, pipes at Muster, and burning of pipes, 1s. August 8, more pipes, and for burning fowle pipes, 1s. August 22, a gross of pipes and burning fowle ones, 2s." Another half gross of pipes was bought in September at the celebration of the victory of Blenheim. The expenditure under this head increased in subsequent years, no less than nine gross of new pipes being bought in 1716, while several gross of old ones were re-burned. At the yearly celebration of the King's coronation in 1723, the civic body, after ordering in 216 pipes, consumed 2½ lb. of tobacco, etc." But my paper refers to pipes, and I must not wander.

The manufacture of pipes would naturally follow the introduction of Tobacco into our city, and this industry would have continued year by year as the growth of smoking increased. But James the First of England was

[1] Latimer, Annals, Eighteenth Century, p. 52.

noted for the creation of monopolies—he sold the right to issue tokens in 1613 to Earl Harrington, for a large sum of money, and created a national inconvenience at that period, when small money was so scarce: and we now find the King selling the monopoly of making Tobacco Pipes to a Company in London, almost immediately after he had granted them their incorporation; for in the Calendar of State Papers an entry of May 27, 1620, records the issue of a Royal " Proclamation that those who violate the charter, granted to the Tobacco-pipe makers, by manufacturing pipes when not of the Society, and then violently resisting apprehension or by countenancing or purchasing from such unlawful makers, shall be imprisoned and sued against in the Star Chamber "; and in the Domestic State Papers of August 30, there is a further declaration by the King " That it is lawful to break into their houses to apprehend them, if they resist proper authority."

Latimer further records in his Annals [1] that a few months later, a similar proclamation was issued in connection with a monopoly just granted to Londoners for the exclusive making of starch. Both these industries were then largely prosecuted in Bristol, and the grievance caused by the royal policy must have been keenly felt. The monopolies probably continued until they were dealt with by the Long Parliament.

It is evident that from 1593, when tobacco was first brought into the city, up to the date of the London monopoly in 1620, a large quantity of " clays " must have been used here, and I venture to think a vast number must have been made here; whilst great quantities would also have been exported, as smoking had become very general in almost every country.

The earliest pipes were doubtless the smallest types found. They were generally pear shape, and these were

[1] Seventeenth Century, p. 72.

followed by the barrel shape; later the bowls were made more sloping and far more shapely in style. All the early pipes appear to have been perfectly plain, but some had a milled edge, the majority having a flat heel, which enabled the smoker to lay the pipe down during the process of smoking, for owing to the cost of the weed the habit was certainly a luxury at that time. We learn from early writers that small as the pipes were they were frequently passed round to the company as the cost of tobacco was so considerable. The stems were often thick and sometimes very short, the length varying from about three inches to probably eight or ten inches, but not until towards the middle of the seventeenth century were the pipes marked in any way.

As regards the finds of pipes in this city, the parishes of St. James, St. Thomas, and Temple, and St. Nicholas—the district around Queen Square—have yielded up many hundreds of seventeenth century specimens in course of digging for foundations, during many years past, but the Pithay, just off Wine Street, has been the most prolific spot of all. During very extensive excavations necessary for the preparation of the foundations for Messrs. J. S. Fry & Sons' new factory on this site, a work that was begun in 1898, and continued for nearly seven years, an extraordinary number of specimens have turned up, many of them being stamped on the heel; for about the middle of the seventeenth century these far-seeing pipe makers, doubtless becoming an increasingly important body, began to mark their products with their name or initial, in order, of course, to advertise their goods and increase their trade.

I should like to note here that by the kindness and special permission of Messrs. J. S. Fry & Sons I was enabled to follow the whole of the excavations at all times, and was therefore in a position to trace the deposits of the large number of pipes left on and about the pre-

sumed sites of the workshops of the Hunt family, undoubtedly the greatest makers in this city.[1] There were four distinct makers—probably brothers—and they all left traces of their manufacture without the line of the Norman wall of the city.

Then another maker of repute—one Richard Nunney (Nuney or Noney)—evidently worked close by, as a large number of his pipes came to light. They all bear the initials R.N., and they were quickly nicknamed " Royal Navy " pipes by the workmen.

It will be well to state here that all these finds have come from sites outside the ancient city wall, but of course stray pipes have been dug up in other places in the city.

The tobacco pipe makers of Bristol obtained their incorporation in 1652, and on the 23rd November the ordinance was read and approved. This decreed that the company should consist of 25 members, from which it may be assumed that the output of pipes, afterwards considerable, had already commenced.

Further, " any inhabitant, not a pipe maker, presuming to buy pipe-clay, to sell again, was threatened with a penalty of 20s."[2]

The strict regulation of the guild, coupled with the rule of taking up the " freedom of the city " after an apprenticeship, has enabled me to trace the makers of pipes from the heel marks, and thus to date fairly correctly many of the specimens; particularly those pipes made between the middle and the end of the seventeenth century, after which the custom of stamping appears to have almost entirely ceased.

The chief centres of this industry were London and Bristol; whilst Hull, Broseley (Shropshire), and Amesbury (Wiltshire) must also have turned out vast numbers.

Bristol being a great seaport undoubtedly shipped

[1] *Trans.* B. & G. Arch. Soc., xxiii, 267.
[2] Latimer, Annals, Seventeenth Century, p. 239.

immense quantities, and the pipes made here became noted far and wide.

From a careful and prolonged examination of the old Burgess's lists, I find that during the second half of the seventeenth century over one hundred tobacco pipe makers took up their "freedom,"[1] which meant, by a resolution of the Council, that no person could be entered on the burgess roll unless he had served a seven years' apprenticeship to a freeman, or was the son or daughter of a freeman, or had married a freeman's widow or daughter, or had been admitted by a vote of the Council; and that a Mayor or Chamberlain acting contrary to this ordinance was to be fined 100 marks.

A few amongst this number appear to have been admitted by order of the Mayor and Council upon the payment of a fine, which varied in amount, but no particulars are given by way of explanation.

It naturally followed that many of the newly-fledged tobacco pipe makers, with the hall-mark of training and admitted as freemen, soon commenced business on their own account, for after a reasonable period of time we find many taking apprentices at various intervals.

It was therefore to be expected there would be numberless traces of these fictile articles found in excavations spread all over the old city, and we must now see what evidence we have as to the earliest date of the pipes, and learn something of the makers.

The British Museum authorities say that clay pipes are mentioned as early as 1598, and as we already know tobacco was brought to this city in the year 1593, I think it may be assumed that Bristol made the small "clays" before the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

This seems to me to be all that can be said with reference to the very small bowl pipes that have turned up in city diggings during many years past. Most of these have a plain flat heel, though a few are found with a spur.

[1] *Ibid.* p. 34.

The whole of the following came from Bristol excavations and are in the author's collection. The illustrations are full size.

The Earliest Pipes.

(1*)[1] The smallest specimen may be considered an Elizabethan pipe of the end of the sixteenth century. It is extremely well made, and has a polished surface. The diameter of the bowl is only $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. It is milled round the rim and has a plain oval flat heel. The remnant of the stem being $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.

(2*) The second pipe, probably also Elizabethan, is of unusual shape, the tiny bowl with plain rim, barely $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, being somewhat stilted by a thick round heel, which bears a small four-pointed stamped ornament. The present stem is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick.

(3*) The third pipe, also considered Elizabethan, is of crude workmanship, and appears to be hand-made. It has a short plain bowl, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, with thick heel and stem.

(4* to 10*) The seven following—early seventeenth century period—have bulbous bowls, with plain heels (excepting Nos. 5 and 7, which have spurs), the stem of No. 10 being 6 inches long.

The first recorded entry in the Burgess's list of a tobacco pipe maker is that of the 6th June, 1640, when William Lewis was admitted into the liberties of this cittye for that he was the son of Samuel Lewis, Smith, a freeman of ye same, and hath paid iiij*s.* vi*d.*

The custom of marking pipes on the heel was not in practice at this time, so there is no definite example of his make even supposing he commenced directly he was a freeman on his own account.

[1] The numbers marked * indicate that the pipe is illustrated.

JOHN WALL (*c.* 1640). I have been unable to trace when this pipe maker became a freeman, but there are two pipes which most probably were his. If this surmise be correct they are the earliest Bristol examples marked on the heel. His was evidently an important workshop, for the two following makers were his apprentices, and after his death we find his "widow"—Jane Wall—continuing the business and upholding her husband's reputation by taking further apprentices—in 1657, 1660, and 1667.

(11*) The first pipe has a small bowl, and was evidently finished by hand. The stem, which is unusually thick, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long; it is milled round the rim, and the heel is stamped with a bell and initials

This is a most interesting pipe, and almost black through burial.

(12*) The second pipe has a slightly larger bowl with stem $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; it is milled round the rim, the heel bearing only the initials, I.W.

An entry in the Burgess's list of the 6th May, 1647, records that ROBERT POWELL, tobacco pipe maker, was admitted into the liberties of this Cittie for that hee was the apprentice of Jno. Wall, a freeman of ye same, and hath paid . . . iiij*s.* vi*d.* In the following year, on the 30th September, 1648, Jno. Kellaway was also admitted, he likewise being the apprentice of Jno. Wall.

The admission of young men to the freedom became now the natural order of events. On the 23rd March, 1649, PHILLIP EDWARDS, upon his petition and promising to take no apprentice but such as poor mens children borne and bred within the "said" city, was admitted on the payment of a fine, and the usual fee . . . iiij*s.* vi*d.*

(13-18) Of his earliest pipes a good number have been

[1] Found in Green's dock, St. Augustine's, before 1875; it was given to me by Mr. F. Lyne, of this city.

found; they are bulbous in shape and bear the plainest of letters, P.E. He continued in business for some years, and greatly improved his shapes and turned out some very fine pipes with leaning bowls; some of them bear his initials within a dotted circle (15*); some fleur-de-lis under, within a heart shape border (16*); and other specimens of different sizes, with name on the heel, in three lines, (17*):—

As far as I can judge from an examination of a very large number of specimens, I am of opinion that the marks on these early pipes were made after the pipe had left the mould, previous to baking. This is proved, I think, by the unevenness of the marks, some of which have been stamped letter by letter.

The term of apprenticeship was for seven years, so we may conclude that the freedom was usually taken up soon after attaining the age of twenty-one. Edwards appears to have taught three lads, EDWARD BATTLE, who took his freedom in 1660; PHILLIP EDWARDS, his own son, a freeman in 1680; and FRANCIS EDWARDS, another son, who became a freeman in 1683. Battle in turn had an apprentice named JOHN WEBB.

From these facts it would appear that Phillip Edwards was a pipe maker throughout the whole of the Commonwealth period and of Charles II, so that his work must have been carried on amidst stormy times.

(19, 20) On the 25th September, 1650, HUMPHRY PATRIDGE was admitted by order of the Committee chosen for admitting of freemen, upon his petition and paying the ordinary fees . . . iiij*s.* vi*d.* His bowls were bulbous in shape, and roughly made, with plain groove round rim: his initials H.P. cover the entire flat of the heel.

JOHN FREDERICK BRYANT,
Tobacco Pipe Maker

The Editor regrets that it has been found necessary to have the illustrations (Plates III-VII) of these Pipes (which on page 174 are stated to be full size) slightly reduced. They are about $\frac{1}{6}$ less than the originals.

TOBACCO PIPES OF BRISTOL

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He does not appear to have taken an apprentice.

On the 23rd May, 1651, two members of a famous pipe family were added to the roll. These were FLOWER HUNT and JOHN HUNT. Both were admitted by order of the Maior and Aldermen, upon their promise only to take freemen's sons as apprentices. They apparently each paid a fine of forty shillings in addition to the usual fee.

Of these brothers, Flower Hunt had four apprentices, viz.: JOHN SINDERLING, a freeman in 1668; ROBERT SHEPPARD, a freeman in 1669; RICHARD WINGROVE, a freeman in 1680; and his own son, JOHN HUNT, who was admitted as late as 1694, or over 40 years after his father became a freeman.

John Hunt, presumably a brother of Flower, took no apprentice. I have been unable as yet to trace whether these men, Flower and John, were born in the city, or whence they came. They appear to have belonged to a noted family of pipe makers, for amongst my finds there have been many specimens of JEFFRY HUNT and THOMAS HUNT, two other members of the same family, and odd bowls bearing their names have been dug up at distant places.

Here in Bristol an unusual number of pipe bowls made by this family have been found, so that although only two members of the family became freemen, each paying a fine for admission, they all probably worked here.

All the pipes of the Hunt family are most shapely, and have leaning bowls: they have turned up from time to time in various places in the city, but most of them were discovered in the Pithay district between 1898-1906. They were principally discovered in the old rubbish pits just without the Norman wall, and beneath the eighteenth century houses in Wellington Street, which were demolished at that time.

I think this must have been the site of the workshops of these pipe makers, as specimens of all four of the Hunts have been found there.[1]

[1] *Trans.* B. & G. Arch. Soc., xxiii, 267.

(21,* 22*) The pipes of Flower Hunt are marked with his name upon the heel in three lines, and others

have the initials

only. The edges of the bowls are plain.

(23,* 24, 25*) Those of John Hunt vary slightly in shape; though they all have the leaning bowl, some only have milled edges. They bear two different stamps, as shown: the name in three lines and also on two lines.

(26*) A number also bear the initials only, in two forms, but both within a circle.

This man turned out very fine pipes.

As to Jeffry Hunt, he probably worked here, though he does not appear to have taken up his freedom.

(28,* 29) His pipes were marked on the heels in three lines.

They were well made out of fine clay, and of similar shape to the two previous makers. I think this man was probably born at Norton St. Philip, near Bath, for there was formerly in the north aisle of the church a slab recording the death of Edward Hunt, son of Jeffry Hunt, in 1656:

In the old rate book a Jeffry Hunt is entered as a freeholder in 1665, and the registers show an entry of the death of a Jeffry Hunt in 1690, aged 91. This was perhaps the father of the pipe maker, who in turn had a son of the same name, and who also took his freedom of this city.

(30*) The fourth member of this family—THOMAS

HUNT—made a pipe of a slightly different shape to the others, being more bulbous and with a thicker stem. He shortened his name for use on the heel.

(31, 32) On May 24th, 1651, the day following the admission of the two Hunts as freemen, THOMAS SMYTH was also received, upon the express order of the Maior and Aldermen upon the payment of a fine and the fees. He began doubtless at once to make pipes, as a good many have been found with small barrel-shape bowls, marked with plain letters, T.S.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, admitted a freeman 17th September, 1651, used his initials W.W. only.

Neither of these last two makers had an apprentice, and they may possibly soon have left the city.

JOHN ABBOT became a freeman at the close of 1651, being admitted on the 10th December "to the liberties of this citty by express order of the Maior and Aldermen and paid a fine of twenty shillings and fees 4s. 6d." I cannot trace any pipe of his, but he took three apprentices—JOHN HOLLSTOOD, a freeman in 1662; his son JAMES HOLLSTOOD, a freeman in 1676; and JNO. GARRATT, a freeman in 1676. He doubtless took the second apprentice as companion to his son, who followed his father's trade and had apprentices in his turn.

No entries occur of the admission of any pipe makers in 1652 or 1653, but on the 20th April, 1654, ALEXANDER CHERINGTON became a freeman, being the son of Alexander Cherington. He may, of course, have been the first pipe maker of that name, and it is interesting to trace his descendants to the earliest poll book of Bristol, printed in 1722, where we find a pipe maker named Cherington living in the parish of Temple. His only apprentice was EDWARD RANDALL, a freeman in 1668, who afterwards took three.

(34) JAMES FOX, who was admitted a freeman in 1654 "by order of the Maior and Cominalty," made a more

upright bowl, and marked these by initials J.F. within a pounced border.

(35) The pipes of ROBERT HANCOCK, a freeman in 1655, were slightly larger and more bulbous, and were plainly marked R.H.

(36, 37*) We come now to RICHARD NUNNEY, whose pipes have turned up in large numbers, principally in the Pithay and Queen Square. They are of a much heavier type than any previously shown, and of apparently only two shapes, one a large sloping bowl and the other a tall and almost erect bowl. Some are marked on the large round heel R.N. in plain letters, and on others within a fancy circle.

(37*a* *) A particularly interesting pipe of the erect shape has come to light, bearing on the heel this lettering:

Nony in Btol. (Nunney in Bristol).

This pipe is of an exactly similar shape to (37), and must have come from the same mould. It is, I believe, the only known Bristol example which bears the maker's name and that of the city; it is certainly the only one I have yet seen.

Nunney was apparently the first of his name to work here, being admitted on the 8th September, 1655, on the payment of a fine of £2 and fees. He had no son, but took an apprentice, JACOB PROSSER, a freeman in 1655, and JOHN PROBIN, a freeman as late as 1692, when nearly 60 years of age.

(38 *) EDWARD BATTLE—the first apprentice of Phillip Edwards—took up his freedom in 1650: the pipe illustrated, the only one I have yet seen, is probably his. The raised design on the heel surrounding the initials is much more ornate than any previously recorded.

(39, 40, 41,* 42, 43 *) Both WILLIAM CHEARINGTON and WILLIAM CISSOLL became freemen in 1660, and there are pipes of that period bearing the letters W.C. in different designs. I think Chearington stamped his initials in incised plain letters, and in fancy designs of two kinds, as

shown, for the reason that similar lettering is to be found on larger pipes (76, 77), which most likely came from his son's workshop after 1690.

A group of five well-shaped specimens.

(44,* 45) WILLIAM CISSOLL probably made the two small pipes which are marked W.C. in raised letters of two further varieties.

(46) RICHARD KING became a freeman in 1660 because of his marriage with the daughter of a freeman. His pipe, of similar shape to Nunney's, bears his two initials R.K. in plain raised letters, within a circle.

(47,* 48) One of the two apprentices of JAMES FOX was LUELLIN EVANS, who was admitted in 1661. He made very heavy pipes, and marked them with crude incised letters, L.E. The spelling of his name on the roll is somewhat curious. He took two apprentices—THOMAS WATTS, a freeman in 1668, and ROBERT TIPPETT, a freeman in 1671.

One more interesting entry is that of the admission of HUGH LEWIS, on the 15th December, 1661, the list of freemen stating "he was admitted to the liberties of the citty being the son of Edward Lewis, the fees being forgiven him by Mr. Maior." His first apprentice in 1662 was TIMOTHY RISBETT, it being stated that he served out his time with JOHN TUCKER. This did not imply that Lewis

had died, for about two years after Risbett had finished his time elsewhere Edward Lewis became an apprentice to his father. A peep into the shop would possibly have solved the reason, for probably Timothy was too refractory a pupil, and Tucker, who had taken four other apprentices, was a strict master.

I cannot trace any pipe with the initials H.L.

(49 *-51) JOHN HOLLSTOOD became a freeman in 1662; he was an apprentice of one JOHN ABBOT. The three well-made pipes with sloping bowls are probably from his workshop. The initials I.H. within a scroll border on these specimens are unusually good, some being raised, whilst others are incised, the same design being used in each case. The length of stem of No. 51 is 6 inches.

(52,* 53,* 54) Of JOHN TUCKER, who became a freeman by order of ye Mayr. aldermen and Common Council for a fine of 7s. 8d. and his fees, in 1662, we have already heard. He marked his full name upon some pipes,

and his initials

within a fancy border, on others.

He took the following apprentices: FRANCIS RUSSELL, a freeman in 1662; JOHN ROACH, a freeman in 1673; THOMAS HILL, a freeman in 1676; THOMAS HISCOX, a freeman in 1692; in addition to T. RISBETT.

(55) WILLIAM EVANS, admitted 1667, was the third apprentice of JANE WALL, widow. A plainly marked pipe, bearing the initials W.E.

(56) FRANCIS RUSSELL was taken as apprentice by John Tucker the same year that he became a freeman. A coarse pipe, with a very high heel, marked F.R., may represent Russell's handicraft after he was admitted in

1669. This is a particularly large and coarse pipe, and probably was fully 16 inches long when turned out.

(57 *) TIMOTHY RISBETT, possibly the refractory apprentice, admitted in 1669, does not appear to have taught anybody. The bulbous pipe shown, with very small bowl, marked deeply sunk within a dotted circle, must I think be his. It has an excellent milled edge.

(58-63) THOMAS MONKS, with whom served an apprentice named PRIAMUS WILLIAMS, from the year 1670, probably made the pipes marked in plain letters of this period T.M. and M. only. The six specimens are inferior in make, but bulbous in character, and varied in shape and size.

All pipes appear to vary much in size and shape just at this period.

(64) Of JOHN PROSSER, admitted in 1673, we only know that he was apprenticed to a certain WILLIAM KINTON in 1666. His mark is indicated on the heel of his pipe by raised letters I.P. within a dotted circle. This is a large pipe.

(65-67) EDWARD LEWIS, received into the liberties of the city in 1678, served his father, HUGH LEWIS, after he had parted with Timothy Risbett. He marked his pipes with plain letters E.L. only, but some have scroll work above and below. His pipes varied in shape.

(68) ROBERT TIPPETT, a freeman in 1678. A pipe, with a large sloping bowl, marked R.T. in incised letters on heel, and another with his name in raised letters on bowl.

(69-72) PHILLIP EDWARDS, son and apprentice of a former maker of the same name, was admitted in 1680. His pipes vary in shape, but all were marked in large plain letters P.E.

The bowls now become decidedly larger almost year by year.

(73) A similar pipe to one made by Edwards was prob-

ably made by JOHN POYTE, who became a freeman, 19th October, 1680. It is marked I.P. within a circle.

(74) FRANCIS EDWARDS, a freeman in 1683, probably the second son of Phillip Edwards, and brother to Phillip Edwards (junr.), apparently turned out a well-moulded specimen with a sloping bowl, considerably larger than that of his father's. It was made of excellent clay, but is stamped very faintly with his initials only, F.E.

(75) In 1699 JOHN HUNT was admitted, being the second of this name. He was an apprentice of his mother, CHRISTIAN HUNT, but whose widow she was we know not. He, John Hunt, probably made this larger pipe, of similar shape to No. 23, made by his father; though it may possibly have been the production of another JOHN HUNT, admitted 1694, presumably his cousin, who was a son of Flower Hunt. It bears the incised lettering: IOH N.HV NT

(76,* 77*) Soon after 1690 WILLIAM CHERRINGTON made the same type of pipe as his father, to whom he was apprenticed; they are slightly larger in type, the bowls becoming longer. The initials W.C. on the heel appear to be almost identical with his father's marks, as previously mentioned.

(78-80) We now reach the period when the well-known pipes of the period of William III. came into use, with large sloping bowls, and in many cases without any heel at the base: hence makers' names disappeared almost entirely.

The specimens are similar to those of that date found in London. (80) This has a plain heel, but at the back of the bowl and upon an ornamental band on the stem are the initials—either W.E. or N.E.

(81,* 82-7, 88 *) There is a group of eight pipes of various sizes and shapes which bear the interesting stamp of a "Gauntlet on the heels." Two (81, 82) are stamped

with a left hand or gauntlet, and the others with a right hand or gauntlet.

This mark was first adopted by the " Gauntlet " family at Amesbury in Wiltshire, who turned out some very fine pipes, made of clay from Chittern, which no doubt obtained a good sale.[1]

And just as Bristol farthing tokens of the same period were " forged " in our very midst, so we can imagine the Bristol pipe makers of the seventeenth century were clever enough to divert some of the Wiltshire trade, probably for our foreign markets.

This mark was undoubtedly pirated, and the specimens are probably examples of local manufacture.

The following interesting examples are by unknown makers of the seventeenth century:—

(89*) A small bulbous pipe, bearing a raised stamp on heel, an anchor within a circle.

(90*) A pipe with a sloping bowl, bearing a fleur-de-lis, with a good milled edge to bowl.

(91*) A bulbous pipe, having a wheel design within a circle.

(92*) A small bowl pipe with milled edge stamped with a Tudor rose on heel.

(93-96) Four pipes of various shapes, each stamped with large Tudor rose on heel.

[1] E. T. Stevens, F.S.A., Jottings in the Stonehenge Excursion, 1876, pp. 102-3

(97, 98) Two bulbous bowl pipes stamped C.A. on heel.

(99*) A small pipe with sloping bowl, stamped on heel:

(100,* 101,* 102, 103) Four small pipes of different sizes with heavily moulded bowls, and thick stems, stamped on heel R.B. with a dagger between the initials.

(104) A small bowl pipe, stamped E.C. in plain letter.

(105) Another of similar shape, much larger, similarly stamped E.C.

(106) Another pipe with milled edge to bowl, stamped N.C. with a trefoil above.

(107*) An interesting and finely polished pipe with a sloping bowl, having a milled edge, stamped ESX in raised letters within a heart, upon a shaped heel.[1]

I have been unable to find out who used this mark, but suggest that it was adopted, as a stamp, by an enthusiastic Roundhead who was possibly making pipes in this city during the Civil War; but this does not imply that he was an Essex himself. It may be noted that we had an Earl of Essex, a Colonel Essex, and Essex Fort about this period.

(108*) A small pipe with sloping bowl, and milled edge, stamped

(109*) A larger pipe with plain bowl, stamped

[1] *Trans.* B. & G. Arch. Soc., xxiii, 267.

(110,* 111) Two well-made pipes with small sloping bowl, and milled edge, stamped

(112, 113) Two small bowl pipes with initials N.M. deeply stamped in a circle on heel.

(114, 115) Two barrel shaped pipes, with initials

on heel.

(116) A small pipe, with sloping bowl, stamped I.R. upon a very small heel.

(117, 118) Two small bowl pipes, stamped H.S.

(119-122) Four large pipes with tall barrel shape bowls, and thick stems, stamped W.S.

(123) A tall bulbous shape pipe stamped with small T.

(124) A large pipe with oval shape bowl, stamped with large T.

(125*) A small pipe, with figure head bowl.

Thus far I have referred principally only to the special names out of the long roll of over a hundred who took up their freedom, following apprenticeship to Bristol pipe-makers: and little did these men imagine that their names and goods would interest anyone two and a half centuries after they had gone.

I will not record any more names, but it may interest some members to know that there were no less than eight widows of pipe makers who took apprentices between 1650 and 1690; and one—Jane, the widow of Jno. Wall—managed to teach three between 1650 and 1667. Two of these in their turn received five apprentices between them.

Although I have not travelled beyond the end of the seventeenth century in this paper, I think I ought to refer to an eighteenth century name as a matter of great

local interest; for probably the tobacco pipe makers of England can only claim one poet amongst their number.

A scarce volume, entitled "Verses by John Frederick Bryant, late Tobacco pipe-maker at Bristol, together with his life, written by himself," which is embellished by a portrait (plate II) bearing the monogram of the artist, and date—J.G., 1786.

There were two editions, both bearing the imprint—London : Printed for the Author, and sold at his shop, No. 35, Long-Acre, 1787. Two editions in one year certainly point to a successful sale. This must have been so, for this curious book is remarkable for the long list of over 300 names of benefactors in the first edition, and over 500 in the second; and yet the work was "to be continued" as stated on the last page. The names of subscribers include:—

The Attorney General.

Six Bishops (including the Bishop of Gloucester).

Three Deans (including Christ Church (Oxon), Canterbury, and Lichfield).

Several Dukes, and several Duchesses (including the Duchess of Beaufort).

Lady Smyth, and other names of the first families in the land. What support!

From the account of Bryant's life we learn that his father, who was a native of Bristol, had been bred a tobacco pipe maker, and the family had been in the same business for a long period.

The author of the verses, who was born in 1753, commenced to work at the business when he was about twelve years of age. He left Bristol for London six years later, but again returned to Bristol, when he resumed his occupation. Owing, however, to the tobacco-pipe trade being greatly on the decline, and observing one part of the process in manufacturing them (called burning them, in which the eyes are much exposed to the fire) to be pre-

judicial to his sight, which was rather defective, he gave up pipe-making and started a stationery, book, and print-selling business.

I notice that a certain JOHN BRYANT, pipe maker, of the parish of St. James, who was, I believe, grandfather of the author, voted in the 1722 election for Joseph Earle and Sir Abraham Elton, Bart.

Amongst the "Verses" in this small publication is the following short poem, which Bristolians have always considered "unique" as coming from the pen of a tobacco-pipe maker. It is entitled :—

ON A PIECE OF UNWROUGHT PIPE-CLAY.

Rude mass of earth, from which with moiled hands
(Compulsive taught) the brittle tubes I form,
Oft listless, while my vagrant fancy warm
Roves (heedless of necessity's demands)
Amid Parnassian bow'rs, or wishful eyes
  The flight of Genius, while sublime she soars
  Of moral truth in search, or earth explores,
Or fails with Science through the starry skies:—
Yet must I own (unsightly clod) thy claim
  To my attention, for thou art my stead,
  When grows importunate the voice of need
  And in the furnace (the kiln) thy last change I speed:
Ah! then how eager do I urge the flame,
How anxious watch thee mid that glowing fire,
That threats my eye-balls with extinction dire!

Upon the small trade tokens of the seventeenth century we get a slight insight into the shapes of the tobacco pipes in use and the customs of the people, principally during the Commonwealth period; but none bearing devices of pipes were apparently issued by any trader in the county of Gloucester, and there is only one known of Somerset, at the town of Yeovil: but Wiltshire has a good record, for Calne, Devizes, and Marlborough each claim a specimen; whilst Swindon has four varieties, all issued by Henry Restall in the years 1656, 1664, and 1668.

Others were issued as far north as York, in the Midland and Eastern counties, and, of course, London, but not many altogether, though all indicating how very general smoking had become.

End of Tobacco Pipe Making in Bristol.

In the earliest poll-book of Bristol of the year 1722,[1] containing an exact list of the votes of the freeholders and freemen of the city and county, the names of fifty tobacco-pipe makers were recorded.

In Mathew's Bristol directory of 1822 there were only ten makers mentioned. From 1912 to the end of 1921 there was actually only one firm carrying on the trade.

On the 9th December, 1921, the interesting ceremony of burning the last kiln took place, and on the 12th December this was broken down to release the fifty saggers of clay tobacco pipes, comprising 150 gross, the last to be burnt in Bristol.

This event took place at the workshops of the George family in the presence of the grandfather and the two younger generations. The business was established in 1800, and carried on latterly in the name of T. George & Co., wholesale tobacco pipe manufacturers, of 35 Great George Street, St. Jude's, Bristol.

Thus ended an old Bristol industry that began soon after the introduction of tobacco at the end of the sixteenth century, and consequently severed a very old connection with the clay mines of Devon.

My paper will end with a short description of the "Making a Clay Pipe," by a pipe maker, which was given in the *Daily Mail* at the time, and I think is worth recording.

"The large blocks of clay from Devonshire are first scraped to remove all dirt and then soaked in large pans.

[1] Privately printed.

The clay is then beaten on an iron block until it becomes pliable.

"Then comes the work at the bench. Small pieces are rolled by hand into shapes resembling a long tadpole. These are placed together in lots of 16, for the moulder must reckon 16 to the dozen for breakages in the further stages of manufacture.

"Each roll is perforated with a long well-oiled knitting needle and fitted into an iron mould. By means of a lever a tool is pressed down into the thick end of the mould to form the bowl of the pipe.

"The mould leaves a seam on the pipe, and this has to be removed by a small iron scraper. This process, known as "trimming," is generally done by women.

"When the pipes have been dried they are carefully packed into "saggers"—large round pans made of clay and grit. These are placed in a kiln and baked for nine or ten hours.

"When cool, the short pipes, known as 'cutties,' are ready for smoking.

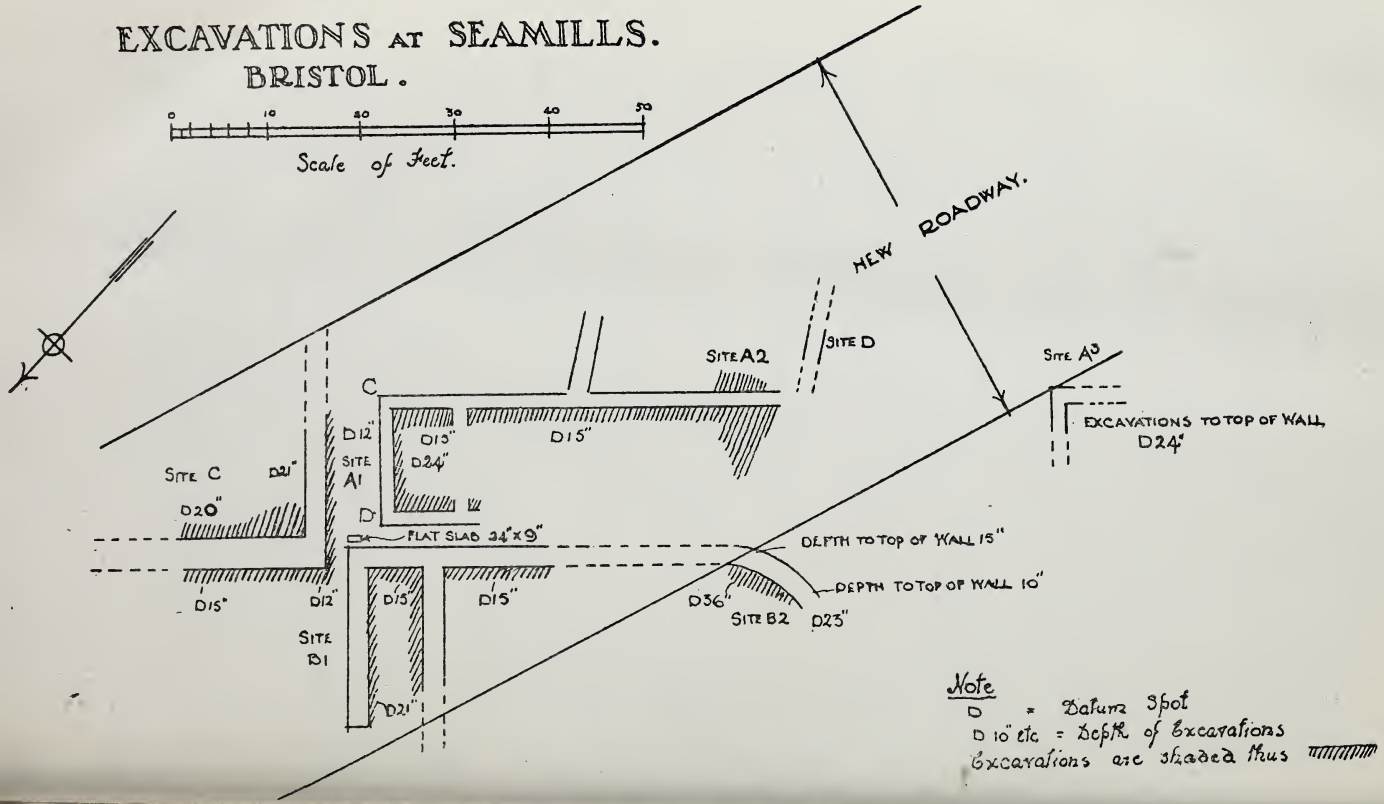
"The longer "straws" varying from 6 inches to 30 inches in length, are usually tipped with coloured wax. The old-fashioned method was to place the stem-ends between the bars of a stove and when sufficiently heated rub them with a stick of pipe-wax, generally red.

"This tedious method has been supplanted by a new one. The stem-ends are now painted with a solution of dissolved wax and methylated spirits.

"A type of clay pipe, varying in length from 16 inches to 30 inches, used to be smoked by churchwardens and aldermen at convivial gatherings. The name "churchwarden" has clung to pipes of this length.

"The gipsies still remain faithful to the old pipe, and the gipsy woman doubtless gets more pleasure from her stumpy "clay" than her fashionable sister derives from the dainty briars that are now being sold in London shops."

EXCAVATIONS AT SEAMILLS.
BRISTOL.



EXCAVATIONS AT SEA MILLS, BRISTOL,

20TH–28TH AUGUST, 1923.

I.—Note by A. TRICE MARTIN. M.A., F.S.A.

THE excavations that have been going on at Sea Mills have not brought to light anything that strikes either the eye or the imagination. They are, however, by no means without interest as they tend to confirm the theory that Sea Mills was a Roman station which owed its importance to its position as regards the place where the Roman road from Caerleon to Silchester crossed the Severn. This road is numbered XIV in the so-called Antonine Itinerary and the stations and distances between Caerleon and Bath are recorded as follows:—

Isca Silurum (Caerleon to Venta Silurum—Caerwent)	9 miles
Venta Silurum to Abone	9 ,,
Abone to Trajectus	9 ,,
Trajectus to Aquae Sulis (Bath)	6 ,,

The identification of the two stations Abone and Trajectus obviously presents a difficulty and some writers have solved it by identifying Trajectus with the crossing of the little brook called the Boyd at or near Bitton. In view, however, of the relative importance of the Severn this seems impossible, and an ingenious conjecture has been made by the late Professor Haverfield that the real name of the second station was Abone Trajectus and that the name of the next station having dropped out its place was supplied by separating Abone Trajectus into two names.

The record of the route would run as follows:—

Venta Silurum to Abone	9 miles
Abone to some unknown place	9 ,,
From this place to Aquae Sulis (Bath)	6 ,,

Abone would then be, as one would expect, some place on the Avon, and the actual distances would fit in well with this theory except that the distance between Caerwent and Sea Mills is somewhat too little. It may, however, be noted that there is obviously more chance of an error in calculating distances by water than there is by land.

Barrett in his "History of Bristol" records the finding of an arched gateway and walls and foundations when the dock was made at Sea Mills in 1712. Seyer in his "Memoirs of Bristol" records other finds of a similar character, and it is to the latter writer that we owe the first attempt to identify Sea Mills with Abone.

It is worth noting that there is a curious resemblance in the situations of the three stations at Isca, Venta and Sea Mills. No one of them is on the open Severn Sea but all three are near the mouth of smaller streams flowing into the Severn. Caerwent is now some way from the sea, but in Roman times the Nedern, or Troggy, which flows under the walls of Caerwent, must have helped to form part of what is now Portskewett and Caldecot Pills.

The whole question has been discussed at some length in papers,[1] read to the Clifton Antiquarian Club in 1885 and 1894, and it is not too late to hope that fresh discoveries may yet be made either in the fields south and east of the Trym, or possibly under the south wall of Caerwent, which may throw fresh light on this question These pills in Roman times must have formed one pill and must have been navigable for vessels of light draught as far as Caerwent.

[1] On the Roman Road between Bath and Caerwent. *Proc. C.A.C.* i, 58-66. Caerwent, *Ibid.*, iii, 41-55.

As far as Sea Mills is concerned nothing has yet been discovered to support the view that there was ever a Roman villa on this site. Foundations of walls which have been found seem clearly to indicate that the buildings of which they were a part were Roman in origin, but it is more likely that these buildings were in some way connected with the business of working the ferry across the Severn. They may possibly be the remains of offices or even the residences of officials connected with this work.

II.—Report by E. K. Tratman.[1]

During the construction of the new low level road to Avonmouth a cutting had to be made at Seamills; this cutting commences immediately after the road crosses the railway and ends about 100 yards from the left bank of the river Trym. The number of sherds of pottery tiles and coins, and several fibulæ found in the course of excavating clearly indicate that a fairly extensive Roman site probably existed here, especially as for years past Roman pottery has been picked over a considerable area in this region.

A human skull found in the cutting was unfortunately destroyed and no information could be obtained as to its exact position or depth, or the presence of the rest of the skeleton, but the workmen state that it was found in a trench which ran across the whole width of the road. The workmen also informed me that while digging they encountered a number of ridges and the question at once arises as to whether or no these ridges were walls built of the stone of the neighbourhood.

It is possible that the trench in which the skull was found formed part of a defensive system, but I do not

[1] The Society is greatly indebted to Mr. Tratman for kindly undertaking this excavation.

think it was of sufficient size to warrant this assumption, as I visited the cutting on a number of occasions before the sides were grown with grass and did not observe any trench shewing in section. I feel confident that had there been a trench for the purpose of defence its size would have made its section so conspicuous that I could not fail to have noticed it.

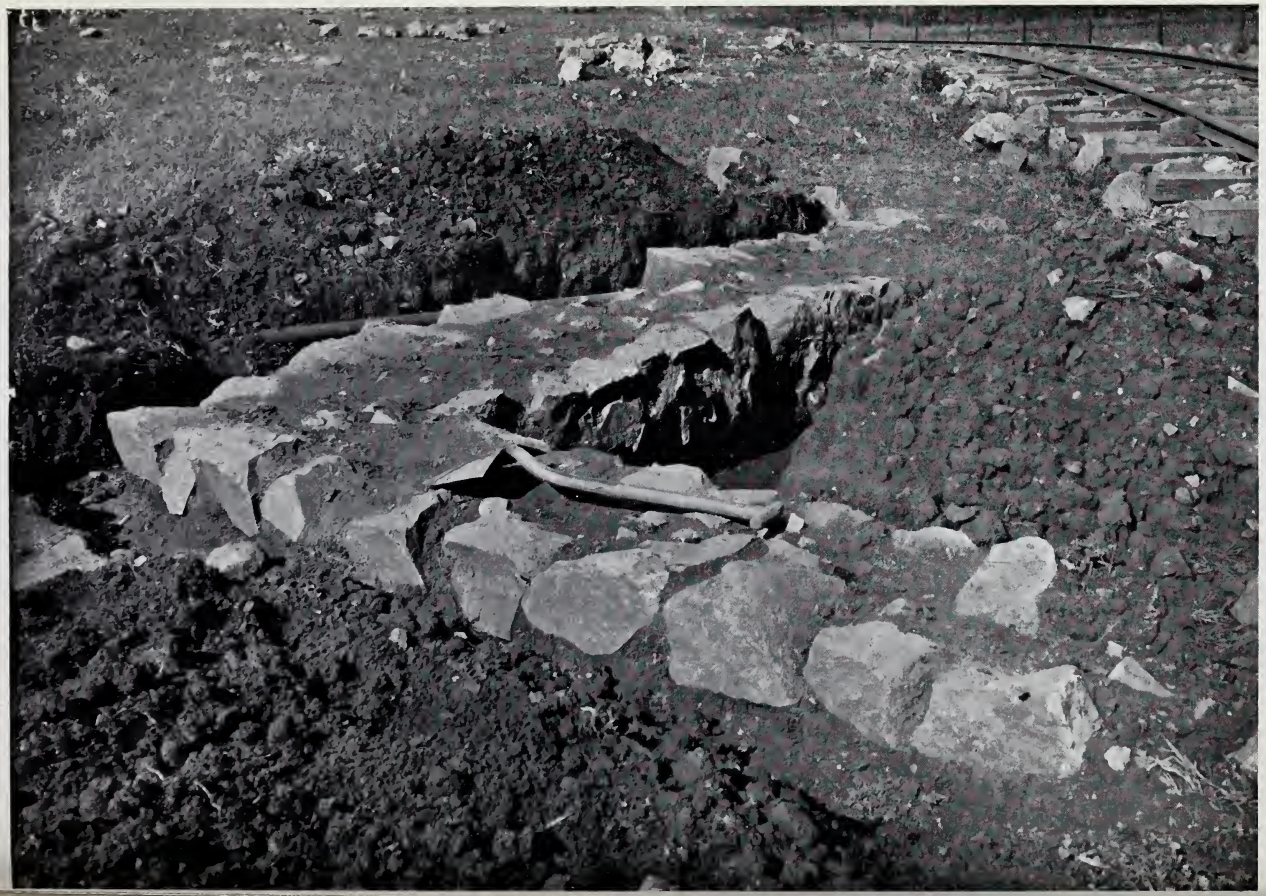
At the Trym end of the cutting, and where the embankment for the bridge over that river commences, the foundations of some pieces of walling were discovered and it was with the object of determining what these were that the excavations were undertaken.

EXCAVATIONS.

I. METHOD. The method of excavation was to dig a trench sufficiently wide to take a shovel comfortably and of sufficient depth to reach the bottom of the wall; these trenches were dug alongside the wall and in cases where it was possible to decide which was the inner side the trench was dug on that side; this having been done any top soil still on the wall was removed and the other side of the wall traced out with the point of a pick.

II. RESULTS. On tracing out the various pieces of walling it was at once apparent that three types existed.

Type I. Sites A1 and A2. In this type the wall was only 15 ins. wide and was constructed as follows: at the base, and sloping slightly outwards, were a series of flat stones of medium size with all the interstices filled in with the earth into or on which it had been built. Above this was another series of flat stones rather smaller than the first, while the centre was filled in by small stones and earth which is here of a decidedly clayey nature. From the slope of the lower series one would at once suggest that the foundations of the wall were made by digging a trench with slightly sloping sides and placing the flat stone along the side, the centre being then filled in as described above.



FOUNDATION OF ROMAN WALLING AT

This can, however, hardly be the case, as Roman pottery, including Samian ware, was found at all depths, sometimes in contact with the wall and sometimes several inches away.

Owing to so much of the top soil having been removed while making the road, in this case, as in the others, the bottom of the wall was reached at a depth of 18 ins.

Type II. Sites A3, B1, and B2. This type of walling consisted of fairly large irregular masses of the stone of the neighbourhood (conglomerate) with the spaces between the masses and the centre filled in with smaller pieces of the same stone; no clay or earth was included in the walling and no definite finds of mortar were made, but it must be noted that the wall was by no means easy to dig through. Its width was 27 ins. on the average and its bottom was reached at a depth of 15-18 ins. The most north-westerly wall of site B1 ended abruptly at a point 16 ft. 5 ins. from the north-east corner.

In this case, as in the former, an attempt was made to pick up the walling on the far side of the road way and the top of the walling was found at 6-12 ins. below the surface. At site A3 instead of the first type of walling re-appearing the second type appears, as at site B2, where the wall was traced for a distance of ten feet and was found to be following a curve. The bottom of the wall was at first 3 ft. below the surface but as the curve was followed this decreased until it was only 2 ft.

Type III. Site C. Here the wall was wider than in either of the two preceeding types and was built of roughly dressed blocks of old red sand stone placed so as to give a smooth face on both the inside and the outside of the wall. The width of the wall varied between 27 and 38 ins. In places it rested on masses of small stones resembling the walling of type I. It is interesting to note that in order to reach the bottom of this wall the trench had to be dug to a depth of 27 in. on the inner side (which is also into the

slope of the ground) and considerably less on the outer side. The accompanying plan shews the area excavated.

At site A2 a hearth was discovered extending over a considerable area. Its extent to the west and south could not be determined owing to the presence of a light railway track, but it does not extend so far as site A3.

III.—Notes on Finds.

The hearth at A2 was composed of flat stones placed as close as possible together and with the spaces between them filled in with black earth containing much charcoal. Above the stones, owing to previous excavations, were only 3-6 ins. of black earth remaining; this contained many fragments of pottery, and as a matter of fact the greater part of the pottery found throughout the excavations came from this site. The black earth broke up easily and was readily sorted, being quite unlike the clayish soil excavated elsewhere.

Throughout the excavations finds were made at all depths not only of pottery but also of bones and oyster shells. The position and depths of the more important of these are given below.

Bronze.

A bronze fibula fron site A1 found at a depth of three inches touching the wall at a distance 3 ft. from the N.W. corner of the trench. The fibula is of the well-known hinge-pin type and has on the upper side of the bow close to the head three depressions which might originally have contained enamel; it is in poor condition and has no pin—1.5 in. long.

Another small fibula, in poor condition, and without pin, from site B1, found at a depth of 12-15 ins., at a point 10 ft. from the N.E. corner of the site.

Two small bronze wire rings, and various small pieces of bronze.

Coins.

Third brass: CLAVDIVS II. (A.D. 268-270) Rev: FIDES EXERCI.

Third brass: CARVS. Consecration after death in A.D. 283. Obv: DIVO CARO PIO. Rev: CONSECRATIO. An Eagle.

Six others including CONSTANS and VALENTINIANVS; two minimi—inscriptions illegible; and some worn modern coinage.

Metal.

Various iron nails, pieces of lead and some metal slag.

Stone.

Half of the lower stone of a quern from the hearth site at A2. It was found at the northern corner of this site at a depth of 4 ins., lying flat, with its plane surface upwards.

Bone.

A portion of a bone pin from the hearth site at A2.

Glass.

A few fragments.

Pottery.

Fragments of vessels of Samian ware were found at all depths at all the sites. Of the fragments recovered, nearly all appear to have belonged either to hollow based shallow dishes or to small bowls with double curved sides and a hollow base.

A portion of a small bowl of Samian ware from the trench at the foot of the embankment for the bridge over the Trym. It has double sides and a hollow base and stands about 2.5 ins. high with a lip diameter of 5 ins. The inside of the base bears the maker's stamp, the letters being OFNGRI. The mark OF. NIGRI has been found at Cirencester.

A portion of the hollow base of a fairly large vessel from the same site. On the inner surface a portion remains of

the maker's stamp, the letters being OFMV. The mark OF.MVRRANI has been found at Cirencester.

A small fragment of Samian ware from site B1 bearing a portion of the maker's stamp, the letters being ROPP.

The mark ROPPVS.FE has been found at Cirencester.

Numerous other fragments of Samian and pseudo-Samian, and a large number of sherds of all types and makes of pottery; also fragments of amphorae handles, and tiles.

Finds of similar relics on the far side of the railway and right down to the left bank of the river Trym tend to prove that the site was by no means a small one.

A number of pieces of a reddish plastic material came from the surface of the walling at site C.

A very cursory examination of the animal remains shews the presence of the following: Pig, sheep or goat, roe deer, red deer (?) ox, horse (?) and dog.

Summary and Conclusions.

The site at Sea Mills must cover an appreciable area as finds have been made, to my knowledge, over the whole of the area outlined on the map, and from their nature it is clear that it must have been inhabited in Roman times.

Finally, the walling exposed cannot be other than Roman, as Roman pottery, glass work, fibulæ etc., were found in the soil above, and alongside the walls and in some cases in close contact with them. These were found at a site that had been used as a hearth.

It is impossible to say what building or portion of a building the walling uncovered represents, but from the nature of the walls themselves one might suggest, with some degree of certainty, that one is in the area allocated to servants.

The absence of any discovery of tessellated pavement is worthy of note, especially as a large number of tesseræ

have been found at one time or another quite close by, over the area between the new road and the railway.

I am indebted to Mr. D. J. Simpson for help in the surveying of the excavation, and for the preparation of the plan illustrating this report; and to members of the University of Bristol Spelæological Society for help in the excavation of the hearth site at A2.

SOME EARLY COURT ROLLS OF THE MANORS OF STONEHOUSE, KING'S STANLEY, WOODCHESTER, AND ACHARDS.

By Rev. Charles Swynnerton, F.S.A.

(One Plate).

THESE Manor Court Rolls, some of which follow this introduction, exist among the muniments in the custody of Mr. F. Winterbotham, solicitor, of Stroud, who with the kind consent of Mr. Arthur Winterbotham, the squire of Stonehouse, has placed them in my hands for transcription in English, and for publication. Unfortunately they are comparatively few in number, consisting in fact only of the rolls following:—

(1)	Of the reign of	Edward IV,	1 roll.
(2)	,,	Henry VII,	6 rolls.
(3)	,,	Henry VIII,	9 ,,
(4)	,,	Philip and Mary,	3 ,,
(5)	,,	Elizabeth,	4 ,,
(6)	,,	James I,	2 ,,
			—
			25

Though much has been written on the subject of Manorial Courts, much still remains to be done, seeing that the origin of them is admittedly obscure. Our greatest authorities thereon are the late Professor F. W. Maitland and Sir Paul Vinogradoff, and to those writers I refer the more studious in this regard of our members. But both for students and for general readers some words of introduction are necessary, particularly as these rolls possess distinctive features of their own, full of interest,

and presenting from a different angle clear and vivid pictures of the social and economic conditions of manorial life in the fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries.

These rolls concern four simple manors, namely, those of Stonehouse, King's Stanley with Stanley Borough, Woodchester, and Achards, all in co. Gloucester, bordering more or less one on the other, and all, from early Henry II to the time of Elizabeth, under the same overlords, first the Despensers, then the Giffards of Brimsfield, then the Maltravers with a very slight break, and lastly the Arundels, ancestors of the modern Dukes of Norfolk. These manors in early days were but thinly populated, so that a single skin of parchment, or at the most two, generally sufficed for recording the proceedings of the biennial courts of the whole year, unlike composite manors such as that of the manor of Newcastle-under-Lyme, or the collective manors of religious houses, the yearly entries concerning which often called for several rolls.

It will be well then to focus attention on these few actual Gloucestershire manor rolls, putting aside as much as possible all extraneous matter, but at the same time thankfully accepting and even using any of the discoveries and conclusions of the distinguished writers cited above, which, like a lamp on a black night, may herein tend to illumine whatever may be dark and obscure. For this purpose I take as typical of the rest, first, the roll of 1 Edward IV.

Stanley Burgus.—It is not generally known, I think, that at Stanley Regis there was a Stanley Borough, as well as a Stanley Manor, each with its own court. In it there were twelve free burgagers, each of whom was tenant of a burgage at a rent fixed in the reign of Henry II of twelve pence a year, with the right of electing from among themselves two bailiffs every year, who could execute warrants also as constables of the borough. But

it is to be noted that the borough was never incorporated.[1] It was for the borough of Stanley Regis that the court on this occasion assembled. They probably met in the 'Manor Court' which, with its fifteenth century barn, stands close to the Borough on the hill side leading to Selsley. The Elizabethan Borough House, built by William Selwyn in 1565, is now the Castle Inn. Both houses are worth inspection.

View of Frank Pledge.—A View in mediæval language meant a judicial enquiry made on the spot. A Court originally was just that and nothing more. Even kings were wont to move throughout their dominions holding enquiries wherever they halted for the correction of abuses, and for the punishment of evil doers. The manorial View, therefore, was simply the manorial communal law-court. But Frankpledge—how define that? To begin with, it signifies that a pledge was taken by the assembled suitors of the manor, that is, by the tenants as a whole, from their own elected representatives who came before them and *were pledged under oath to tell the truth and to conceal nothing* concerning their fellows, whether for or against, in order that order, right, and the King's peace might be vigorously maintained within manorial limits. And, in the next place, the pledges thus elected and summoned were *frank*, a qualification which did not mean that they were all freemen. Birth and status had nothing to do with the matter. It meant that the pledges, whether freemen or unfree—as a rule, mostly unfree, from the local facts of the case—were *free* to come and *free*, without fear or favour, to present in accordance with ancient and communal custom. The point is important, as certain writers have mistaken the thing signified.[2]

[1] For the free tenants of this borough "burgagers," not "burgesses," was the term legally used in the 17th century as though to note a distinction. Nevertheless in the Latin the term "burgenses" was employed.

[2] *Cf.* Vinogradoff's remarks on *libera curia*, defined as a court held freely, and not a court of freemen. *Villainage in England*, p. 396.

In these remarks I refer to the original court of the manor. The distinction between courts of free tenants and customary courts grew up gradually. Vinogradoff speaks of the late thirteenth century and later,[1] but I shall show elsewhere that the movement was already on foot not so long after the full establishment of feudalism.

VISUS FRANCI PLEGII CUM CURIA.—With these words the record of proceedings opens. Two courts are here indicated, the court of the customary tenants and the free court, the *libera curia*, of the lord of the manor, freely held by him, both sitting together at the same time and in the same place. Yet, in the first instance, these were but one court, namely, the ancient halimot or halimoot, the manorial court, *mainly* for customary tenants, held in the hall—the manor-hall of the lord. It was absolutely democratic. It consisted of all the tenants of the manor, free and unfree, with the steward of the manor presiding, but only presiding in the interests of the absent lord to whom all fines, amercements, forfeitures, and heriotts were of right assigned. The tenants were the court, the tenants, that is the suitors, were the jury, the tenants were the judges. Custom was the rule on which they stood and to which they appealed. No advocate, no professional pleader was permitted. Felonies were beyond their jurisdiction, but they had cognisance of all minor offences, breaches of assize, unlawful games, custody of strays, defaults, encroachments, assaults, transgressions, the rights of succession, and the right ownership of tenements, while their true objective, their *raison d'être* in fact, was the maintenance of the King's peace throughout the realm, each court upon its own ground. For the purpose of that peace, as each county was divided into Hundreds for the administration of justice, so each manor or each parish was divided into Decenaries or Tithings, for it was the old law that no

[1] *Ibid.*, p. 365.

Coram [illegible] omnibus plenius [illegible] videri vel audiri id cum [illegible] agora [illegible] Dominorum de [illegible] sequelam
curie sue exercentem ex una parte. et thomam filium Rogi de Bridlif [illegible] ex altera. eadem die in hunc
modum [illegible]. videlicet id predictus henricus remisit et [illegible] omnimodam sequelam curie sue pro se et pro heredibus
suis predicto thome et heredibus suis: salvo tamen deo henrico et heredibus suis de eodem thome et heredibus suis duabus sequelis
per annum. una videlicet proxima post festum sci michaelis et alia proxima post pascha. salva eciam deo [illegible] et heredibus suis [illegible]
la curia sue de eodem thome et de heredibus suis si forte contigerit id breve domini regis fuerit in eadem curia donec breve [illegible]
salva eciam deo henrico et heredibus suis de eodem thome et de heredibus suis sequela curie sue si alicuius liber homo de curia fuerit i
curia placitare et allegauit se nolle subire iudicium sine presencia parium suorum. et eciam si aliquid iudicium in eadem curia [illegible]
fuerit i respectum per forciamentum [illegible]. ad omnes predictas sequelas deus thomas et heredes sui pro se et pro racionabilem
atornatu suum et pro racionabilem sumonicionem compebunt. pro hac autem remissione et [illegible] clamacione dedit deus tho
mas deo henrico vnam dimidiam [illegible] argenti. et ut hec conuencio et [illegible] clamacio robur firmitatis imperpetuum
optineat. [illegible] sigillis suis [illegible] appositis hi plenius [illegible] roborauerunt. Dominus willelmus. Dominus [illegible]
de [illegible]. [illegible] de [illegible]. robertus [illegible]. [illegible] de [illegible]. Guidone de [illegible]
fridi de [illegible]. Rogo filio [illegible] de [illegible] Willelmo filio simonis de eadem et aliis [illegible]

freeman was allowed to remain in England over 40 days unless enrolled in a Tithing for suit and service at the Halimot which controlled the actions of free tithing men, and of homagers, that is to say of free and unfree tenants alike.

It should be borne in mind that the Halimot, as before observed, was a single and not a double court, as it afterwards became. Whether the lords of manors after the Assize of Clarendon (1166) saw their chance to acquire greater predominance over the Halimot or not, it seems certain, I think, that the real movement towards separate courts, or towards double courts, began with the freeholders. But the development was slow in coming. The original rule of Saxon and Danish days was too firmly fixed. "Let every cause," said Henry I, "be tried in the Hundred or County Court, or in the Halimote having sok." Throughout the twelfth century the rule stood fast. Thus Alina, the Lady of Darlaston, in co. Stafford, in a charter which probably passed *c.* 1190 or even later, after enumerating many witnesses, including several noble ladies by the way, thus ends her test-clause—*le Halimote de Brockenhale et le Halimote de Culverdeslow*, that is, the full courts of her capital manors of Bucknall and Fenton Culvert were called in to add their testimony to that of the other witnesses to the deed. In the thirteenth century, however, a change took place, and the divided court slowly emerged. Professor Vinogradoff states, to be exact, that separation was beginning to come in in the reign of Edward I. I possess, however, in original, a very important charter bearing upon this very point. It shows the movement in operation even earlier. It is an example of the fact that all over the country free tenants had begun to kick at being tried by the unfree in any shape or form, and it hints also at the difficulty of finding free tenants in sufficient numbers to form a majority for

themselves within the narrow limits of ordinary manors.[1] The date of the deed cannot be later than 1236, and it may be some years earlier. In it Henry de Verdon claims full suit of court from Thomas, son of Roger de Biddulph. Thomas disputes the claim. Ensuing strife is composed thus—Henry de Verdon remits all suit of Court save and except, among other things (1) suit at the biennial courts of Easter and Michaelmas; and (2) *suit of court if any freeman of the court shall have been impleaded in the court and should allege that he objects to undergo judgment without the presence of his peers.*[2]

As for the ordinary courts, they met every fortnight, until in 1234 Henry III issued an edict which changed the custom. From that date these courts assembled, not every fortnight, but every three weeks, which must have been a welcome relief. A record of these oft-recurring customary courts must have been taken and kept, but those records for the manors here concerned have apparently irrevocably perished. Indeed, judging from the rolls of the two great biennial courts, in which the proceedings of the minor intervening courts appear to have been summed up, a casual reader might be excused if he doubted the very existence of these latter courts at all in the manor of Stonehouse. Two incidental notes, however, occurring in Rolls 2 and 3, prove that here, as in other manors, they continued in full blast. In the former roll, dated the 19th July, 7 Hen. VII, 1491, the jury state that a certain deceased Robert Kynne[3] had owed suit

[1] In 12 Richard II a curious case occurs when the steward of the manor of Bromesberrow is obliged to forego court "because no one came." The phrase suggests, not that the copyholders failed to appear, but that no freeman came. This case gives point to the aphorism of a later date "No freeman, no manor-court" (*ex infra* Mr. Austin).

[2] An early endorsement states that it was the "court of Bedulf" of which Verdon was overlord. The missing seal must have been the simple Verdon fret.

[3] John Kynne. For a note on this family see *Trans.* B. & G. A. Soc. xxviii, 130.

of court every three weeks—*dicunt quod sectam deb[u]erit ad hanc curiam de iij septimanis in tres septimanas.*[1] In Roll 3 John Giffard,[2] knight, John Whittynton,[3] Armiger, and other free tenants are amerced xij^{d} each for precisely similar defaults of suit.[4]

Court Baron and Court Leet.—These are terms which still await exact definition, notwithstanding the labours of those two profound authorities, Professors Maitland and Vinogradoff.[5] Both these writers are a little doubtful about them. Why *Curia Baronis* where there was no Barony and no Baron? Among the manor court rolls of Stonehouse and King's Stanley the term Court Baron certainly occurs, but only occasionally, and always as an alternative title for the ordinary court of the lord. Instead of "View of Frankpledge with the Court," we have "View of Frankpledge with the Court Baron." Nor with the change in title is there any difference in the presentments or in the procedure. The homagers are there in full attendance as usual, and do their share of presenting as usual. It might almost seem as if, sometime in the thirteenth century, the lawyers and clerks had with one consent given lords of manors a seigniorial step in the social ladder, just as the natives of India, if a Sahib is a Major, will call him Colonel, and if a Colonel, will dub him General, and so forth. But the qualifying term for the biennial court is not that. The term *Curia Baronis* in some manors becomes *Curia Magna*,[6]

[1] *Cf.* the Italian idiom e.g., *di tre in tre mesi.*

[2] Sir Jno. Giffard. For this branch of the Giffards see *Trans.* B. & G. A. Soc. xxi, 315.

[3] John Whittington. Probably father of the Sir John Whittington who at the Dissolution had custody of the library and muniments of Tewkesbury Abbey, for the loss of which the present vicar holds him responsible.

[4] But see the Rolls themselves.

[5] For Maitland see Selden Society, vols. ii and iv. For Vinogradoff see his *Villainage in England*, and his *Growth of the Manor*, both of the first importance.

[6] . . *duabus apparenciis ad magnas curias de Whitegreve annuatim.* (*Staffordshire Historical Collections*, 1913, 220).

and *Curia Domini* in others. We are reminded, in fact, that in the early days of feudalism the term used for the lesser feudatores was *Barones Minores*. Simple knights were of the nobility of the realm. Even so late as the reign of Henry VII, as a will in my possession testifies, the younger son of a country squire is designated *nobilis*, while the language of Heraldry preserves the comprehensive use of the term Baron even to the present day. Nor yet, as we have seen, is the use of the term Baron restricted to such courts as those which at Michaelmas and Easter deal with collected or aggregate manors, as, for example, Liberties and Honours. The single manor of Stonehouse furnishes examples to the contrary.

The origin of the term Court Leet, which occurs even so early as late Henry III or Edward I is also obscured by uncertainty. But the court itself is neither the View of Frankpledge nor the ordinary court of the lord. In English law it is defined as a court of criminal jurisdiction within a manor or township. Maitland shows that as the sheriff is judge in his own town, so the lord's steward is judge in the Leet.[1] Vinogradoff, on the other hand, at least sometimes, finds the Leet Court under the title *Curia Visus Franci Plegii*, and that thus it appears as merely a more solemn form of the general communal meeting.[2] In Henry VI's charter of Liberties to the Nuns of Syon, dated Maidstone, 8th January, 1447, the King grants, among much else, "View of Frankpledge, Leets, Lawdays, and Wapentakes."[3] If by Lawdays we may understand the biennial courts when conveyancing was done, and fines and rents were paid in, then by Leets we may understand distinct courts summoned at the bidding of the lord with the steward as the judge.

[1] Selden *Society*, vol. 2, p. xxvii.

[2] *Villainage in England.*

[3] Concessimus etiam—quod ipse imperpetuum habeant visum franci plegii, letas, lawedays et wapentakes. Pat. Rolls 25 Henry VI, pt. 3, mem. 21.

In the rolls before us there is one curious entry under STONEHOUSE in which the word "leet" occurs. The heading is as follows;—

"View of Frankpledge with the Court Baron of William Fowler, Gentleman, of his Manor aforesaid held there on the 15th April. 31 Elizabeth." (1589.)

The paragraph as follows is, in this instance, in the vernacular:—

"At this Courte yt is affyrmed as well by the householders within *this leete* as by the tenentes[1] of the same mannor touching the ryghte of a water course that is that the use and custome hath bene tyme out [of] mynde that the water course runnynge from Cawdewell Well downe the streate ought to kepe his course downe the same streate to serve the neighbours there for their necessarie uses and not to be turned forthe of his course, and that the three tenements wherein Katheryne Daungerfeld, William Hill, and Johanne Porter do dwell oughte to have some parte of the same water tourned to their tenements at sometymes at Dobenesfeilde Yatt by a pasyge of the bignes of a runlett when water maye convenyently be spared. And they oughte not to take any water there in any other sortt or manner or at any other tyme."

I have quoted this paragraph for its intrinsic interest, as well as for its special reference. It gives the only instance of the occurrence of the word "leet" in these records, and here, evidently, it applies to the twofold customary court. It tells of progress. The term "Leet" is gradually supplanting terms more legitimate than itself. Economic decay and renovation, that principle inherent in social life, is seen at work in every manor and township in England, and Customary Law is slowly making way for Common Law and the modern policeman. At the present

[1] That is by the customary tenants—the copyholders

day even the Court Leet itself, though still alive, is at its last gasp, its latest breath. It is found for instance at Minchinhampton, but quite moribund, while the duties incumbent on these latter-day Leets, where they still survive, are merely, in a very attenuated form, some of the less important duties of the ancient View of Frankpledge.

THE FREE JURY.—Enter now the jurymen—twelve free tenants—who having been sworn and charged come and make their presentments of offenders, and of matters touching the tenure and succession of their fellows, and the court deals with them. As will be seen in subsequent rolls, though the fact is omitted in this roll, the jury also bring in a verdict. But their verdict is not a verdict in the modern sense. It is merely a *veredictum*, a true affirmation for all whom it might concern, the tenants of the manor generally, the lord of the manor through his steward, the sheriff of the county sitting in his own court, and for the court of the King himself, that all matters before the court had been honestly dealt with, and that nothing had been concealed inimical to the peace of the Lord the King.

STANLEY REGIS.—On the same day, and probably in the same hall, or chamber, sits the Court of the Manor, evidently with the same jury of freemen. But now it is the turn of the *Homagium*, that is, of the Homagers, to present. A word of explanation is here desirable.

THE HOMAGIUM.—What was it? The Homage is defined in English law to be the copyholders of a manor, for as the free tenants held by fealty to the lord, the customary tenants held their land by homage.[1] They were called customary tenants because of old they held according to the ancient communal custom of the manor, and they came to be called copyholders because—which really amounted to the same thing—they were said to hold " by

[1] O.E.D.

copy of Court Roll," which only means that after the court proceedings began to be enrolled late in the twelfth or early in the thirteenth century, they were favoured, on hereditary succession, with a slip of parchment upon which was written a copy of their record of entry. And then again these customary tenants, being those who of old held in villeinage, were said to hold "by the rod," a ceremony of great antiquity, described by Vinogradoff.[1] I was present once in the office of the Steward of the Manor of Newcastle-under-Lyme when a copyholder came to take his seisin. The particulars were entered, he was given his slip, and then the steward held out to him a rod, like a school-pointer, the end of which the claimant took in his hand for a moment, and the seisin was complete.[2]

It has been remarked that the halimot was originally the court of the homagers, that is, of the customary tenants, and that the lord's court of and for free tenants was only its adjunct.[3] The importance of the *homagium* peeps out again and again. Thus in the rolls here under consideration we have these two *ordinationes* in illustration of the fact:—

(1) It is ordered with the consent of the homagers (*ordinatio est ex consensu homagii*) that no tenant shall hereafter put more than 14 cattle, 1 horse, and 1 mare on 1 virgate of land, and so more or less according to the extent of his tenure, under a penalty, forfeit to the lord, on each one acting contrary to this order, of x^{s}.

(2) It is ordered by the whole homage (*ordinatio est per*

[1] *Villainage in England*, pp. 372-3.

[2] Tenure by the rod was sometimes changed to free tenure by charter. A remarkable example is the following:—In or about 1379 Sir Richard de Havering enfeoffed Sir John de Newenton and Emma his wife with certain tenements at Havering-atte-Bower, anciently held of the manor of Havering, as of the domain of the King, by the rod, by service and custom, and not knight's service, but were then held by charter and yearly rent of 19s. 4d. *Cf.* Morant's *Essex*, 1, pt. 2, pp. 63-4.

[3] Selden Society, vol. 2, p. lx.

totum homagium) that no tenant of land shall hereafter sell his separate measure of land or his common [of pasture], or any part of the same, to a foreigner[1] without this domain, but if he should wish to sell, he shall sell only to a tenant within the domain, under a penalty, forfeit to the lord, upon each one acting against this order, of x^s^.[2]

But these rolls tell us something more. The Homagium is the voice of the customary tenants in their collective capacity to give utterance to their presentments, their judgments, their announcements. But order in the court which is the rule now must have been the rule then. The voice of a multitude of suitors collected together would have spelt confusion, and business would have gone by the board. Therefore, as there was a jury for freemen, so we should expect that in every court a jury of copyholders should also have place. Yet of this custom I do not find mention in any of the works available to me on the subject of Manorial Courts.[3] Nevertheless, such a custom did exist, and the rolls of both Stonehouse and King's Stanley display the fact. In proof of this statement I copy here word for word the leading entries in a roll of the reigns of Philip and Mary as follows:—

STANLEY REGIS. VISUS FRANCI PLEGII cum CURIA Manerii Prenobilis Henrici Comitis Arundell ibidem tentus xiiij^mo^ die Octobris Anno Regnorum Philipi et Marie Dei gratia &c. primo et secundo. (A.D. 1554.)

xij Juratores pro Domino Rege.[4]	Johes Hermer. Thos. Twesell. Hen Walkeley. Robtus Rogers. Willms Cornewele.	Juratores.	Jacobus Baker. Willms Kynes. Willms Hill. Otwellus Stradling	Juratores.	Willms Appary. Johes Gyding. Thoms Davys. Willms Russell	Juratores.

[1] An outsider. Even to this day old people speak of new comers into a parish as "foreigners."

[2] V.P. and court of the 14th Oct., 25 Henry VIII. And be it noted that *totum homagium* does not mean the whole court, as will be seen when we come to the next roll.

[3] Unless I have inadvertently, which is quite possible, overlooked it.

[4] For the Lord the King. The manor was held *in capite.*

nagium
em

Rieus Coke	Juratores.	Thoms	Juratores.	Jacobus Hykyns.	Juratores.
Johes a Wood		Ricus Beke		Jacobus Lightfote	
John Hulinges		Johes Hill.		Thoms Chapman.	

It will be noted that the Homagium number only nine; and this number is in these rolls the usual number of the copyholders' jurymen. Elsewhere, however, for instance at Tunstall in co. Stafford, the number is twelve. The jury of free tenants, for some reason, number thirteen, though the marginal index enters them as twelve, which for such juries is the maximum, the statute, number.

Affeerers.—These were two officials elected and sworn year by year to tax or moderate amercements according to the circumstances of the offences and the offenders.

Decenniers or Tithingmen.—All manors, all parishes, as already explained, were divided into Decenne or Tithings with their little clusters of free tenants. If the *Homagium* represented the full body of copyholders, the *Decennarius* with his fellows—the *capitales Decennarii*—would and did present freeholders. That, at any rate, seems to have been the case with regard to these manors. In King's Stanley there were also Tithings, and in Stonehouse, and their representative *Decennier* in each case was annually elected. Thus on 18th April, 31 Hen. viii, at Stonehouse, "Thomas Gabbe Junior, was elected and sworn in as a *Decennarius* or Tithingman for the following year."

The Power of Manorial Lords.—That manorial lords attempted to override communal rights in some cases, especially after the year 1166, is beyond question. For example, the soccage tenants of Whitmore, co. Stafford, in 1243, when unaccustomed burdens had been laid upon them, and when the local court had failed them, had to carry their appeal for redress to the King himself.[1] And if King's sokemen, holding of Ancient Demesne, could be thus oppressed, the ordinary villain could hardly

[1] *Placita coram Concilio Domini Regis, Westminster*, Roll 56, mem. 12.

expect to be spared, yet as a rule suitors, that is, tenants, held their own, since ancient custom could not be infringed without risk, for every man, bond and free, had an equal right to the King's peace. At the same time, the lord's steward always presided, and sometimes, though rarely, the lord himself would appear, though not to interfere with the procedure of the court, unless to lend his moral support, if the court's ruling should happen to be defied by a defaulting offender, or, perhaps, as he had sak as well as sok, when he might be thinking of his fines. In these very rolls there are interesting cases in point. So late as 31 Henry VIII, 1540, when two defendants, John Sanford and Richard Gybbes, had presumed to ignore a certain order of a previous court, the existing court again laid their orders upon them in these words: "Therefore it is ordered by the Court, *with the assent of the Steward, and by the precept of the Lord,*" that the work required of them should at once be performed under certain heavy penalties.[1]

The Lord's presence is indicated again in the roll of 25 Henry VIII, 1533, over the fee due to the Steward: "*For the expenses of the Seneschall by the counsel of the Lord and of the tenants there at this court.*"[2]

THE MANOR OF ACHARDS.—It lay in the parish of Rodborough, and like Rodborough, it was held as of the manor of Minchinhampton. But for many generations, Achards as a manor has been lost. People on the spot had never heard of it. Yet the old manor-house stands, and when Admiral Wills, the owner thereof, asked me one day if I could explain the name of his house, which is and has been *Achers*, I had to confess my ignorance. Since that day I have, however, found the key to the mystery

[1] *Ideo ordinatum est per Curiam ex ASSENSU SENESCALLI et PRECEPTO Domini ibidem existentis.*

[2] *In expensis SENESCALLI CUM CONSILIO DOMINI et tenentum ibi ad hanc curiam*—vij^{s}.

in these rolls, and I have traced the name in other documents considerably further back.

Achards is simply the possessive case of the personal name Achard, and the manor must have been known in early times as Achard's Land. Whether it enjoyed a place-name before that remains to be seen.

Achard is by no means the same name as Richard, though a variant of Richard, at least in Gloucestershire, is certainly Archard. Mr. W. H. Stevenson, of St. John's College, Oxford, writes authoritatively as follows: "A Richard [1] and an Alexander [2] Achard occur in Gloucestershire deeds of the thirteenth century in my Calendar of the Records of the Corporation of Gloucester. The name itself is French, but like most of the French names of the time, it is of Germanic origin. It is a name of different origin to Richard. It exists in Germany as Achard, and is found in Acardus, Achardus, in the record of St. Germain-des-Prés, near Paris, about the year 800, known as the Polyptyque of the Abbot Irmino."

I have myself found the name in John Achard, a witness to a Stonehouse deed of 1 Henry III, 1216 [3] and again in Adam Achard in 9 John, 1208.[4] Again the Latin form of the name is to be found in the Domesday Book, where a certain Acardus is entered as the tenant of Pedmore and Swinford in co. Worcester. Possibly in him we might discover the first tenant of Achard's Land, since Worcestershire and Gloucestershire are adjoining counties, and then formed one diocese.

Achard was evidently one of those French patronymics which, like Selwyn, Joceran (Joyce), and many another, dispensing altogether with the prefix "fitz,"

[1] In 1252, *Calendar*, no. 484.

[2] There are 32 references in the Calendar, c. 1260-1288.

[3] *Ancient Deeds*, iii, 302 (B 4179).

[4] *Placita Curia Regis*: Roll 24, *mem.* 7. The Rev. C. S. Taylor notes that a John Achard is a witness to a Pitchcombe deed c. 1300 (B. & G. *Transactions*, xiv, 144, and xxviii, 31).

soon became simple generic family names. And as a surname it still survives. For an example, see Fairbairn's *Crests of Great Britain and Ireland.*

Roll No. 1.

STANLEY BURGUS.

View of Frankpledge with Court held there on the xij day of the month of September in the year of the reign of King Edward Fourth after the Conquest the First (1461).

Jury of xij freemen.

Jno. Twesill Thos. Tanner Jno. Pecok Thos. Gamage	Sworn.	Jno. Petyt Ric. Ragelan Thos. Hull Alex^{r} Pyne	Sworn.	Will. Spenser Wm Chamberleyn Jno. Benet Thos. Baker	Sworn and charged, they come and present that	

(*jurati et honorati* (*sic*) *veniunt et representant quod*).[1]

Amercements xijd.

Richard Lee (ij*d.*), John Atkyns (ij*d.*), Thomas Dunnyng (ij*d.*), and Agnes Wheler (ij*d.*), owe suit of Court and have made default. They are therefore in mercy [2]: also that the ditch of Richard Lee (ij*d.*), at the end of the lane called Stanley Lane, and the ditch of William Dunnyng (ij*d.*) in the King's Road between his own tenement and the tenement of Richard Ewyen are foul. Therefore they are in mercy. Also that on the King's Road of the vill aforesaid there is a certain open pit dangerous to the tenants and to all others going straight along. Therefore all the neighbours of the vill aforesaid are ordered to fill it up by the next Court under a penalty upon each of them of xl*d.* (one fourth of a marc).

Penalty deferred

Amercements vid.

And that John Petyt (iiij*d.*) Junr brewed beer and broke the assize,[3] and therefore is in mercy. And that the wife

[1] In this earliest roll of the series we have the jury of 12 freemen presenting offenders—to whom? Not to the Seneschall of the lord, but to the whole of the assembled suitors who are in fact, as explained in the Introduction, the Court. Subsequent entries indicate that these 12 men are probably the 12 burgesses of the Borough, and that the first names on the list are those of their two bailiffs who were elected annually.

[2] *In misericordia* i.e. at the mercy of the Court for a fine—in this case 2d. each.

[3] He broke the regulation settling prices and quality, or he brewed without licence.

of Walter Rogers (ij*d.*) broke a hedge of Richard Ragelan and carried away fuel from the same and is also in mercy.

To the same Court they present that Richard Ewen (i*d.*), sold a calf, and that Thomas Browne (i*d.*) sold an ox, from which according to the ancient custom of the Borough, the customary fee should have fallen to the lord as shown over their names.[1]

To the same Court came William Dunnyng and showed that Thomas Dunnyng his brother hath held one messuage and one half burgage in fee in Stanley aforesaid at a rent by the year of xviij*d.* as to which the said Thomas enfeoffed the said William his brother by charter (shown) of the Court in the said messuage and burgage to be held to himself his heirs and assigns of the capital lord by the rent and services thence aforetime due and accustomed. And he was admitted tenant and did fealty to the lord.

Affeerers { John Pecok. Stephen Gabbes. } Sworn.

Sum of the perquisites of this Court—xix^{d} j^{ob}.

COURT there held on the day and in the year above noted, etc.

The Homage there came and presented that Richard Stanborne (ij*d.*), and Edward Alday (ij*d.*) who owe suit made default and are therefore in mercy; and that Richard Hakett (iij*d.*) and John Benet (iij*d.*) allow their tenements to become ruinous by reason of defective roofing. They are therefore &c. And that the ditch of John Myll Vicar of Stonehouse (ij*d.*) in Pekstrete[2] under Pembroke,[3] and the ditch of Thomas Ragelen (i*d.*) at the end of his tenement, the ditch of Nicholas Lugge (ij*d.*) in Pekstrete, and the ditch of Thomas Pury, Clerk (viij*d.*)

[1] All the fines or amercements in Manor Court Rolls are shown over the offenders' names—*supra eorum capita*—thus iiij*d.*
John Petyt.

[2] Pekstrete, corrupted in subsequent times to Pig Street, was a hamlet of King's Stanley. (Atkyns).

[3] Pembroke. The name still survives in a farm.

at Hurns Acre, also the ditch of the said (*sic*) Rector (viij*d.*) under the Mede[1] in the same course (*cursu*), also the ditch of Stephen Lugge (i*d.*), also the ditch of Edward Gibb (ij*d.*) are not scoured: so they are in mercy.

Stephen Lugge (i*d.*) and the ditch of Edward Gibb, lie befouled: (*mesturate*). They are therefore in mercy.

Penalties incurred ijs.

And that the Rector of Kyngs Stanley (xij*d.*) and the Vicar of Stonehouse (xij*d.*) broke the ordinance by entering and pasturing their cattle in a field called the Whitefeld. Therefore each of them incurs the penalty fixed from of old [and] as presented over their names: And that the said Rector (viij*d.*) allows the boughs of his trees to hang over the King's Road in the lane called the Persons' Lane to the common injury: He is therefore in mercy: And that a certain bridge in the said lane remains broken down by fault of the said Rector who is to repair it by the next Court under a penalty of vis. viij*d.*: And that Margery Roggers (ij*d.*) and Mabill Dunne (ij*d.*) broke hedges of tenants and are therefore in mercy.

Fines xijd.

Penalty held over till next Court.

To the same Court came Alice Prout and took from the lord one cottage with an adjoining yard and their appurtenances lately in the tenure of Thomas Pauncefote to have and to hold to herself according to the customs of the Manor for the term of her life rendering annually for the same all charges, rents, and services thence due and accustomed, and for this concession she gives to the lord as a fine xij*d.* and is admitted tenant, and to the lord does fealty.

Fines xijd.

Fealty.

To the same Court came Joan Walkeley and claimed a certain messuage and a certain virgate of land with their appurtenances, to have and to hold to herself according to the customs of the manor by virtue of a certain copy [of Court Roll] to one William the husband of the said Joan, and for the same Joan and their son

[1] *Subtus Pratum.* Under the Mede—the Mede was in the Ham, 16 acres of which were in King's Stanley manor.

executed for the term of their lives. And because the said messuage was in such ruin and the poverty of the said Joan and John her son was so great, it was therefore ordered and prescribed that the said Joan and John should find sufficient security both for the repair of the tenement aforesaid and for the payment of the rent under penalty of forfeiting the aforesaid messuage. And because they could not find a sufficient security nor could either one of them, therefore the bailiff was ordered to look out for a tenant for the messuage aforesaid. And upon this came Walter Hakett and took from the lord the said messuage and virgate of land with all their appurtenances to have and to hold to himself and his wife and to their firstborn son for the term of their lives according to the customs of the manor rendering thence annually all the charges, rents, and services thence due and accustomed. And he made no fine to the lord because of the ruined premises. And he was licensed to have a sub-tenant in the same as often as he pleased. And he was admitted to the tenement, and did fealty to the lord.[1]

By the sale of timber this year xxis. vi*d*.

Affeerers { Richard Ragelan, Alexander Pynne. } Sworn.

Sum of the perquisites of this Court, xxviij*s*. iij*d*.

Expenses of Seneschall and Receiver, v*s*. vij*d*.

Roll No. 2.

Court with View of Frankpledge held there on the xiij day of December in the year of the reign of King Henry viith the seventh (1491), before Robert Poyntz, Kt. Seneschall.

Richard Hathemere, John Hathemere Junior, Robert Kynne, and Alice Monmouth, essoined.

[1] And it is fair to believe that his first sub-tenants were the widow and the widow's son, especially as there is no mention here of "free bench" (*francus bancus*) which signifies that estates in copyhold which the wife, being espoused a virgin, hath, after her husband's death, *dum sola et casta fuerit*. (Blount's *Law Dictionary*, A.D. 1691).

To this View came John Giffard Kt. (xijd.) Richard Stanshawe, Armiger (xijd.), John Mompesson, Armiger (xij*d.*), and John Whitynton (xij*d.*), Armiger, and gave the lord for their suit (of service) for this year's release up to the feast of St. Michael next as is shown over their names.

Amercements of suit iiijs.

The Tithingman there summoned, came and being sworn, presents that Lewis Browne (iiij*d.*) Richard Myll (iiij*d.*), and William Malson (iiij*d.*), are the community millers and take excessive toll to the common injury. They are therefore *in misericordia*: And that Thomas Yagge, Junr, (iiij*d.*), brewed and broke the Assize to the common hurt. Therefore in mercy. And that John Petyt (ij*d.*) is the common butcher and sells meat at an excessive price to the common hurt, and therefore is in mercy. And that the residents of Ebbley are to restore the course of the water there, by them lately diverted out of its right course, before the Feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary the Virgin next under a penalty forfeit to the Lord of xx*d.* And that everything else is well up to this day.

Amercements xiiijd.

Penalty pending.

To this court comes John Gybbes and gives to the lord as fine for licence to keep a public tavern (viij*d.*) up to the Feast of St. Michael next, under a penalty (viij*d.*), [if the time is exceeded].

Fine for brewing viijd.

The Twelve	Thos. Waren Reginald Peck. Thos. Daungerfeld Wm. Myll.	Sworn.	Ric. Myll. Wm. Malson. Jno. Gybbes. Wm. Townsende	Sworn.	Jno. Andreus. John Myll. Rob. Petyt Ric. Grene.	Sworn.

They say upon their oath that all things presented above by the Titheman to the Court are true and they affirm them; and further they say upon oath that all other things are in order up to this day.

et At the Court of the Manor.

The Homage there summoned comes and being sworn represent that Robert Deyntell (ij*d.*) has not yet

Amercement ijd.

repaired his tenement as ordered by the last Court, and is therefore in mercy. And that the hall of the house of Lawrence Andrews as regards roof (or thatch), the barn of David Malson in its timbers, and the end of the cart-house of Thomas the Thaccher as to its roof, are out of repair. They are all therefore ordered to have them well and sufficiently repaired by the next Court under a penalty forfeited to the lord of xx*d.* And that all else is well up to the present day.

To this Court came John Toppe and took from the lord one messuage and one virgate of land with their appurtenances in Stonehouse lately in the tenure of Thomas Daungerfeld to hold to himself and Kathrine his wife for the term of their lives according to the customs of the manor by rendering the customs and services thence due and customary. And he fines with the lord to have entry xx*d.* of which x*d.* to be paid at the next reckoning-up, and x*d.* at the next reckoning up following that. And so he was then admitted tenant, and did fealty to the lord.

Sum of the perquisites of this court with 6d. } xxvij*s.* iiij*d.*

From which in expenses of the Seneschall, and other gentlemen there present with ij*d.* for parchment. } iiij*s.* x*d.*

Roll 2 continued (*dorso*).

Manor Court with View of Frankpledge held there on the xix day of July in the year above stated. (1491).

Nicholas Stayner, Richard Myll, John Gybbes, Robert Petyt, and William Ewle essoined of suit for this day.

The Tithingman there summoned comes and being sworn presents that Christofer (ij*d.*) Olyver, John Fosse (ij*d.*), and William Ricardes (ij*d.*) are residents within the Tithing and have made default to this day and are therefore in mercy. And that Lewis Browne (iiij*d.*), Richard Myll (iiij*d.*) and William Malson (iiij*d.*) are the communal millers and take excessive toll to the general injury, and

therefore etc. And that Richard Bence (iiij*d.*) and Thomas Yagge (iiij*d.*) and John Mill, Jr. (iiij*d.*) and Richard Wyntell, Jr. (iiij*d.*) brewed and broke the assize to the general harm and therefore etc. And that Robert Petyt (ij*d.*) is the communal butcher, and sells meat at an excessive price to the common hurt, and therefore etc. And that William Gode (iiij*d.*) made an assault on William Yagge with a stick of no value against the peace of the Lord the King, and therefore etc. And that Thomas Dryton (iij*d.*) assaulted Thomas Byrdeley against the peace of etc. And therefore etc. And that one sheep hogge of the value of 6d. came as a stray before the Natal Feast of the Lord last past remaining now in the custody of William Myll without cover. And that all else is well to date.

Stray remains.

Order to Thomas Bence to scour his ditches at his orchard, and to John Myll, Junior, to scour his ditches under Foxmore this side of the next Court under a penalty, forfeit to the lord, of xij*d.*

Penalty pending.

The twelve.

Thos. Waren Regin^{d} Peck Wm. Myll Jno. Andreus	Sworn.	Ric. Hathemere Thos. Daungerfeld Jno. Myll. sen^{r} Wm. Townesend.	Sworn.	Robt Cympere Jno. Ayldruge Ric. Bence Wm.	Sworn.

They say upon their oath that everything above presented by the Tithingman are true and they affirm them, and more over that Thomas Lucas (ij*d.*) turned the right course of the water at lordes rudyng, and is therefore in mercy. And that John Prise (ij*d.*) John Smyth (ij*d.*), Reginald Peck (ij*d.*), Lewis Browne (ij*d*)., and Edward Oliver (ij*d.*) were not with their neighbours in Whitweek for the repair of the public (common) roads there, contrary to the ordinance. Therefore etc. And Laurence Andreus is ordered to cut, from below, the branches of the trees growing on the King's road at Pyrcroft before the Annunciation of Blessed Mary the Virgin under a penalty forfeit to the lord of xx*d.* And (they say) that all else is well up to the present.

Amercements xijd.

Penalty deferred xxd.

The Homage there summoned, comes and being sworn presents that Alice Monmouth (vi*d.*), Gentlewoman, was at the last Court a defaulter *ad hanc diem.* She is therefore in mercy for a double fine (*in duplicata misericordia*). And that Robert Kynne who held of the lord freely by charter a messuage with its appurtenances in Stonehouse died since the last Court, but at what rent they are ignorant, but they say that he owed suit to this Court every three weeks. Order to seize the aforesaid messuage into the hands of the lord until etc.

And (they say) that Robert Compere holding according to the customs of the manor, has done no continuous residence on his holding. Therefore he is ordered to take up his residence there at once under penalty of forfeiting his status. And they say that Richard Wyntell (ij*d.*) has not yet begun to repair his tenement as ordered at the last court. He is therefore in mercy. And he is strictly ordered to carry out the work before the next Court under a penalty forfeit to the lord of xl*d.*

And they say that Joan Elland, Gentlewoman, held of the lord freely by charter certain parcels of land in Stonehous at a rent per annum of xxiij*d.*, suit of Court, &c. when she died, whence there falls to the lord in the name of relief double the rent sum of xxiij*d.* But who is her heir they are as yet wholly ignorant. Therefore the Bailiff is ordered to take seisin of the said land into the lord's hands and to render to the lord account thereof. And they say that all besides is, for the present, well.

Affeerers { Thomas Waren. John Aldrugge. } Sworn.

Sum of this Court	vij*s.* ij*d.*
Thence in expenses of the Seneschall, and of others there.	vj*s.* iiij*d.*

Roll 3.

Stonehous.

The Manor Court with View of Frankpledge held there on the xxth day of October in the year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, after the Conquest the xith before Robert Poyntz, knight, the Seneschall (1495).

To this Court came John Gifford (xij*d.*), Knight, John Whitynton, Armiger (xij*d.*), John Mompesson, Armiger (xij*d.*), Richard Stanshawe, Armiger, the tenants of the land and tenements lately held by Robert Boune (xij*d.*), William Powne (xij*d.*), free tenants who owe suit to this Court every three weeks. And they give to the lord as fine for this year's release of suit as shown over their names.

Suit of free tenants vis.

And to the same came John Gybbes (viiij*d.*) and gives to the lord as fine for a licence to keep a public tavern, as shown over his name.

Fine for brewing viijd.

The Homage there summoned being sworn came and presented that Thomas Yagge (iij*d.*) is a tenant according to the customs and that he has made default etc. And that Laurence Andreux (iij*d.*) and William Horscombe (iij*d.*), permit the fences surrounding the closed fields to be broken down. Therefore, etc. And that Lewis Browne (iij*d.*), and Lawrence Andrews (iij*d.*), John Mill son of John Mill (iij*d.*) Thomas Daungerfeld (iij*d.*), and John Prior (iij*d.*), entered the closed fields with their animals before the accustomed time. Therefore they are etc. And that John Colyns (iiij*d.*) holding of the lord overburdens (*superonerat*) the common pasture with his sheep. Therefore he is etc.

Amercements ijs. iiijd.

And that William Lucas, Richard Wyntell, and John Mill, are tenants according to custom and permit their tenements to be ruinous. They are therefore ordered to put them in repair by the next Court under a penalty of hindering.

Penalty for the repair of tenements.

The Tithingman there came and being sworn presented that Lawrence Browne (viij*d.*), Richard Mill (viij*d.*), and William Malson (viij*d*), are the general millers and take

Amercements xvid.

excessive toll. Therefore, etc. And that the ditches of John Colyns (iiij*d.*) at Hyattis Feld still remain foul. Therefore, etc. And the said John is strictly ordered to amend that ditch and also the ditch between himself and Chapman before the next court under the penalty of hindering (*sub pena incumbentis*).

And that the ditch of Richard Wyntell next Brodhame, the ditch of John Colyns near Cowescote, the ditch of William Lucas under the Mede are foul. They are all therefore ordered to scour them out before the next Court under a penalty of xij*d.* upon each of them found in default. And that Richard Byke (ij*d.*) still diverts the right course of the water between Horsendley and Stonhous, and is therefore etc. And that Thomas Yagge (iij*d.*) assaulted Alice Andréux with a stick of no value against the peace of the Lord the King, and therefore etc. And that William Bens (iij*d.*) assaulted John Gybbys with a stick of no value against the peace, and therefore etc. And that all other things go well to this day.

And that a linen sheet,[1] of the value of viij*d.* was found by William Mill within the domain but whose property it is he does not know. And that the King's road at Brugende is overhung in default of Richard Wyntell. Therefore he is ordered to amend it before the next Court under a penalty forfeit to the lord of xij*d.*

And that William Bence who held of the lord for the term of his life according to the customs of the manor one messuage and half a virgate of land with their appurtenances withdrew from the tenure aforesaid whence there fell to the lord as a heriett one heifer of the value of iij*s.* iiij*d.*; upon which came John Hathemere and took from the lord the said messuage and the rest of the premises to hold to himself and Elizabeth his wife and Thomas their son of the lord for the term of their life according to the customs of the manor there at all the rents, services, and

[1] Or perhaps a kerchief of some sort.

Fine for land xiijs. iiijd.

customs thence previously due and customary. And he gives to the lord as fine for ingress there xiij*s*. iiij*d*., that is to say vi*s*. viij*d*. at the next account-time, and the residue thereof to be paid at the next final account closely following. And he was admitted tenant and did fealty to the lord.

Admission of tenant.

The Twelve [really 13].

Thomas Waren Jno. Ayldruge Wm Mill. Regd Pecoke	Sworn.	Jno. Andreux Lewis Browne Jno. Mill, Senr Jno. Mill, Junr	Sworn.	Wm Tounesende Wm Hathemer Wm Gabbe. Jno. Clerke. Wm Churcheheys	Sworn.

Affirmation of the preceding.

Who say upon their oath that the aforesaid Tithingman, and all the others, have acted well and have nothing concealed and that the presentments all and singular have been presented above, and they affirm them. And they say besides that Thomas Yagge gave shelter to William Yagge suspected of felony whom he is ordered to get rid of under a penalty payable to the lord of vj*s*. viij*d*.[1] And that William Bence assaulted (iij*d*.) William Mill with a dagger worth iij*d*. against the peace. He is therefore etc. And that Lewis Browne (iij*d*.), William Elland (iij*d*.), the Vicar of Stonhous (iij*d*.), and John Toppe (iij*d*.) have not removed (turned aside) a rivulet from the trees. Therefore they are etc. And that all else is well up to this day.

Penalty pending.

Amercements xvd.

Dagger forfeited iijd.

Affeerers { Thomas Waren, William Mill } Sworn.

Sum of the perquisites of this Court xxix*s*. xi*d*.
Therefrom expenses of the Seneschall v*s*. vj*d*.

Roll 4.

Stonehous.

Court with View of Frankpledge held there on the xvth day of May in the year above named (1496).

The Homagium there summoned, being sworn came and presented that William Lucas (iij*d*.), and Richard Wyntell (iij*d*.) still allow their tenements to be ruinous. They

Amercements vid.

[1] The word "fit" appears over these figures signifying that the man *had* been sent away.

are therefore etc. And they are strictly ordered well and sufficiently to repair the same before [the next court] under a penalty forfeit to the lord of iij*s*. iiij*d*. if found in default. And that William Malson, Nicholas Mayowe, William More, John Toppe, John Andreux, William Mill, Robert Thaccher, John Hathemere, John Mill, jun^{r}, William Harsecombe, William Bocher, and John Maldon are tenants according to the customs of the manor, and permit their tenements to become ruinous. They are all ordered well and sufficiently to repair and restore them before the next court under a penalty forfeit to the lord of iij*s*. iij*d* upon each one of them found in default.

And William Lucas (iij*d*.), William Mill (iij*d*.), William Bence (iij*d*.), Lawrence Andreux (iij*d*.), James Bocher (iij*d*.), Lewis Browne (iij*d*.), John Clerke (iij*d*.), John Toppe (iij*d*.), John Colyns (iij*d*.), Robert Thaccher (iij*d*.), have broken up their arable and they are lying enclosed to the great damage of the tenants of the lord. Therefore each one of them is in mercy. And that all other things are well to this day.

The Decennarius there summoned being sworn came and presented that Lewis Browne (iiij*d*.), Richard Mill (iiij*d*.), and William Malson (iiij*d*.) are the common millers and take excessive toll. Therefore they are etc. And that William Yowle (iiij*d*.) J^{r}, brewed and broke the Assize of beer. Therefore he is etc. And that the ditches of John Colyns (ij*d*.) at Lypyatt is Felds still remain befouled. Therefore he is etc. And he is peremptorily ordered to rectify them before the next Court under a penalty forfeit to the lord of vi*s*. viij*d*. And that the ditch down from each side of the lane called Foxlane, from the house of William Mill as far as the Setheherne ditch and from the house of Nicholas Mayowe up to the Festbroke under Floret Acre; the ditch in Foxmore is[1] Felds from the close of Thomas Prout up to the Lawesherde; the

[1] The possessive case—the field of Foxmore.

ditch of James the Butcher below Lyndessen Weste Gate Stile, Kyngescroft, and next to his own door, and at Winderewe; the ditch of John Colyns in the Worthies; the ditch of Reginald Pecke at Locokys; the ditch there called Caldew, from the house of Richard More up to the manor; are [all] foul. The said persons are therefore ordered to amend them before the next court under a penalty forfeit to the lord of xij*d.* (each).

Penalties deferred.

And that the stream of William Lucas in Hayett is Feld, and the ditch of Thomas Dangerfelde between himself and John Andreux have become worse by their neglect, to whom the order is made, to scour them well and sufficiently before the next Court under a penalty forfeit to the lord of xij*d.* The ditch of Lewis Browne at Hame Mede gate is foul, on whom the same order is made (xij*d.*). And that one ewe sheep worth viij*d* came straying in before the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past and remains in the keeping of Lawrence Andreux and by him is presented without shelter.

Penalties deferred.

Stray remaining.

And (they present) that Alice Large (vi*d.*) of Stonehous in the County of Gloster, Spynster, thievishly took a cup worth iij*d.* of the goods of Margaret Mill. She is therefore in mercy. Her pledge is Richard More. And that Richard Waren (iiij*d.*) and Richard Clerke (iiij*d.*) furtively took ij chickens worth ij*d* of the goods of William Elland. Therefore they are etc. Their pledge is John Clerke.

Amercements xiiijd.

Election of Prepositors of ditches.

William Mill and John Andreux have been elected and sworn in to supervise enclosures, beer, and the digging of ditches etc.

The Twelve

Thomas Waren Jno. Ayl[d]ruge Wm Malson Jno. Mill	John Andreux Rich. Mill Rich. Hathmer Wm Mill	Jno. Pecke Wm Townesende Jno. Smyth. Jno. Clerke
Sworn.	Sworn.	Sworn.

The Verdict.

Who say on their oath that the present Tithingman and all the others have well done their duty and have concealed nothing and that all and singular the presentations by

them made above are true, and they affirm them. And further they say that all else is well up to the present.

To this court came Richard Bence and Richard his son, and surrendered to the lord one fulling mill of one [mill]-head,[1] two stocks, and a river-gate, together with a small close adjacent to the same in Stonehouse. Upon which came William Bence, the other son of the said Richard, and took from the lord the said mill with its appurtenances, to hold of the lord to himself, and to Julia his wife, and to Richard Bence their son, for the term of their life according to the customs of the manor by the rents, customs, and services thence previously due and customary. And from a special convention made with the Seneschall, as the [mill]-head of the said mill was built with . . . . . .[2] the aforesaid William, Julia, and Richard their son shall, for the lord, within one year now next ensuing, well and sufficiently *de novo* build, or one of them shall build, two [mill]-heads and a river-gate with free stones and one rack (*recke*), at their own proper cost and expense, and these, the river-gate constructed with free stones, and the said rack they shall annually during the term aforesaid, at their own proper cost and expense, well and sufficiently maintain, keep up and together, well and sufficiently repair, [and] at the end of the term aforesaid they shall release them. And the said William gives to the lord, as for the heriett of Richard his father, so also for his entry therein [the sum of] xx*s*., of which at the next accounting [is to be paid] xiij*s*. iiij*d*., and vis. viij*d*. thence remains over for the accounting next following from then (*extunc*). And he was admitted tenant, and did fealty to the lord.

render.

g over d.

Fine Due as below.

Affeerers { Thomas Waren, Richard Hathemere } Sworn.

Perquisites of this Court xxv*s*. viij*d*.

Thence in expenses of the Seneschall v*s*. xi*d*.

[1] The mill-head is the place, well built on each side, where the water rushes into the mill as the mill-tail is the exit by which it passes out.

[2] I cannot decipher these illegible words.

Roll 5.

STONE-HOUSE. View of Frankpledge with Court there held before Robert Poyntz, Kt. the Seneschall on the 11th Oct., xiij Henry viith, 1497.

Essoins. None.

Fines for common suit of Court iijs. Robert Cheyne, kt., vi*d.*, John Whitynton, arm. vj*d.*, John Geffard, arm., William Paline vi*d.*, Richard Stanshaw, vi*d.*, John Mompesson, vi*d.* all these are at fine with the lord for common suit of Court up to this day as indicated over their names. (*supra capita eorum*).

Fines xviid. The Decennarius there with his Decennary being sworn came and presented that William Malson iiij*d.*, Richard Mills iiij*d.*, and Lewis Browne iiij*d.*, are the common millers and take greatly excessive tolls and that Henry Davies ij*d.*, is in default for not scouring his ditch at Dudbrugge Lane; and that Richard Bence iiij*d.*, brewed beer and broke the assize.[1] They are therefore in the lord's mercy etc. And they say that everything else there is well.

Amercement iijd. The Homagium there being sworn came and presented that Nicholas Warner iij*d.*, made default of Court. Therefore he is etc. Also that John Colyn encroached on the common road with his ditch, in breadth by iij legal feet, and in length by eight perches. Therefore he is ordered to amend the said road, and his said foss to diminish, before the Festival of St. Michael the Archangel under a penalty of iij*s.* iv*d.* And that everything else is well.

Penalty held over.

Services and rent. To this court came John Topp and surrendered into the hands of the lord a messuage, a toft and a virgate and a lundinarium of land with their appurtenances lately in the tenure of Thomas Dangerfeld for the use and behoof of Thomas Gabbe, from which comes to the lord as heriett an ox of the value of vj*s.* viij*d.*

Value of heriett vjs. viijd.

xij Jurati.

Rich. Hathmere Thos. Waren Jno. Andrews Wm Mills	Jno. Mills, senr Milo de Lancastre Thos. Dangerfelde Lewis Browne	Rich. Sheparde Rich. Mills Will. Hartscombe Jno. Bremyarde
Jur.	Jur.	Jur.

[1] Of beer.

WHO truly elected, sworn in, and charged regarding all the said articles of this view and thereto pertaining, declare, upon their oath that the Decennarius there, and the other officers there sworn in, have in all things held themselves true, that they have made faithful presentments, and concealed nothing, and they say moreover that everything there is in order.

Assuratores { John Mills / Rich. Sheparde } Jur.

Sum of the perquisites of this view with the Court. xis. v*d.*

Deduct expenses of the Seneschall v*s.* iiij*d.*

ROLL 6.

COURT with VIEW of FRANKPLEDGE held there on the 11th day of October in the year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, after the Conquest the xiijth before Robert Poyntz, Kt., then and there the capital Seneschall (A.D. 1497).

To this Court came John Gyfford, Knight (xij*d.*), John Mompesson, Armiger (xij*d.*), Richard Stanshawe (xij*d.*), holding the land of Robert Kynne, William Pawne (xij*d.*), and JohnWhytynton, Armiger, and they give to the lord of the fee for their suit this year's release what appears over their names.

The Tithingman there being sworn and "summoned" came and presented that Lewis Browne (iiij*d.*), Richard Mill (iiij*d.*), and William Malson are the regular millers there, and that they take excessive toll etc. And that Richard Shepharde (ij*d.*) is common butcher and sells meat over price (*com lucro. excessivo*) to the general injury. Therefore etc. And that Lewis Browne has not yet removed the trunk lying in the Royal Road (High Road) at Elebeley to the common hurt. Therefore he forfeits his penalty vis. and none the less he is strictly ordered to remove it before the next court under a penalty forfeit to

the lord of ij*s*. And that Richard Aldey has not yet scoured his portion of a certain ditch leading from Huntley's Grebe up to the Ree, as he was ordered at the last court. Therefore his penalty of vi*d*. is forfeited to the lord and he is nevertheless ordered to scour the ditch before the next Court under a penalty of xij*d*. And that the King's road in Grenestreete is stopped up by the branches of the trees due to the fault of William Townesend and James Bocham. They are therefore ordered to clear them before next Court under a penalty on each of them of xij*d*. forfeit to the lord. And that Thomas Daungerfeld (iij*d*.) has not done the sluice-gate[1] at Riford before the accustomed day. Therefore etc. And that the said Thomas (iij*d*.) has not done the sluice-gate at Padwell before the accustomed day. Therefore he is etc. And that John Colens (iij*d*.) has obstructed the easement-way[2] at Pidemore near the Assh to the injury of the tenant. He is therefore etc. And that a wether-sheep (*ovis hogge*) of the value of iij*d*. that came straying in before the Feast of St. Michael in the xijth year of the now King (1496) remained in the custody of James Brocham without shelter now more than a year. And that John Toppe found (a middle strut ?)[3] and a dray bridle worth in all vj*d*. before the Feast of the Relics [of the Church of York, Oct. 19th][4] and they remained in the custody of the said John.[5] And that a white horse valued at iij*s*. strayed in before the Feast of St. Valentine last and remained in the custody of Thomas Warren.[6] And that a wether sheep valued at

Forfeit xijd.

Amercements ixd

[1] The words are *portam saltibilem.*

[2] *Viam Aisiamenti.*

[3] *medelt streutt.*

[4] But the Gloucestershire Abbey of Tewkesbury had also its own Feast of Relics, namely, July 2. (Rolls Series *Annales Monastici* I., pp. 96, 100, 112. By kind favour of the Rev. G. F. Smith).

[5] Interlined there are the words in Latin—" Kept more than a year and forfeited." The limit was a year and a day.

[6] The word *remand*, interlined, shows that the animal in this case had been claimed and sent back.

's super-
ated to
day iiijs.

iiij*d* strayed in before the Festival of the Nativity of the Lord last and remains in the custody of Thomas Smyth without shelter.[5] And one ewe sheep worth vj*d*. strayed in before the Feast of St. Michael in the year xij of the now King [1496] and remains in the custody of John Aldruge without shelter now more than a year. And one white mare valued at iij*s*. iiij*d*. strayed in before the Festival of Pentecost in the year xi of the now King [1496] and remained in the custody of the farmer[1] without shelter now upwards of a year.

in strays
ted.

And to the lord they are adjudged.

ury
1.

Thos. Warren Jno. Ayldring Wm Mill Jno. Andrews	Sworn.	Thos. Daungerfeld John Mill, Senr Jno. Mill, Junr Wm Townesende	Sworn.	Jno. Clerke. Rich. Daniell Jno. Bromeyard Rich. Bence.	Sworn.

THE Twelve there elected, cried, sworn, and charged, came and affirmed everything above presented; and that all else is well up to this day, *save* that Thomas Daungerfeld (iiij*d*.) dug up as arable that which is public road at Floret Acre to the injury of tenants. Therefore etc. And nevertheless he is ordered to correct the injury under a penalty of vj*s*. viij*d*.[2]

ct.

To this Court came John Mill to whom was conceded the rent of one mill and three farendells of land with their appurtenances in Stonehous now in the tenure of John Mill the father of the said John.[3]

ROLL 7.

)CHES-
:R.

COURT BARON held there before Robert Poyntz, Seneschall there, on the xiijth day of the month of October in the year of the reign of King Henry the vijth after the Conquest the 14th (1498).

John Meryatt essoined by William Chapman for common suit of court up to this day.

[1] He would be the lord's farmer—the farmer of his home-farm.
[2] Nevertheless—i.e. notwithstanding his amercement.
[3] Here the record stops, the rest of the roll having been cut away.

ACHARDS. The Homagium there being sworn present that Robert Cheyny, knight (iij*d.*) is a free tenant there and owes suit of this Court and therefore is in mercy (*misericordia*) of the lord, etc.

Fine iijd.

WODCHESTER. The Homage there being sworn came and present that William Norreys has not up to the present repaired his hall chamber or his stable held of the lord as well in their timbers as in their thatch (or roof), or in the walls, as he had orders [to do] in the other preceding court, and [as] in this court more fully is made clear. Therefore he forfeits to the lord the status of his tenement aforesaid. They also present that John Walcley up to the present has not repaired his hall as ordered in the preceding Court under a penalty of vis. viij*d.* But this penalty for divers considerations the Seneschall there has respited up to the festival of the Nativity of the Lord under the same penalty And they say that all other things are well.

Forfeit stands.

Penalty respited.

Livery of land.

To this court came Edmund Benette and took from the lord one messuage and half a virgate of land with their appurtenances called Dyerslade and the lord conceded the aforesaid messuage and half virgate of land with appurtenances to the said Edmund Benette and to Katherine his wife and to Thomas their son to be held for the term of their lives successively according to the customs of the manor, rendering thence annually to the lord xiij*s.* and making suit of court and heriett and all other charges and services thence due and customary and he gives to the lord in fine for his ingress so to hold them iiij*l.* of which xl*s.* has been paid by hand as appears in the last account, and the other xl*s.* still remain in arrears. And he does fealty to the lord and is admitted tenant.

Half the fine for the land still in arrears xls.

Affeerers { Thomas Watt, Edward Irlonde } Jurors.

Sum of the perquisites of this court xl*s.* iij*d.*

Deduct Seneschall's expenses iiij*s.*

)DCHES- ſER. COURT BARON held there on the xiijth day of the month of June in the year above named etc (1498).

)in. William Elland and Thomas Agys [essoined] by William Chapmon for ordinary suit of court up to this day.

HARDS. The Homage there being sworn come and present that Robert Cheyny, knight (iiij*d.*), is a free tenant there [etc., as above], and they say that all else is well.

iijd.

)DCHES- ER. The Homage there being sworn come and present that William Hukvale allows his houses held of the lord to be ruinous in roof, and that William Chapmon allows his houses held of the lord to be ruinous in roof, and that Richard Meryatte has a barn with a ruined roof, and that William Clerke has a ruined roof to his hall, and that the barn of Richard Bocher is defective in the roof. They are therefore all ordered to do their repairs fully and well before the next court under a penalty to each one of them of iij*s.* iiij*d.* And they say that all else there is well.

alties over.

The keeper of the woods there being sworn came and presented that he had sold timber there for xxx*s.*, and he says that all else there is well.

of Wood

Affeerers { John Stilgo / William Hathmere } Jurors.

Sum of the perquisites of this Court xxx*s.* iiij*d.*

Deduct expenses of the Seneschall iiij*s.*

ROLL 8.

[The following is copied, not apparently from the finished roll, but evidently from the rough draft made by the scribe during the proceedings. The handwriting is extremely cursive, the letters are minute, and the skin is inferior. It is a document written hastily].

VIEW with COURT held there the xixth day of the month October in the year of the reign of Henry the Seventh the xxiijth (1507).

NE-)WS. ns.

None.

The Tithingman with his Decennary[1] comes and presents that William Carver (iiij*d.*) is a public miller and unjustly takes excessive toll etc. And that John Benett (iiij*d.*) and Richard Mill (iiij*d.*) do likewise. And that Margery Gybbis (viij*d.*), and Richard Scheparde (viij*d.*), have together brewed and made beer.[2] And that John Whittington, Armiger (xij*d.*), and R. Montepesson (xij*d.*), and William Pawne (xij*d.*], Margaret Cheyne (xij*d.*) and the heir of John Gyfford (xij*d.*) owe suit of Court and make default.

Amercements vijs. iiijd.

To the said Court comes Robert Colier and takes from the lord I messuage with appurtenances and one fulling-mill with appurtenances, formerly in the tenure of Robert Thaccher to hold to himself and to his wife and to [3] their son for the term of their life or of the one of them who lives the longest, rendering the rent above-stated (*sic*) and all other charges and services previously due and accustomed. And to the lord he gives a fine of xx*s.* of which the first (half) is paid at this present reckoning, namely x*s.* and the other (half) of the said twenty shall be paid at the reckoning-up in the year xxv [of this reign], namely x*s.*

Land fine xxs.

The Homage.

And they present that Edward Prior has a stray sheep over a year, valued at iiij*d.* and that John Andrews has one sheep that came straying through into this domain, worth iiij*d.*, and that everything else is well.

Strays valued at viijd.

Sum of this Court [amount omitted]. { Therefrom the expenses of the Seneschall vs. Parchment iiij*d.*

STONE-HOWSE.

VIEW of FRANKPLEDGE with COURT held there the xxijnd day of the month of May in the year of the reign of Henry the Seventh the xxiij*d.*

Essoins

None.

[1] *Cum sua X^a.* The words *decenarius* and *decenaria*, however, always appear with the double "n"

[2] Without a licence.

[3] These two names have been scraped off the parchment.

elve. { Thos. Waren, Wm Mills, Rich. Hathmere, Thos. Daungerfylde } Sworn. { Wm Townesende, Rich. Gybbis, Wm Gabbe, Thos. Clerke } Sworn. { Walter Mayster, Thos. Yagge, Jno. Andreux, Rich. Mills } Sworn.

omage. The Homagium there, being sworn, come and present that John Waren (es'), John Benett, Senr (es'), William Carver (2s), William Hardyng (iiij*d*).[1]

And that William Carver is a communal miller, and takes excessive toll, and is therefore in mercy (iiij*d*.) And

ements that James Bocher died since the last Court, and that he held on the day of his death iij messuages, j virgate of land and half a virgate, and j lundinarium of land with appurtenances at the rent of xxxj*s*. viij*d*., and a half virgate xij*s*. and from these there come to the lord a heriett of ij oxen valued at xxiij*s*. and from the three messuages, by agreement, iij*s*. iiij*d*. And upon this the lord conceded the said three messuages with their appurt-

ements enances to hold to Robert his son. And that John Mill, Junr (iij*d*.) made an assault upon William Brymyard.

Also they present that Thomas Warren (iij*d*.) assaulted Thomas Mill.

Also they present that a sheep came straying through on the Festival of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist,

xxijd. and remains in the custody of Thomas Bens, worth iiij*d*. And that a sheep strayed in at the Festival of the Nativity of the Lord, and remains with Robert Colyer, its value vj*d*. And that a stray sheep came in on the Festival of the Purification of Blessed Mary the Virgin, and remains with Thomas Warren. And that Robert Bocher has a stray since the Festival of the Nativity of the Lord worth xij*d*., and it remains in the custody of the said Robert.

xis. Also they present that William Carver is to make the pound broad and so as to indemnify Richard Hathemere

[1] This suit breaks off here. When the Court opened there were no essoins, but when this presentment was made these three men essoined themselves by their pledges whose names are not given. It should be remembered that this parchment is merely the rough draft of a finished roll not now in existence.

and the other visor,[1] before the Festival of St. Michael the Archangel under a penalty of xl*s*.

And Richard More and John Hulle are in default for not scouring out Caldwell which they are ordered sufficiently to repair and cleanse before the Festival of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist under a penalty of xij*d*.

And Thomas Hyewey, and John Toppe, Bee-Keeper there, Richard Shepeharde, Nicholas Chapmon and Thomas Waren, to scour [the ditch] from the house of Thomas Hyewey up to Hasseley Stye and they have a day before the Festival of St. Peter ad Vincula[2] under a penalty of xij*d*.

Penalties pending.

And that a penalty having been imposed by the last court on Robert Colyn and Richard Hathemere, an extra penalty is imposed, and of the same amount.

They also present that Thomas Thaccher (ij*d*.) and Robert Clerke (ij*d*.) are common trespassers in the woods of the lord and are therefore at the grace of the Court; and that Lawrence Andrews (iiij*d*.) twice brewed,[3] and so is *in misericordia*.

Amercements viij*d*.

The xij affirm that all things above presented are true.

Expenses of the Seneschall v*s*. vi*d*.

For parchment iij*d*.

Affeerers { Richard Hathmere. Richard Gybbys.

Sum of this Court [unfinished].

Roll No. 9.

Stone-house.

View of Frankpledge with the Court of William Earl of Arundell held there in the fourteenth day of the month of October in the year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth the twenty fifth etc. (A.D. 1533).

Essoin.

John Sandford is essoined of by Richard Gybbys.

[1] Visor, supervisor, bailiff, or perhaps constable. The two men had probably pledged William Carter for the performance of the work within an agreed time.

[2] *Citra festum Advincula St. Petri.* August 1st.

[3] Without a licence.

Jurymen. { Thos. Harmer, Richard Fowler, Willm Benett, Jno. Bocher } Jurymen { Thos. Clarke, Ric. Alday, Rob. Wodeward, Wm Farnold. } Jurymen { Wm Page, Ric. Bence, Jno. Hayes, Jno. Peck } Jurymen

The Hayward there, sworn, comes and presents that two sheep of a white colour came straying into that demesne on the Feast of the Assumption of Mary the Virgin, a year and more being now completed, and they are valued at ij*s.*, and they remain in the custody of Thomas Yaggs the hayward there etc.

uated ays ijs.

The Tithingman with his Decenary there (*Decen ibm cu sua decen*) come and present that John Hare (ij*d.*), remains within that demesne and owes suit and has made default. Therefore etc. And further they present that Nicholas Daungerfeld (iij*d.*) assaulted one William with his fist. Therefore etc., and that Thomas Gryffyth (iij*d.*) assaulted John Bence with his fist. Therefore etc. And that John Freme (iij*d.*) assaulted Thomas Gryffyth with a certain stick of no value, and therefore etc. And that Robert Skryvener (iij*d.*) assaulted John Coe with his fist and therefore etc. And that William Daungerfeld (iij*d.*) assaulted Thomas . . . . . with his fist etc.

ercement

ault ercements

wing with- licence

And they present that Richard Glyde (ij*d.*) and John Myll (iiij*d.*) brewed without licence of the lord and sold waste beer unsealed (*vendiderunt cervisiam vastulam non sigillatum*). Therefore etc.

wing fines

And that Elysabeth Benett (viij*d.*) John Bromyard (viij*d.*) and William Farnold (viij*d.*) are communal brewers of beer and pay fine to the lord annually for licence to brew as shown over their names.

The Homage there being sworn come and present that John Gyffard (xij*d.*) Knight, Thomas Whyttynton (xij*d.*) Armiger, Thomas Jubbys (xij*d.*), William Pawne (xij*d.*), the Feoffees of Thomas Lane, the Feoffees of John Coke (xij*d.*), William Byrne, Walter Shewell (iiij*d.*) and his other joint feoffees of the church of Stroud are free tenants and owe suit of court of whom the peers are at fine annually as shown over their names.

s tenants

s for suit Court vs.

An Ordinance

It is ordered with the consent of the Homage that no tenant there with custody over one virgate of land shall for the future put upon it more than fourteen cattle, one horse, and one mare, and so on, more or less, according to the amount of his holding, under penalty upon each one acting contrary to this order of xs. forfeit to the lord.

An Ordinance

It is ordered accordingly by the whole Homagium that no tenant there shall hereafter sell any *separate solinum* of his or his common [of pasture] or parcel of the same to any foreigner[1] outside this demesne, but solely, if he wants to sell, that he sells to a tenant within this demesne under a penalty, to every one infringing this order, of xs. payable as forfeit to the lord.

The Twelve Jurymen summoned for the King come and present upon their oath that all and singular the things presented above are true etc. And further they say upon oath that since it was presented in the last Court by the oath of xij jurymen that the common river flowing down from Dudbrigge to the mill of Richard Fouler ought to be in three divisions whereof two should flow down to the demesne of Stonehowse, while the third part flows down to the demesne of Stanley Regis, and so from antiquity the course of the river aforesaid had existed, nevertheless certain tenants had now stopped and diverted the course of the aforesaid river contrary to its accustomed course to the injury of diverse tenants of this demesne, therefore to them it is commended that they shall neither divert nor stop up the river aforesaid beyond what it was wont to be diverted, under a penalty on each person acting to the contrary of xls. forfeit to the lord.[2]

Verdict.

Penalty xls.

[1] *Forensi.* I have heard the word "foreigner" still used for people coming to reside in a parish from outside.

[2] This paragraph is so important with regard to the divisions of the Frome that I here append the verdict in original:—*xij juratores exacti pro Rege veniunt et presentant super sacramentum suum quod omnia etc. Et ulterius dicunt super sacramentum suum quod cum presentatum fuit in ultima curia per sacramentum xij*^{m} *juratorum quod communis rivus defluens a Dudbrigge usque molendinum*

of a
is. ijd.

And also they present that Thomas Cloterbock had committed a felony and taken flight beyond the demesne and he has within etc., goods and chattels to the value of vj*s*. ij*d*., namely one chest appraised at xx*d*., one doe-skin appraised at xiiij*d*., a trough and loom valued at xvj*d*., an upright bed called a bedstede (*unum statum lectum vocatum a bedstede*) valued at xvj*d*., and certain thrums valued at viij*d*. etc.

for the
ne King

Richard Raclyffe and Richard Harscombe, Jurors, are in the Decenna of the Lord the King at this Court etc.

der
: Con-
e iijs.

To this Court comes John Harscombe, *nativus* of the lord,[1] and surrendered into the hand of the lord one messuage, half a virgate of land, and a certain parcel of land called Forelaunde with their appurtenances, whence accrues to the lord by name of heriett iij*s*., upon which comes to this court the same John, Margaret his wife, and Richard son of the same, and received from the lord the premises and appurtenances to have to them for the term of their life at the will of the lord according to the customs of the manor rendering thence annually to the lord and to his heirs xvj*s*. viij*d*., and all other charges, rents, herietts, customs, and services therefrom due and of right accustomed, and for this status to be so held, he gives to the lord as a fine xx*s*. And he does fealty to the lord, and is admitted, and becomes tenant etc.[2] . . . . And that Richard Gardener overstocked his share of common of pasture and so is in mercy as shown etc.

xvis.

ement

Also to this Court comes Thomas Veyse[y] and surrenders into the hand of the lord one messuage and a

Ricardi Fouler debet dividere in tres partes quarum due deberent defluere ad dominium de Stonehowse tercia vero pars defluere debett versus dominium de Stanley Regis et ita ab antiquo cursus rivi predicti existeral, Nunc tamen quidem tenentes obstupaverunt et diverserunt cursum rivi predicti contra solitum cursum ad nocumentum diversorum tenentum hujus dominii. Ideo preceptum eis quod nec divertant nec obstupent rivum predictum aliter quam solebat diverti sub pena cuilibet contrafacienti forisfacta domino—xls.

This sum would probably equal about £30 of present money.

[1] *Nativus Domini*—a born serf or bondsman of the lord of the manor.

[2] This looks like a case of man-mission occurring so late as the 16th century.

Surrender Heriett vjs. viiid.

certain ferendell of land with their appurtenances, whence to the lord comes in the name of heriett vis. viij*d.*, upon which the said Thomas, Joan his wife, and John their son, received from the lord the premises with their appurtenances to have to themselves for the term of their life, and of the one of them surviving the longer etc., to hold at the will of the lord according to etc. And for this status thus conferred, he gives to the lord xx*s.* to be paid at two audits, because he is poor etc. And he does fealty to the lord etc.[1]

Reception.

Fine xxs. to be collected at two audits, Now paid in xs.

The Sum of this Court lvij*s.* v*d.*

In expenses to the Seneschall by the counsel of the lord and the tenants there holding court[2]—viij*s.*

STONE-HOWSE.

VIEW of FRANKPLEDGE with THE COURT of William Earl of Arundell there held xvjth day of the month of April in the year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth the 25th etc. (A.D. 1534).

Essoin.

Henry Andrewes is essoined from ordinary suit of court by [the pledge of] Richard Fowler.

The xij Jurymen.

Jno. Sandfford Ric. Fowler Jno. Peck Thos. Osborne	Willm. Benett Jno. Harsecombe Thos. Gabbe Wm Ferneold	Thos. Orrendye Thos. Clerke Wm Daungerfeld Ric. Dene
Jury.	Jury.	Jury.

The Decennarus (Tithingman) there with his Decenna[3] comes and presents that Henry Mylwarde (ij*d.*) and Henry Wyndows (ij*d.*) are living within etc [this demesne] and owe suit of court, and have defaulted etc.

Amercement iiijd.

They also present that John Pryline (iij*d.*) assaulted Thomas Pecke with a certain stick of no value and is therefore in the mercy of the lord.

Assault iijd.

[1] This also seems to be a late and curious case of manumission. The tenant was a serf holding in villenage, i.e. by the customs of the manor, he pays a fine of xx^{s} and becomes a free tenant, but by the same tenure. The date is 1533.

[2] Let it be noted that the lord himself, William Earl of Arundell, seems to have been present at this Court, a circumstance which may account for the two manumissions just referred to.

[3] *Cum sua Decen.*

And moreover the Hayward presents that a sheep of a white colour came from outside within this manor on the Feast of All Saints last past, and is valued at ij*s.*, and remains in the custody of Thomas Gabbe etc. And that three sheep with two lambs came straying within the manor on the festival of St. Nicholas, a year and more having been cried, and they are valued at vj*s.* iiij*d.*, remaining in the custody of Thomas Yagge the hayward there.

The Homage there being sworn come and present that William Mill who of the lord held in free tenure a messuage and three acres of land with their appurtenances rendering annually x*d.* fealty and suit of court died since the last court, whence comes to the lord as a relief x*d.*, namely, doubled rent, upon which it was proclaimed if any one etc., on which came to the court John Myll, son and next heir of the aforesaid William, and of the age of xliij years, and waged his relief, and petitioned admission to the premises, and did fealty and was admitted.

Also they present that Richard Daungerfeld (vj*d.*) and Robert More (vj*d.*) have not repaired their houses for which they were amerced in the last court.

Also they present that Richard Elyotts (ij*d.*) Thomas Symmys (iiij*d.*), Henry Mylward (iiij*d.*), William Page (iiij*d.*), and Agnes Prene (viij*d.*), brewed without a licence and sold beer *vastam*[1] unsealed, and therefore, etc.

To this court came William Bromeyarde son of John Bromeyarde and took from the lord delivery of one messuage, and one lundinarium of land with appurtenances to hold to himself, to his first wife, and to his first begotten son, if after the death, surrender, or a demise of the said John and Joan his wife, it should happen to be void, at the will of the lord according to the customs of the manor by the rent and services due and of right accustomed, and for this concession the aforesaid William gives to the lord

[1] This, apparently, may mean poor beer or beer in bulk.

as fine xxiij*s*. iiij*d*. and does fealty and is admitted tenant, his fealty being respited until etc. [*sic*].

Also, it is arranged at this Court that Richard Bence should have a day up to the next audit for paying the residue of the fine of his holding which he took over by permission of the Court, namely viij*s*. iiij*d*. as shown in the margin.

Sum of this Court iiij*l*. viij*s*. iij*d*.

In expenses of the Seneschall by counsel of the lord and the tenants there at this Court } vij*s*.

Roll 9 continued: *Dorso*.

[In a later hand this page at the top of it has the following:—

" This is the Court Roll that was shewed unto Samuel Ball before us att the tyme of his examination at Stanley,"

" Richard Hall
John Wilkins."].

STANLEY REGIS.

VIEW of FRANKPLEDGE, with the COURT of the Borough, held there on the fifteenth day of the month of October in the year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth the twenty fifth (A.D. 1533.)

Essoins. None.

xij Jurymen. { Will. Chapman, Jno. Cornewalle, Othewell Stradlyng, Will. Hyll } Sworn. { Edw. Fraunceys, Will. Stobyns, Rog. Langlon, Ric. Coke } Sworn. { Jno. Bocher, Ric. Fortey, Jno. Harmer, Thos. Tanner } Sworn.

The Bailiffs and the Burgesses there being sworn come and present that John Arnold, Armiger (essoined), Walter Yate, Armiger (iiij*d*.), Gordius Kynne (iiij*d*.), Generosus, William Pawne (iiij*d*.), Richard Russell (iiij*d*.), Christopher Rogers, Martin Boders (iiij*d*.), the wardens of Rodborough (iiij*d*.), and Thomas Lynnett (iiij*d*.), warden of the service of St. Anne (iiij*d*.), in the church of St. Michael in Gloucester, are free tenants of whom the *pares* are at fine by the year as shown over their names.

Fines.

l ½d

Also they present that Richard Forthey sold a calf insalubrious and corrupt, whence there comes to the lord a toll (½d.) as shown etc.

wing ijd.

Also they present that John Horewood (ij*d.*) brewed without the lord's licence, and therefore is etc.

ıth of a : tenant.

Also they present that John Benett who held freely of the lord within the borough four burgages with appurtenances died since the last Court, whence comes to the lord as relief nothing because that the said burgesses hold by free relief and services not by heriett, because it is not a heriett tenure. Upon which proclamation was made. And they say that William Benett is his son and next heir and of the age of thirty years. After this the bailiff was ordered to distrain him [to appear] before the next court to do fealty and the other services due to the lord etc.

e for Ful- earth ijd.

Also they present that William Harmer (xij*d.*), John Sandford (xij*d.*), Richard Fowler (xij*d.*), Richard Meryett (iiij*d.*), William Osborne (vij*d.*), Roger Bowre (vj*d.*), and Thomas Benett (iiij*d.*), dug fullers' earth within this domain, for which an annual fine is fixed as shown over their names.

:er profits.

And from the profits of the ferm of the waters there for this year *per* Richard Wylkyns as shown etc.

th of a tenant.

The Homage there being sworn come and present that William Selwyn who of the lord held a free cottage and two acres of land with appurtenances at the annual rent of vj*d.* fealty, and suit of court, died since the last court

ef vid.

whence comes to the lord a relief of vj*d.* with doubled rent and that a certain William Selwyn is his son and next heir, who is to be distrained [to appear] before the next court to pay his relief and to do the other customs and services due to the lord etc.

th of cus- ary tenant

And that William Stylys who of the lord held a customary messuage and a half virgate of land at a yearly rent of xvj*s.*, one hen and ten eggs, one toft and a ferendele of land at a yearly rent of x*s.* vj*d.*, one hen and five eggs, four

acres of arable land in Overfeld, four acres in Hautecombe, and ten in Netherfeld at a yearly rent of xij*s.*, and three and a half acres of land late in the tenure of William Sonnynges, at a yearly rent of iiij*s.* iiij*d.*, died since the last court, whence comes to the lord a heriett of one ox valued at xx*s.*, remaining in the custody of Elysabeth Style(g)s his relict, and proclamation was made that if any one etc., upon which came the same Elizabeth, relict of the aforesaid William, and showed the copy [of court roll] of the aforesaid William, to the same Elizabeth, and to a certain John now defunct, made for the term of their life, and she did fealty, and was then admitted tenant etc.

Heriett and admission of relict xijs.

And that Henry Jusale *alias* Warkman who of the lord held a customary messuage with appurtenances at a yearly rent of xij*d.*, died since the last court, whence comes to the lord a heriett of a rabbit of the value of ij*d.* now in the custody of the Bailiff there, upon which proclamation was made and there came here into Court Nicholas Jusale the son of the aforesaid Henry and showed the copy [of Court-roll] made to the said Henry for his wife Matilda, and for the said Nicholas, and according to the custom of the manor he was admitted etc.

Death of customary tenant

Heriett ijd.

Admission of the heir.

Also they present that William Tufflie (ij*d.*) was a trespasser in the lord's wood, that is to say, cutting underwood called watells, and therefore is in mercy etc.

A tenant in the wood ijd.

To this court came Richard Vyles and took from the lord the reversion of one messuage and half a virgate of land, of one toft, and a ferendell of land, of four acres of land in Overfeld [etc. as in the last paragraph but two] now in the tenure of Elysabeth Stylys widow, which the lord conceded to hold to himself, his first wife, and the first begotten son, of the same Richard; but after the death etc., at the will of the lord according to the customs of the manor at the rents, services, customs and herietts thence formerly due, and of right accustomed, and for this reversion thus and thence had, he gives to the lord [or he

Taking delivery.

Fine iiij*li.*

fines to the lord] iiij*li.* and his fealty is respited until etc. [ad proximam curiam].

f wood iiijd. And from the verderer there by the sale of clxiij lots of timber there this year liiij*s.* iiij*d.*

ium of s. And from John Hyll for the residuum of his fine of iiij*li.* payable at two audits of which at the next audit xl*s.*

Sum of this Court x*li.* vj½*d.*

In expenses of the Seneschall by counsel of the lord and of the tenants there at this Court. } vij*s.*

Roll 9 continued (*dorso*):—

CHES- AND ARDS.[1] A Court there held on the 17th day of the month of April in the year of the reign of King Henry viijth, the 25th.

s. No one.

ement tenants The Homage there being sworn come and present that William Ellund (ij*d.*) and Giles Foley (ij*d.*) are free tenants and owe suit of court and have made default, and are therefore etc.

of a ary And further they present that Thomas Benett who held of the lord one customary messuage with two fulling mills, and one mill called "a byggemylle," with certain lands, meadows, and pastures (*pascuis et pasturis*[2]) to the same messuage and mills belonging at a yearly rent of vij*s.* died since the last court, whence comes to the lord no t g. heriett, because the custom is that the last to quit (*ultimus discedens*) should pay it. And to this court comes sion of Alice, wife of the aforesaid Thomas, and begs admission to the said premises by reason of a copy [of Court Roll] made to the said Thomas defunct for the same Alice, and to Edward now present, whence she was admitted etc.

[1] This is an error for *Acharde's.* There was some land in King's Stanley called Archarde's, i.e. Richard's land, which probably misled the scribe, Archard being a local form of Richard to this day. See Roll 7. Archard, like Richard, is a personal name of French origin, but different. Achardes=Achard's Land.

[2] Martin makes no distinction between these two terms which occur so often in ancient charters.

Death of a customary tenant.

And also that Richard Staple who of the lord held a customary messuage with appurtenances in A(R)CHARDES, one fulling-mill and a mill called "a byggemylle," a second corn mill (*alterum molendinum frumenti*) and three acres of land with appurtenances in WODCHESTRE before mentioned, died since the last court, whence nothing comes to the lord as heriett owing to the custom aforesaid, because one Joan his wife was named in the copy [of Court Roll] with him and has survived him, and petitions to be admitted by service. And she does fealty to the lord and is admitted and so becomes tenant etc.

Heriett *nil.*

Admission of relict.

Death of a customary tenant.

And also that Edward Irelonde who held of the lord by custom one dwelling and one ferendell of land with appurtenances lately in the tenure of Nicholas West at a rent *per annum* of vij*s.* ij*d.* died since the last court whence comes to the lord no heriett as above. And that Margery wife of the said Edward mentioned in the copy with him now petitioned to be admitted, and by custom she is admitted etc.

Heriett *nil.*

Relict admitted.

To this court came Joan [Staple], widow, and Katherine her daughter and Richard Hoban son of John Hoban, and took from the lord one cottage with garden and orchard, with their appurtenances, lately in the tenure of Richard Hylle to have the same for the term of their lives at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor rendering annually the charges, rents, herietts, customs and services then due and customary. And for this *status* thus thence had she gives xx*s.* as fine and does fealty to the lord and is admitted, and thereupon is made tenant.[1]

To this court came William Gale, and John and Thomas his sons and took from the lord the reversion of one messuage and one ferendell of land with their appurtenances to have to them for the term of their lives, unless

[1] That is she becomes a free tenant by virtue of her fine—another instance of improved *status*, though her tenure remains customary.

xx*d*. after a death the same should happen to have been surrendered, or forfeited, or left, or in any other way diverted; rendering annually to the lord all charges, rents, heriettis, customs, and services due and accustomed therefrom, and for this reversion thus had he fines to the lord in xx*d*., and does fealty to the lord and is admitted and becomes tenant.

of Wood iiijs. viijd. By sale of clxxxxiiij planks of timber by the verderer this year:—iij*li*. iiij*s*. viij*d*.

Sum of this Court v*li*. v*s*.

In expenses to the Seneschall [being] with the tenants there at at this Court. } viij*s*.

CORRIGENDA.

In my paper on STANLEY ST. LEONARDS, published in *Transactions* xliv, 221-69, certain errors crept in, and these I wish to correct as follows :—

Pages 232-33. The note, "LEONARD STANLEY AND EASTON GREY," should be cancelled. My qualified suggestion was a natural one on the evidence available to me at the time. The "Easton" of the *Cartularium Saxonicum* is not, however, Easton Grey, but the "Estun" of Domesday in the berewick of Stoke Prior (Worc.). It is traversed by the river Salwarp, and the name survives in Aston Fields close to Bromsgrove station. For this information I have heartily to thank Mr. F. T. S. Houghton, F.S.A., and Mr. H. Goldingham, both of whom have kindly cited evidences which prove the fact, but which need not be quoted here.

Page 224, line 3, *for* proved *read* urged.

Page 228, line 23, *insert* which *after* and.

Page 257, line 19, *for* originally *read* at Leonard Stanley, and line 29, *for* three times *read* twice.

Page 243, line 10, *for* letters *read* as on the next page, line 6 from foot.

Page 269, last line, *for* habuimus *read* habemus.

CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

THE FIRST LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. A BRISTOL UNIVERSITY MANUSCRIPT.

By Peter Haworth, M.A., Ph.D.

(Two plates.)

IN his monumental edition of the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, the first English-Latin dictionary, published by the Camden Society in 1865, Albert Way refers as follows to a work which he regards as the earliest Latin-English dictionary:—

> "Scarcely inferior in interest to the Promptorium, as an aid to the student of fifteenth-century language and literature is the Latin-English dictionary, the first work of that description, entitled Medulla Grammatice or Grammatices."

A fragment closely resembling this work which I found in 1923 in the Library of the University of Bristol, is here printed for the first time. The fragment consists of three parchment leaves: dimensions, 12 inches by 8¾ inches. It is somewhat carelessly written in a clumsy hand of the early fifteenth century, in double columns each consisting invariably of 45 lines, the initial letters being rubricated, with occasional large capitals. The first leaf is imperfect, a vertical strip about an inch wide having at some time broken away. The first two leaves are consecutive, but a gap of about 11 leaves occurs between the second and third. Scribbled in the margin of fol. 1 r. in sixteenth-century writing are memoranda relating to the wills of Thomas Gayte of Colhill, Ralph Wryght and Richard Kemp of the parish of Olney, and John Haward of the parish of Chesham Wooborne. The surname Walwyn is written in large Elizabethan characters in a space of col. 1, fol. 2 r. The earliest copy of the *Medulla* known to Way

is a MS. formerly in his possession (described in his appendix to the Promptorium, Vol. iii, p. *l*), which is now in the British Museum (*Additional* MS. 33534). This is a small folio containing 116 parchment leaves, and Way dates it about 1460. He mentions in all 17 MSS. of the *Medulla*, 8 of which are now in the British Museum, and ascribes them all to the later half of the fifteenth century.[1] It appears from his careful descriptions of these, as well as from such comparisons as I have been able to make with the other MSS., that the Bristol fragment is at least a generation earlier than them all. It closely resembles the rest, but is part of a larger work, many of the entries being fuller and certainly nearer their sources than *Add. MS.* 33534, hitherto regarded as the earliest. It is almost identical in style with *Harl. MS.* 2257, characterised by Way as "perhaps the most valuable MS. of its kind in the British Museum." The text, as Way points out, closely resembles the *Ortus Vocabulorum*, the first Latin-English dictionary printed in England.[2] I have made a careful comparison of the fragment with *Harl. MS.* 2257 and with the *Ortus Vocabulorum*. There is no doubt that the Bristol MS. is a fragment of the original *Hortus Vocabulorum* attributed to Galfridus Grammaticus by Bale,[3] who mentions this dictionary before the *Promptorium* (1440), which was doubtless compiled several years later than the *Hortus*. Bale quotes the preface to the latter: "ut etenim multos (nostrae prae." and no MS. with this preface has ever been discovered. But the *Prologus* of the Latin-English dictionary, the *Ortus*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1500, begins "ut etenim multos (nostre

[1] There is another copy of the *Medulla*, not mentioned by Way, in the Bodleian, viz., *MS. Rawlinson* C 101, which the Librarian kindly informs me is described in W. D. Macray's Catalogue: *Catalogi Codicum Manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Bodleianae*, partis II, fasc. 5

[2] *Hortus Vocabulorum*, Imp. Lond. 1500, per Wynkyn de Worde, intersparsis Cl. Junii notis.

Ortus Vocabulorum, printed by Pynson, 1509.

[3] Baleus, *Script. majoris Brytannie Catalogus*, p. 631.

precipue nationis anglicos," and it is reaso ble to suppose that *Harl. MS.* 2257, which unfortunately is imperfect, beginning only at "Boletus est genus fungi," originally had the same introduction.

It was Albert Way's belief that the printed *Ortus* was a modified reproduction of the dictionary entitled *Medulla*, with which he also classes *Harl. MS.* 2257. In view, however, of this discovery of an earlier fragment having so much in common both with this *Harl. MS.* and the printed *Ortus*, not found in other MSS.,[1] and at the same time so much closer to the original Latin sources than any other existing MS., it is certain that the *Hortus Vocabulorum* and not the *Medulla* is to be regarded as the earliest Latin-English dictionary. The nature and scope of this interesting monument of fifteenth-century erudition is well represented by the Bristol fragment, by *Harl. MS.* 2257, and by the Holkham glossary.

Errors of detail are numerous in the text, and the debased Latinity may be judged by the form: "Cuius a um."

The entries in my transcript are for the most part self-explanatory, but an occasional note is added giving the reading of other MSS. as well as the *Ortus*,[2] or clearing up some textual difficulties.

The important lexicographical work known as the *Hortus Vocabulorum* is attributed with a great deal of probability to Galfridus Grammaticus, a preaching friar of Lynn Episcopi in Norfolk, who also compiled the *Promptorium*. For an account of his life the reader is referred to the fine edition of the latter work by Albert Way, and to the second edition by Mayhew, published by the Early English Text Society in 1908. See also the article in the *Dictionary of National Biography* on Geoffrey the Grammarian.

[1] Way notes that one other MS. of the series is closely connected with the *Ortus*; this is in the library of the Earl of Leicester at Holkham, Norfolk.

[2] Ed. Pynson, 1509.

In the preface to the *Promptorium*, Geoffrey names eleven authorities,[1] (some of whom are mentioned by Ducange),[2] whence he drew his materials. In the compilation of the *Hortus*, which includes a large number of Latinised Greek and Hebrew forms, he uses the same sources, especially the *Catholicon*, or *Summa* of Johannes de Janua, or Januens de Balbis, a native of Genoa in the thirteenth century, and a Biblical glossary by William Brito, a Franciscan monk and a native of Wales, who died at Grimsby in 1356.

The most striking feature of the pronunciation of the English words in the fragment is the constant occurrence of *e* for the normal Middle English *i*, found in the following examples:—*selver*, "silver"; *smethyn*, "to smithy"; *smetyn*, "smitten"; *quele*, "quill"; *weke*, "wick"; *pelwere*, "pillow"; *cherche*, M.E. *chirche*, "church"; *cete*, "city"; *eye lede*, "eyelid"; *gerdil* (3 times) "girdle"; *gert*, "girt"; *gerth*, "girth"; *fer*, "fire"; *tyltheng* = *tylthing*, "tillage"; *zeve*, "give"; *lether*, M.E. *lither*, "bad, hurtful"; *betor*, "bittern."

Discussing instances of dialectal *e* in the fifteenth century for M.E. *i*, Professor Wyld tentatively draws the conclusion that the tendency to lower *i* to *e* arose in the East Midlands, probably in the northern part of the area, and that it gradually extended southwards and found a footing in the dialect of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex.[3]

In the following forms in the fragment we find *e* instead of normal M.E. *a*: *credil* (but also *cradil*), "cradle"; *greshope*, "grasshopper"; *wex*, "wax"; *wexing*, "waxing".

This, according to Wyld, is a peculiarity of the S.E. counties that spread to Suffolk and possibly to Norfolk in the first half of the fifteenth century.[4]

[1] For a full account of the Latin sources of the *Promptorium*, see the editions of Way, Vol. III, pp. xxiii to xxxvi, and Mayhew, pp. xvii to xxvi.

[2] Ducange: *Glossarium mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis* (ed. 1887), Preface.

[3] H.C. Wyld, "*History of Modern Colloquial English*," p. 227.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 200.

There are a number of words having *–er–* not yet changed into *–ar–*: e.g., *sertayn*, *certayn*, *derk*; *zerd*, "yard"; *hert*, "hart"; *she-hert*; the only example of *–ar–* spellings being *hars*, "anus". Wyld examines the East Midland dialect of the fifteenth century in the letters written by Margaret Paston, a Norfolk lady, and notes that the spelling *–ar–* for older *–er–* becomes more frequent after the year 1461.

The English of the fragment is in all probability the local speech of the grammarian Geoffrey of Lynn, possessing the chief characteristics of the East Midland dialect of the first half of the fifteenth century. With regard to the date, the following examples of notable spellings, compared when possible with similar forms in *Additional MS.*33534 and the *New English Dictionary*, afford sufficient evidence for dating our MS. at least a generation earlier than the earliest British Museum MS. of this kind. It is earlier too than the *Promptorium Parvulorum.*

MS.	Latest date of similar form in N.E.D.	Meaning.	Form in *Add. MS.* 33534.
CESIA a *frakle*			a frakyn
CESINUS lenticulosus ful of *fraclis*	c. 1400 *fraclis*	"freckles"	(not in original hand).
CESARIA a cete *longende* to cesar	Compare *belongende* 1393	N.E.D. *long*, vb2 "belonging"	not in.
CICONIA a *betor*	1420 *betore*	"bittern"	a barnak.
CICUTA *homelok*	c. 1425 *homelok*	"hemlock"	anhemelok
CINCTIM *streytleche*	c. 1380 *strytliche*	"strictly," etc.	straitly.
CIRCUMCILLIO a munk *goende* fro celle to celle	c. 1380 *gonde*	"going"	not in.[1]
CUNEUS a *wegh*	. . . . .	"wedge"	a wegge.
CUPA a coupe or a *faat*	1413 *faat*	"a vessel"	fat.
CURACULUS *sumdel* lyz to rennyn	1440 *sumdel*	"somewhat"	not in.
CURUITAS *wronghed*	. . . . .	"fault"	croking.
CURA solicitudo *craftyhed*	Unrecorded	"care"	craftihede
CILIUM the ouer her of the eye *lede*	c. 1400 ee ledis	"eyelid"	eyelyd.

[1] *Harl. MS.* 2257 reads "CIRCUMCELLIO nis a munke *going* fro celle to celle."

Among the forms above-mentioned, the most significant for determining the date are the adverb in *–leche, streytleche*, and particularly the present participles in *–ende, longende* and *goende*. These are distinctly East Midland and are very rarely found later than the end of the fourteenth century. Among several East Midland texts of the fifteenth century, minutely examined by Professor Wyld, there is not a single instance of a present participle in *–ende, –ing* and *–yng* or occasionally *–eng* being the sole forms.

In the transcript of the fragment all contractions, with a few obvious exceptions, are printed *in extenso*. "The abbreviation *.i.* should, according to Professor W. M. Lindsay, always be read as *id est*, but the "*et.i.*" which occurs more than once suggests the occasional rendering *interpretatur*."

For invaluable and constant help in preparing the transcript I am immensely indebted to my friend and devoted antiquary, the Rev. R. T. Cole, who was also kind enough to have the photographs taken. I must also acknowledge with many thanks the helpful suggestions made by Mr. C. T. Onions of the *New English Dictionary*. The keeper of the Manuscripts at the British Museum, Mr. J. P. Gilson, has been of very great service both in the solution of textual difficulties and in the collation of the fragment with the Museum MSS.

Fragment of the Hortus Vocabulorum.

Fol. 1 r. Col. 1.

Cero]ma tis .i. vngue*n*tu*m* mell*is et* he*r*bar*um*

Cero]maticus a u*m* .i. ceromate vnct*us*

Ce]ros *grec*e cornu l*atin*e

C]erotu*m* ti .i. roma *ue*l co*m*mixtio he*r*bar*um et* vngue*n*tor*um*

Ce]ritus a u*m* .i. furiosus i*n*san*us* q*u*i h*ab*et [tor]me*n*tum

CER]IDRUS .i. quidam serpens qui modo in terra modo in aqua moratur[1]

CEREU]S ei a tapyr of wex.

CERPH]ON .i. terra[2]

CERTA]MEN .i. pugnacio litigacio et placitacio

CERTA]MINO as .i. certo as

CERTI]FICO as to make serteyn

CERTI]ERO[3] as idem

CERTO] as .i. pungnare litigare placitari

CERTU]S a um certayn Certitudo idem

CERUI]CA a strik .i. alapa uel potius calaphus

CERUI]CAL a pelwere

CERU]ICARIUM .ii idem

CERU]ICATUS a um .i. superbus furiosus contumax

CERU]ICOSUS a um .i. superbus

CERU]ICULA .i. parua seruix

CERU]IX cis grece the haterel et pride

CERU]LUS a um .i. flauus ad instar cere ui[ridi]s masc. generis glaucus proprie quidem

CER]ULUM est uiride cum nigro ut est mare vnde

CER]ULEUS a um quod ex cerulo constat .i. color

CER]UUS ui an hert

CER]UA a she hert

CERUS]SA quedam materies apta ad pi[n]gendum [cum] plumbo stagno que conficitur et .i. quodam genus coloris

CER]UULUS et la diminutiuum

CES]AR nomen proprium imperatoris

CESA]REANUS a um participium Cesarius a um idem

CESA]RIENSIS idem

CESA]RAUGUSTA .i. quedam ciuitas

CESA]RIA a cete longende to cesar et sunt plures

C]ESARIE uel Cesarie omnes a cesare nominate

[1] "CHERSIDRUS quidam serpens qui alternatim modo in aqua modo in terra moratur et idem dicitur chelidrus." *Ortus.*

[2] So *Harl.* 2257.

[3] Read CERTIORO. "CERCIORO as to make certain." *Ortus.*

CES]ARIES .i. coma capitis an her
CES]IA e a frakle
CES]IUS a u*m* .i. lenticulosus ful of fraclis
CES]IM .i. diuisim articulatim q*ua*si limate de[fini]te uel gradatim
CES]ONOMETEN man*er* of speche[1]
CE]SONOMETON id*em*
CESO] onis q*u*i de ue*n*tre mat*ri*s sci*n*dit*ur*

COL. II.

CESONIA litil flessh of coltis forhed cu*m* q*u*o p*rod*it*ur* ex aluo *et* n*om*en mulieris
CESOR oris a cutt*er*e of thingis
CESPES tis a tur[f][2]
CESPITO as to stu*m*bly*n* *ue*l he*r*bas cuell*er*e *ue*l cad*er*e vn*de* *et* eq*u*i q*u*i sepe cadu*n*t Cespicatores d*ic*un*tur*
CESSIOSUS a u*m* q*u*i sepe cessat
CESSO as .i. f*er*e cedere to cessy*n* *et* .i. p*e*ccare
CESSABUNDUS a u*m* .i. si*mi*lis cessanti
CESSO is ui v*erbum* desiderati*uu*m to zeue place
CESSICULUS li .i. circulus i*n* capite cu*m* quo aliq*u*id portat*ur*.
CESTUS ti m*asc*. g*en*. *ue*l cestes *et* ho*c* Ceston i*ndeclinabi*le .i. cing[u]l*u*m a gerdil of lecherye q*u*o utu*ntur* in legitimis nuptijs et Ceston q*u*asi Caston et po*nitur* qu*andoque* p*ro* legitima copula et maritali co*n*cordia uel castitate
CESTUS us vi .i. cori*um* cu*m* plu*m*bo i*n*fuso quo man*us* suas pugiles muniu*nt* .i. baculus pugilu*m* q*u*i corio *et* corigijs e*st* circu*m*datus *et* gen*er*alit*er* arma pugilu*m* d*ic*un*tur* cest*us*
CESSOSUS q*u*i sepe cedit

[1] " CESONA many maner of speche
CESO ONIS he that is cutte oute of the wombe
CESINOMATUM ti idem," *Harl.* 2257. " CESISONOMATON quoddam scema." MS. *Rawl.*
[2] " turis " *MS.* " a trusse," *Ortus.*

HORTUS VOCABULORUM
Fol. 1 *verso*, showing large capitals

CESURA e .i. fin*a*litas d*icc*i*o*nes[1]
CESUS a um .i. p*er*cussus smety*n*
CETARIA .i. maria w*her* whal or fysshis be
CETARIUS ij qui capit illos *ue*l uendit
CETARIU*M* ij locus v*b*i capiu*ntur* *ue*l ue*n*du*ntur*
CETE inde*clinabi*le a whal
CETERI .i. reliqui Cet*e*ra .i. m*o*d*o* *et* reliq*u*a
CETEI .i. queda*m* sapie*n*tes i*n*ue*n*tores v*er*bor*um*
CETHENUS int*erpretatur* abscisus Cet*er*u*m* .i. na*m*
CETU*M* .i. quoda*m* intestinu*m*
CETUS us vi a cu*m*panye of me*n*
CETURA fu*it* uxor habree p*o*st saram
CETUS ti a whal *et* gen*us* bolue[2] marine
CEU aduerbium .i. sicut
CEUEO es v*erb*. n*eut*. car*et* suppi*n*is .i. cullu*m* moue*re* sic*ut* faciu*n*t ho*m*ines i*n* concu*m*bendo
CHALDEI man*er* of folk a casep filio nachor*is* fr*atr*is habrahe vn*de* Caldei q*ui* nu*n*c Chaldei d*icuntur* ut i*nterpretantur* feroces captiuantes q*u*asi demones
CHALEPH int*erpretatur* canis
CHAM g*rec*e int*erpretatur* calidus et n*ome*n p*roprium*
CHAMI grece .i. b*r*eue *et* humile

FOL. I V. COL. I.

CHAMOS[3] .i. idolu*m* a mamat
CHAMUL int*erpretatur* surge*n*s dolora*n*s caliditas
CHANA e .i. uicus a strete of galilie *et* .i. zel*us*
CHANONE*US* .i. emulator *ue*l zelotes *ue*l negociat*us*
CHANAAN fuit fili*us* cha*m* int*erpretatur* mot*us* eor*um* *et* op*us* eor*um*
CHAOS n*eut*. g*en*. *et* ho*c*
CHAON inde*clinabi*le *et* hi*c* Chaus et hi*c*
CHAOS oy .i. p*ro*funditas *ue*l fossa *ue*l co*n*fusa caligo *ue*l co*n*fuc*io* reor*um* *ue*l i*n*jciu*m* rer*um*

[1] "fini litas dicciones" *MS. Harl.* 2270 adds "in principio pedis."
[2] Read "beluc."
[3] i.e., "Chemosh."

CHARREAM[1] wreched

CHALDEI[2] cruel mad wrechid

CHASLEN[3] int*erpretatur* spes ei*us* *ue*l sperans i*n* eum

CHELE .i. brachia armis of scorpyon

CHELE aru*m* i*n*uenit*ur* p*ro* lib*r*a signo

CHELIS lis .i. cithara q*uia* ad modu*m* b*r*achior*um* fit curuata

CHELIDRUS q*u*idam serpens

CHELON g*rec*e .i. curuu*m* l*atin*e wrong

CHERE int*erpretatur* Aue gaude salue

CHERMEL ebraice d*icitu*r carmelus n*omen* p*roprium* mo*ntis*

CHERUB bis m*asc*. g*en*. .i. p*r*inceps vni*us* ordi*n*is angelor*um* *et* declinat*ur* hi*c* cherub bis bi bem o rub a be pl*uraliter* hij Cherubin p*er* o*mn*es casus it*em* cherub i*n*de*clinabi*le i*n* si*ngu*lari *et* i*n* pl*u*rali p*ro* eode*m* *et* Cherubim i*n*de*clinabi*le *et* m*asc*. g*en*. *et* t*antu*m si*ngu*lar*is* n*um*er*us* sig*nific*at que*m*lib*et* de illo ordine it*em* pl*uraliter* h*ec* Cherubin i*n*de*clinabi*le *et* n*eut*. g*en*. *et* t*antu*m i*n* pl*u*rali sig*nific*at illu*m* ordine*m* ang[*e*]lor*um* *et* it*em* plenitudo scie*n*cie q*uia* pleni su*n*t sciencia hi*c* declino cherub bis bi bem q*ue*

O cherub a be pl*uraliter* m dabit n q*ue* hij cherubim do Cherubin neut*r*is sociabo

Sicut cherubin s*anc*ti cherubin sac*r*a s*ed* rub almus

Sic q*ue* seraph seraphis declino uariabis

CHERUCUS ci the top of mast or veyl

CHERIM int*erpretatur* signati seu formidantes aut insaniantes

CHIDON int*erpretatur* scutu*m* *ue*l clipiu*m* a sheld

CHEILINDROIDOS .i. vmbra a shadwe long wexingis

CHILINDRUS .i. figura i*n* geomet*r*ia .i. lignu*m* *ue*l lapis teres *et* longus *et* volubilis ad modu*m* illius serpentis

[1] "CHARRAN anglice wrecched," *Harl.* 2257. "CHARRAM interpretatur ira vel iracundia: aut foramina. Unde Thobie xi peruenerunt ad charram que est in itinere circa nnuem." *Ortus*.

[2] "CHASDEI" *Harl.* 2257 and *Ortus*.

[3] "CHASDEM" *Harl.* 2257 and *Ortus*.

CHILE .i. labium
CHILONES .i. homines cum breuioribus labijs
CHIOS .i. insula syra li[n]gua
COL. II.
CHIUS ij nomen proprium loci *et* gigantis
CHIUM .i. quidam locus
CHICIA interpretatur ecclesia *uel* congregacio *uel*[1] . . .
CHOBAL .i. condempnatus uel condem[pnacio
CHOBAR .i. onus siue pondus
CHODORLOAMON .i. genus manipuli [uel quasi habens de]corum manipulum[2]
CHOELET[3] ebraice grece ecclesiastes latine concio[nator
CHOMOR[4] interpretatur lacessens *uel* prouocans la[cessiones] *uel* prouocaciones deo
CHORAULA qui chorum ducit or that ledytz [the quer.
CHORAULES .i. princeps chori
CHORE interpretatur caluaria *uel* caluus uel calu[icum
CHOREA e a carolle or daunce or son[g]
CHOREB[5] interpretatur mensa *uel* massa temtans [uel temtacio
CHOREUS a um interpretatur jracundus wro[the
CHORICANUS that singyth in quer
CHORISTA masc. gen. idem.
CHORCIUS .i. chorus
CHORULUS .i. paruus chorus
CHORUS ri a quer .i. multitudo col[lecta in][6] sacris *et* locus vbi canunt *et*
CHORUS dicitur quedam mensura X mod[iorum[7]
CORUS sine h pro uento
CHOUS ij .i. pars celi qua celum continetur
CHREMES tis *uel* cremus nomen proprium

[1] MS. damaged. CHOA .i. ecclesia. *Harl.* 2257.
[2] " uel quasi habens decorum manipuli." *Harl.* 2270.
[3] CHOELETH. *Harl.* 2257.
[4] " CHOMOR hendes chepid. CHONEMAS smyting of god." *Harl.* 2257.
[5] CHORES. *Harl*, 2257 and *Ortus*.
[6] So *Harl.*
[7] " decem modiorum." *Harl.* 2257.

CHRETICUS ci .i. judex *ue*l medic[us
CHRICIS *ue*l secretu*m* .i. judici*um* *ue*l a[urum[1]
CHRISMA tis g*rece* .i. vnc*cio* crem
CHRISOLITUS ti m*asc. gen.* .i. lapis p*re*ciosu[s
CHRISOPASSIS id*em*
CHRISOPASTICIUS id*em*
CHRISOSTOMUS .i. aureu*m* os h*abe*ns
CHRISTELEYSON .i. miserere mei do[mine
CHRISTIANISMUS mi christendom
CHRISTIANUS ni a cristene man
CHRISTICOLA e *communis generis* id*em*
CHRISTUS ti q*u*asi crismate vnct*us*
CHRISO as .i. deaurare
CHUS int*erpretatur* ethiops *ue*l tenebrosus der[k fuit filius Cham
CHUSAN int*erpretatur* tenebrositas
CHUSANSATAN int*erpretatur* tenebrosa i*n*iq[uitas
CHUSI int*erpretatur* secretu*m* *ue*l cile*n*ciu*m* *ue*l p*r*of[unditas
CIATUS us vi m*asc. gen.* a litil cup [et genus ponderis[2]

FOL. 2 R. COL. I.

CIBARIU*M* ij .i. cibus mete *et* q*u*oddam uas ad cibos differendos
CIBARINUS a u*m* .i. ad cibum p*articipium*
CIBATUS us vi .i. co*m*mestio etyng
CIBATORIUS a u*m* p*articipium*
CIANEA e .i. quoda*m* ge*m*ma cerulei coloris
CIANE queda*m* ni*m*pha q*ue* inllicata[3] fuit i*n* fo*n*tem sui no*min*is vn*de* *et* aq*u*a illa d*icitu*r
CIANE .i. n*ome*n loci iux*ta* mare vn*de*
CIANUS a u*m* p*articipium* Cibe ar*um* .i. cib*us*
CIBELES *ue*l Cilebo m*ate*r deor*um* s*cilicet* t*er*ra q*ue* cibaria confert
CIBELUS a u*m* *et* leus a u*m* p*articipium*

[1] " aurum et iudicium " *Harl.* 2270.
[2] " pondus decem dragmarum " *Harl.* 2257 and *Ortus.*
[3] Read "illiquata."

CIBO as to fedyn
CIBORIUM ij a uessel to beryn mete
CIBESITAS .i. plenitudo ciborum
CIBOSUS a um .i. plenus cibo
CIBUS bi mete
CIBUTUM a mete hucche
CICADA e a greshope
CICATRICOSUS .i. plenus cicatricibus
CICATRIX [c]is a wo[n]de vnder woxen
CICATRICLA diminutiuum
CICENDELA .i. genus scarabeorum
CICENDULUM a censer or weke of candel
CICER grece maner of potage or sed
CICULA maner of mentil
CICLAMINOS quedam herba
CICLAS dis idem et quedam insula
CICLOPIA .i. saxa in quibus ciclopes habitauerunt
CICLOPIUS a um participium
CICLOPS pis maner of folk qui unum oculum habent in fronte hij et Ag[r]iop[h]agite dicuntur quia solas[1] ferarum carnes edant quos indea gignit isti dicti sunt esse fabri iouis et fabricare eius fulmina in ethna monte cicilie insule
CICLOPIUS a um adiectiuum
CICLUS .i. medius circulus
CIRCULUS li diminutiuum
CICONIA e quedam auis et dicitur a sono quia crepitat a betor et longum lignum quo in ortis hauriunt aquam
CICUR ris .i. placidus mansuetus prudens.
CICURIS .i. domesticus sus et pluralis cicures
CICURIUS ij .i. prudens ca[u]tus gratus astutus

COL. II.

CICURO as .i. mansuete uel prudenter facere uel militare
CICUTA herba acuta homelok quia eius fructus nocet oculis
CICUTICEN qui canit cum cicutica et hec

[1] Sic.

CICUTICINA id*em*
CIDARIS .i. pulleus[1] po*n*tifical*is* *ue*l m[i]t*ra* epis*copalis*
CIDON onis .i. pu*er*or*um* amator
CIDONIA .i. ciuitas *ue*l ge*nus* pomi
CIEO es eui citu*m* *et* Cio is id*em* h*abe*nt p*rete*r*ita* ciui .i. uocare mo*ne*re co*n*gregare
CIGNEUS a u*m* .i. candidus *ue*l ad cignu*m* p*articipium*
CIGN*US* ni .i. olor a swan
CIGNITAS .i. vox ei*us*
CILE n*eut.* g*en.* .i. queda*m* fig*ur*a q*ue* ap*ud* grecos rep*re*sentat mille
CILEBS .i. castus *ue*l uita*m* celeste*m* duce*n*s
CILIA .i. ue*n*ter m*asc.* Ciliac*us* q*ui* i*n* ue*ntris* passione*m* pati*tur*
CILIARCHA p*r*ince ou*er* a thowsand que*m* nos millenariu*m* uocam*us*
CILIASTE q*u*ida*m* heretici
CILICES q*u*ida*m* po*pu*li q*u*os uicit po*m*peis
CILICIA n*ome*n patrie
CILICIM*US* a u*m* p*articipium* cilicii heyrene
CILIU*M* ij an heyre
CILICUS a u*m* .i. de cicilia
CILIU*M* ij the ou*er* her of the eye lede
CILLIO es to steryn caret supp*in*is
CILLIBA e a mete hord remou[e]d aft*er* mete
CILLONES me*n* th*a*t hav ane long hed
CIMA e crop of worte or of tre
CIMBA e the botme of a pot
CIMBELA a tumberel
CIMBALU*M* li .i. inst*r*ume*n*tu*m* musicu*m* a cymbal
CIMEX *ue*l Cimia *ue*l
CIMICIA queda*m* que ualde fetet
CIMES .i. animal ualde fetidu*m* .i. u*er*mis

[1] Read "pilleus."

HORTUS VOCABULORUM
Fol. 2 *verso*

CIMICOSUS[1] a u*m* .i. plen*us*
CIMINILE a wat*er* vessel a baky*n* cu*m* cilo
cimicib*us* nascit*ur* i*n* carne put*r*ida
CIMINIU*M* ni n*eut.* g*en.* .i. ge*nus* herbe comy*n*
CIMIS g*rec*e inte*rpretatur* dulcis
CIMITERIU*M* ij n*eut.* g*en.* a cherche zerd
CINARIA .i. instrume*n*tu*m* musicu*m*
CINCINNALUS a u*m* .i. capillosus herid lokkid
CINCINNOSUS a u*m* id*em*
CINCINN*US* ni a lok of her

FOL. 2 V. COL. I.
CINCTIM adu*erbium* streytleche
CINCTORIU*M* ij a gerdil
CINCTUS ti a brod gerdil
CINCTURA .i. actus cingendi a gerdy*n*g
CINE g*rec*e .i. eniti *et* cingere l*atin*e
CINERICA e th*a*t hath colo*re* of asshis
CINEDI *ue*l cineti su*n*t molles et effe*min*ati ut i*m*mu*n*di ut
canes q*ui* pu*bli*ce coeu*n*t
CINEUS a u*m* man*er* of folk
CINGO is xi cinctu*m* to gerdyn
CING*U*LATUS a u*m* gert
CINGULA e an hors gerth
CINGULU*M* li a ma*n*nis gerdil
CINGULA su*nt* hom*ines* s*ed* cing*u*la cog*i*t equ*um*
CINICUS a u*m* .i. canin*us* a u*m* hou*n*dene
CINIDUS a u*m* id*em*
CINIFES is *ue*l Cinifex i*n*de*clinabi*le .i. ge*nus* pa*r*uar*um*
muscar*um*
CINIFLO onis a ferblowere a*n* yre*n* het*er*e

[1] The entries here are confused. CIMICOSUS "plenus cimicibus" *Harl.* 2270; "nascitur" and what follows belong to "uermis."

"CIMIA vel cimicia dicitur quedam herba que valde fetet.

CIMEX cis animal valde fetidum et proprie iste vermis nascitur in carne putrida . . . . inde cimicosus a um plenus cimicibus.

CIMINILE lis dicitur vas aquaticum ad abluendas manus a basyne." *Ortus.*

CINIPHES .i. fluuius est libie quia ibi magni habundant hirci

CINIPHEI .i. maioris hirci et est aliquando adiectiuum Cinephus

CINIPHEUS a um generaliter est hircorum et caprorum

CINIS uel Ciner is asshe

CINICULUS li diminutiuum et Cinerius a um et

CINERICIUS a um participium

CINNAMOLOGUS qui legit cinnamum et quedam auis arabie que legat et taxat nidum ex fructibus sicut stacte et tam cortex quam arbor ipsa dicitur ut est confeccio inde facta

CINNUS ni. .i. torcio oris uel mixtio rerum

CINOCEPHALUS .i. gens habens capita ad modum canini capitis et quidam[1] genus simiarum

CINOGLOSSA .i. herba ut li[n]gua canis houndis tunge

CINOMIA e .i. musca canina an houndflie Cinos grece canis latine

CINOSURA .i. ciuitas quedam

CINOTH lamentacio jeremie interpretatur

CINTHIA .i. l[u]na uel dea

CINTHIO .i. quedam regio

CINTHINUS a um lucidus et est nomen proprium

CINUS[2] ni .i. genus arboris an hawe tre

CINXIA nomen proprium

CIO is iui citum tii .i. uocare monere congregare

CIPARISSA e .i. nocturna ymago

COL. II.

CIPARISSUS fem. gen. .i. quedam arbor que et Cupressus

[1] Sic.

[2] A marginal note on CINUS reads: "Vidi eos simul commiscentes sub cino. Responsio recte mentitus es in caput tuum," I am indebted to Mr. Gilson for the identification of the words. They are quoted from DANIEL xiii, 54f. (Story of Susanna). The Vulgate however has "*schino*" for "*cino*", and "*colloquentes*" for "*commiscentes*". I have searched in vain for a version agreeing literally with the above quotation. It is of course possible that the scribe is misquoting from memory.

CIPRESSUS dicitur et fuit quidam puer et lignum impenetrabile
CIPARILLUS quedam arbor
CIRPUS[1] pi instrumentum quo pedes reorum const[r]inguntur stockys
CIPRESSIUUS a um participium cipresso
CIPRUS a grauid ston
CIPRUS pi quidam ciuitas et insula in qua est dicta est ciprus uel
CIPROS interpretatur mixtura masc.
CIPRICUS a um Cipri us a um a quo
CIPRIACUS a um
CIPRIA e .i. genus coloris
CIPRIS dis .i. uentus quia in cipro colitur
CIRAGRA .i. infirmitas manuum sicut potagra est pedum
CIRCA et Circum aduerbia a boute
CIRCANIA .i. quedam auis
CIRCITES .i. circulus
CIRCINUS ni .i. machina carpentarij qua facit circulum
CIRCINO as .i. circuire to cumpacyn
CIRCITER .i. circa
CIRICOPATICUS .i. animal simile simie caudandum
CIRCIUS .i. uentus qui diuerse circuit
CIRCULATOR .i. qui famam portat uel qui circuit
CIRCULARIUS ij qui lectos tornatiles facit
CIRCULO as .i. circumdare uel tornare uel decipere
CIRCULUS li diminutiuum de hic circus ci a cercle et
CICLUS per sincopam .i. sirculus
CIRCUITUS a um a boute gon
CIRCUM quando componitur cum diccione incipiente a uocali m debet scribi sed non proferri
CIRCUMAMICTUS a um a boute clothid
CIRCUMBUO is quodlibet membrum lauo
CIRCUMEO es to a boute gon
CIRCUMPES dis .i. seruus obsequens

[1] i.e., "cippus."

CIRCU*M*PRES a p*ra*yere of word
CIRCU*M*CILLIO onis a mu*n*k goende fro celle to celle
CIRCU*M*CILLIO onis an heretyk
CIRCU*M*SCISIO cuttyng of p*ri*ue membre
CIRCU*M*DO as dedi to a bowte gon
CIRCU*M*FORANUS a goere a boute market
CIRCU*M*LUUIU*M* a place w*her* wat*er* goeth a boute
CIRCU*M*QUAQ*UE* .i. vndiq*ue*
CIRCU*M*SCRIBO is .i. da*m*pnare rep*re*hen[dere st[r]ing*ere*[1] co*n*clud*er*e circu[m]ire remou*er*e bo[undyn? p*ri*uare deleri
(11 leaves missing).

FOL. 3 R. COL. I.

CRI]SOLE*N*CIS a p*re*cyows ston
CR]ISOLITUS ti id*em*
CRISOS g*rec*e auru*m* l*atin*e
CRISPO as .i. crispu*m* facere *ue*l co*n*cut*er*e *ue*l *i*aculari
CRISPUS a u*m* .i. c*ur*uus crisp
CRISSOR ar*is* .i. cetio clune*m* more[2] as a woma*n* doth unde*r* a man
CRISTA e .i. cirrus a crest
CRISSATORIU*M* .i. lupanar
CRISTALLUS li cristal Cristalin*us* a u*m* p*articipium*
CRISTATUS a u*m* .i. crista ornatus
CROCIUS a u*m* zelw
CROCIA a swathelyng bed a cradil
CROCITO as to cryen as a crowe
CROCIATUS us vi cry of crowis
CROCIO as .i. crocito
CROCCODRILLUS li. .i. man*er* of best fo*re*fotid
CROCUS ci q*u*ida*m* pu*er* v*er*sus i*n* flores *et* es*t* flos
CROCU*M* ci n*eut.* g*en.* .i. flos saffron*is* et q*u*ida*m* locus
CROCEUS a u*m* p*articipium*
CROMA g*rec*e color l*atin*e

[1] So *Harl.* 2257.
[2] Read " move "?

CROMATICUS a u*m* th*a*t hath haly colo*r*e
CRONIA e a long maladye
CRONICA or*um* .i. te*m*pora *ue*l te*m*po*r*u*m* series *ue*l ordo
CRONICUS a *um* .i. p*r*olixus *ue*l tempo*r*alis
CRONOGRAPHUS .i. scriptor tempor*um*
CRONOGRAPHIA .i. breuis scriptura
CRONON g*rec*e tempus l*atin*e Cruciame*n* mis *et*
CRUCIAMENTU*M* et Crucio*m* torme*n*tu*m*
CRUCIARI*US* q*ui* e*st* cruce dign*us* *ue*l fert cruce*m* ad suu*m* suspe*n*diu*m* *ue*l ad signu*m* religionis *et*
CRUCIARIUS a u*m* id*em*
CRUCIATOR a t*or*mento*ur*
CRUCIATORIUS a u*m* q*ui* cruciat*us* *ue*l q*ui* dign*us* e*st* cruciari
CRUCIABIL*IS* et le .i. p*ar*ua crux
CRUCIFER a u*m* .i. ferens cruce*m*
CRUCIFIGO is to faste to cros
CRUCIO as to t*or*me*n*tyn or peyny*n*
CRUDEL*IS* et le leth*er* cruel
CRUDEO es .i. crudel*is* fieri Crudesco is uus ui
CRUDUS a um raw or fel vn*de* Cruditas v*ersus*
CRUDEL*IS* nou*us* i*n*coct*us* notate h*ec* t*ri*a crudus
CRUENTATUS a u*m* blody or lef to schede blod
CRUMA *ue*l crumena a purs or sak of mone Cruor oris schad blood

COL. II.

CRURATUS a u*m* th*a*t hath litil theyes
CRUSCIUNCULUS the calf of the leg*is*
CRUSTA e a plate of gold or selu*er* or of oth*er* metal or tre or ston
CRUSTULA di*minutiuu*m et .i. sup*er*ficiens *ue*l cortex panis *ue*l alt*er*i*us* rei
CRUSTU*M* ti a cruste of bred Crustul*us* *et* *crustul*um id*em*
Auro crusta dat*ur* crustu*m* de pane forat*ur*
CRUSTARIA e .i. taberna a tau*er*ne

CRUSTO as to make crustis
CRUSTELLU*M* .i. p*ar*ua crusta Crustinu*m* ni .i. ge*nus* piri
CUBATORIU*M* a bed or lying place
CUBICULARIUS ij a chau*m*berleyn
CUBICULU*M* li a bed of le*m*man
CUBILO is to cowche
CUBIO onis .i. masculus
CUBITUS ti an helbowe
CUBITALE a beddis hed Cubital*is et* le participium
CUBO as vi *et* q*uandoque* aui to lyn *ue*l i*n* nido sed*e*re [su]p*er*oua[1]
CUBON int*erpretatur* solidu*m* *ue*l firmu*m*
CUBUS bi .i. fig*ur*a solida q*ue* longitudinem latitudinem contine*tur*
CUBUS bi .i. n*umer*us solidus s*cilicet* habe*n*s in sui[2] deno*min*-ac*ione* inf*eri*or[es] uoces (?) ut bis duo bis ter vn*de*
CUBICUS a u*m* *et* hi*c* Cubic*us* ci p*ro* illo nu*mer*o solide et cub*us*
CUCULLA e a monkis kouele
CUCULLUS id*em* or cloth w*ith* a brood hood
CUCULLUS li a cukkuk
CUCUMA e .i. uas eneu*m* desu*per* coop*er*tu*m* et ge*nus* claue
CUCUM*ER* *ue*l mis is m*asc. gen.* .i. herba
CU[CU]M*ER*ARIA q*ui* *ue*l q*ue* custodit cucume*r*es
CUCUMA*ER*RIU*M* .i. locus v*b*i crescu*n*t
CUCURBITA .i. herba colloque*n*tida spec*i*em [habens]
CUCUM*ER*IS e*st* au*tem* uentosa calida et humida
CUDO is di to smethy*n* or grauy*n*
CUIAS t*is* .i. de qua gente Cuius a u*m* whos
CULCITRA e a quilte
CULEX c*is* a gnatte Culina .i. coq*ui*na
CULLA a e mu*n*kis kouele
CULLATUS a u*m* .i. cucullat*us* couelid

[1] " Persona " MS. " sedere superoua." *Harl.* 2257.
[2] Sic.

CULLEUS ei .i. q*u*idam saccus de coreo
CULLEOLUS li di*minutiuu*m
CULLEATUS a u*m* .i. i*n* culleu*m* missus
CULLEOLA .i. ext*er*ior cortex uiridis nucis
CULLULA .i. p*ar*ua culla
CULME*N* nis top of hows

FOL. 3 V. COL. I.

CULMINO as to toppyn or howsyn
CULMITES in pl*u*rali .i. diuites
CULMUS mi a quele or a stalk of straw
CULPA e .i. noxa or wickidnesse
CULPO as to blamy*n* Culpito as id*em*
CULPONIUS[1] .i. calciame*n*tum rusticor*um*
CULPULA e .i. p*ar*ua culpa
CULTER tri a knyf Cultellus li di*minutiuu*m
CULTRU*M* tri .i. patella a pa*n*ne
CULTURA e tyltheng
CULTUS a u*m* .i. ornat*us* optatus
CULUS li .i. anus an hars Cu*m* p*re*pos*itio* wyth
CU*M*BA e a botme of schip
CU*M*BO is to liggy*n* uerbu*m* n*eutrum* cu*m* *composit*is q*u*e p*atent* p*er* u*ersus* SI cubat i*n* cu*m*bit mittet*ur et et* addideris con luxuriat dijs *et* ad comedit s*u*b s*u*biacet hosti Orat p*ro* re iacet obit de languet i*n* instat
COMMILUS li an hep
COMMILO as to hepyn
COMMILATI*M* adu*erbium* .i. co*n*gestim
CUNA e a credil
CUNABULU*M* li id*em* *ue*l lect*us* in quo pu*er* iacet i*n* cuna
CUNITA e a dwellyng
CUNTAC*IO* .i. mora *ue*l dubitac*io*
CUNTUS a u*m* .i. totus *ue*l o*mn*is O*mn*ia sunt cu*n*ta s*ed* d*icitu*r h*ec* mora cu*n*ta
CUNTATIM adu*erbium* .i. dubitanter uel morante

[1] "Culponei" Ducange, i.e. "Sculponeae." CULPONIUS, *Harl.* 2257.

CUNTIPOTENS .i. om*n*ipotens al myzty
CUNTOR or*is* .i. morari *ue*l dubitare
CUNEUS ei a wegh or a cu*m*pany of knit*is*
CUNIO is to rotyn und*er* nemyn
CUN*US* ni .i. foramen a conyes hole
CUPA e a coupe or a faat
CUPEDIA a couetyse of mete or drynk
CUPIDIOSUS a u*m* p*articipium* prowd
CUPES .i. fastidiosus sup*er*b*us* cupidus
CUPIO is iui to coueytyn
CUPIDINARIUS markat th*at* coueytyth pan[y]s[2]
CUPIDINEUS a u*m* .i. uolu[p]tarius lusty
CUPIDO dis coueytise Cupidulus li di*minutiuu*m
CUPIDUS a u*m* coueytous
CUPITUS a u*m* coueytid
CUPLA e a couple of howsis
CUR adu*erbium* .i. quare why
CURA e .i. solicitudo craftyhed

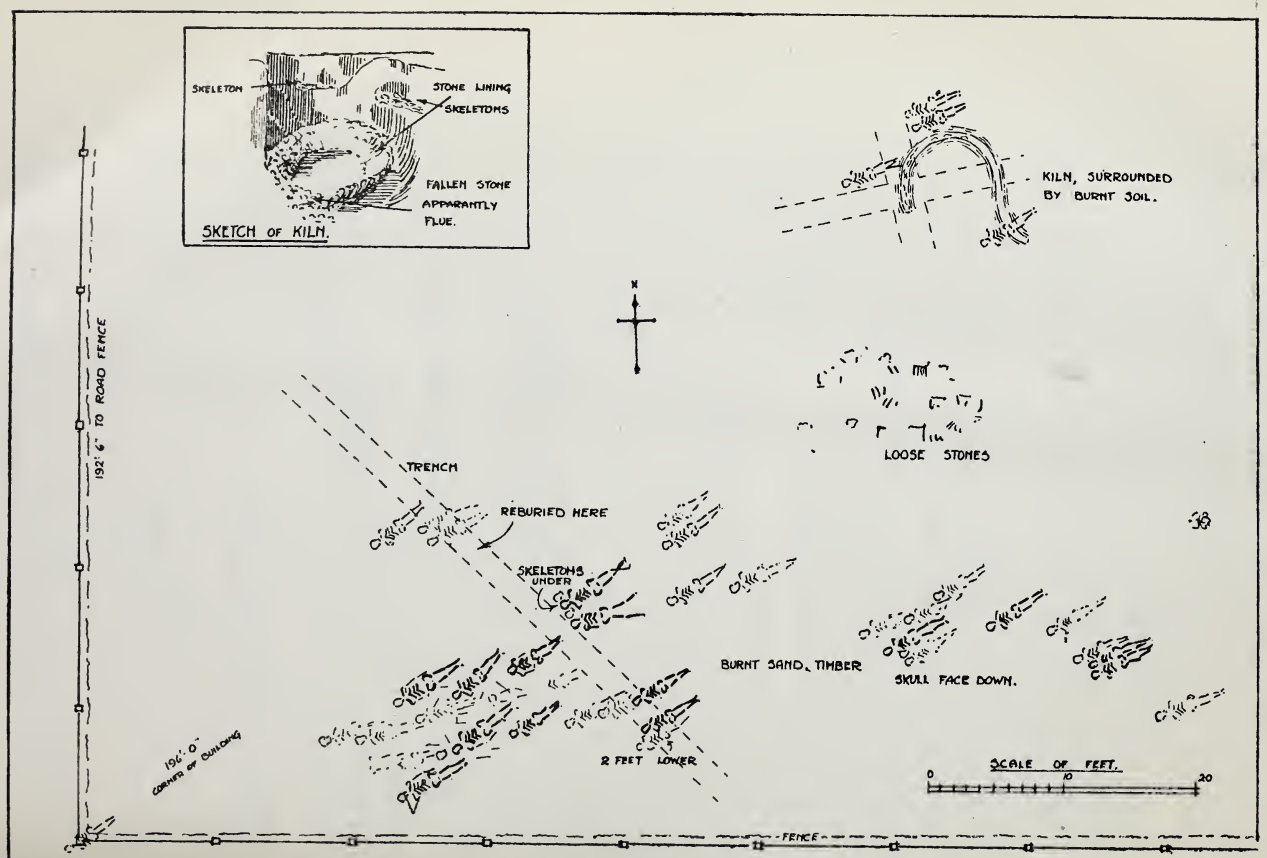
COL. II.

CURATOR oris a wardayn or a kep*er*e
CURIA e a curte Curialis *et* le p*articipium*
CURCALUNCULUS a litil worte worm
CURCULIA e .i. funis nauticus q*u*o utit*ur* i*n* te*m*pestate
CURCURIA e idem
CURCULIO onis a worte worm
CURIA e a cort Curiati*m* fro cort to cort
CURIO onis th*at* ys of cort
CURIOLA e di*minutiuu*m
CURIOSUS a u*m* curtays .i. dicax urban*us* *ue*l q*u*i uita*m* alior*um* i*n*uestigat
CURO as to hely*n* kepy*n* clensy*n* or rechy*n*
CURACULUS li su*m*del lyzt to renny*n*
CURIAX c*is* lyzt to re*n*nyn *et* myty

[1] Read "undermenyn"; "to rote and undirmyne" *Harl.* 2270, i.e. undermine.
[2] i.e., pence; "mercator nummos cupiens" *Harl.* 2270.

CURRICULUM li .i. paruus cursus uel locus uel spacium in quo fit cursus
CURRICULUS li a litil cart
CURRICULO aduerbium .i. cito
CURRITIS nomen proprium scilicet juno qui utitur curru et armis
CURRO is cucurri to rennyn
CURRUCA e .i. auis que alienos pullos nutrit a sugge
CURRUCO cis to takyn weldyn
CURRULUS lis .i. sedes consulum uel pretorum
CURRUS us vi a maner of char
CURCILIS et le lyzt to rennyn
CURCIM et citer aduerbia lyztly
CURCIO onis a rennyng
CURSITO as fere curro Curso as idem
CURSOR oris a somerour of pope.
CURSUS as vi rennyng
CURTIS .i. districtus alicuius castri uel uille
CURUO as to wrongyn
CURUITAS atis wronghed Curuatura idem
CUSO to efte smytyn or smothyn or grauyn
CUSPIS dis et diuarius a kepere -ria
CONCUTIO tis to smytyn
CUTIS tis fem. gen. .i. pellis et grece dicitur insicio
CUTICULA e diminutiuum
CUTICUS a um .i. stupratus corruptus
DABERIANUM[1] .i. liber qui dicitur sermo dierum .i. paralipomenon
DACIA e .i. regi[o] denmark
DACTILICUS participium dactili
DACA quedam mulier
DACTILON grece digitus latine
DABIR[2] loquela interpretatur

[1] The Hebrew word foı *Chronicles* with a Latin ending.
[2] "DAUIR siue dabir oraculum dei et interpretatur loquela." *Harl.* 2257.



CHAPEL HAYE. PLAN - MARCH 1924.

L.W. BARNARD.

EXCAVATIONS AT "CHAPEL HAYE," CHURCHDOWN.

January-March, 1924.

By R. W. Murray, F.R.C.S.

(With Plan).

[The following report has been kindly prepared by our member, Dr. R. W. Murray, who watched the excavations very closely in conjunction with Mr. L. W. Barnard, F.R.I.B.A., secretary of the Excavations Committee. Mr. Barnard also prepared the plan which accompanies the report. A grant from the Excavation Fund has been made to meet the cost of the labour employed and for further investigation. The thanks of the Society are due to the Chairman and the Committee of the Churchdown United Service Club for permitting access to the ground and for giving every facility for observation.]

THE late Rev. Dr. Frederick Smithe, formerly Vicar of Churchdown, in concluding a detailed account of the Church of St. Bartholomew, says:—

"In front of the glebe house, which is about quarter of a mile up Chosen Hill, is a broad meadow sloping toward the road, which skirts the Manor, or "Great House." The field is known as "Chapel Haye," and the belief amongst the aged villagers is that a chapel existed there years ago. Human bones, they say, have been dug up on this spot. Certain it is, that at sunset, when the slanting rays deepen the shadows, and show the irregularity of the ground, the traces of some outlines of a building are pretty visible.[1]

[1] *Transactions*, xiii, 271-87.

No chapel here seems to be mentioned in records or county histories, still, an ancient Chapel must have existed to originate the place-name of Chapel Haye; this building too, would have been in charge of the Canons of St. Oswald's."

Chapel Haye is a sloping field of about six acres, and rectangular in shape. St Andrew's Church, erected in 1904, stands at the N.W. corner, and the United Service Club-House and grounds at the N.E. corner. The grounds of the Vicarage form the southern boundary; two roads limit the N. and W. sides. There is no record of any human remains or of any evidence of ancient building material having been found when the foundations of St. Andrew's Church were laid, but when the United Service Club-House was built in 1920 a few human remains were uncovered, and a Roman coin bearing the inscription of Constantine I was found.

The United Service Club recently acquired a further portion of Chapel Haye for additional tennis courts and to enlarge the bowling green. When on 26 January, 1924, the S.W. corner post was sunk to enclose this ground some human bones were found at a depth of about two feet, and shortly afterwards, during digging operations in order to level the sloping ground, fragments of human remains were found scattered amongst a quantity of rough stones. These broken bones consisted of portions of the skull, lower jaw, upper and lower limbs of children and adults, one to one and a half feet from the surface, and without any evidence of orderly burial. Fragments of tiles, pottery and a few pieces of worked stone were also found scattered amongst stones and lime.

Owing to the slope of the ground and as the digging proceeded towards the south the soil was exposed to a greater depth, and a considerable quantity of building stones, much larger stones than any found hitherto, had to be removed. These stones were for the most part lying piled

irregularly one on top of another in a row, six yards long S.W. by N.E., and on either side of them was a smaller heap of similar stones. From the irregular manner in which they were found to be lying, it was obvious that they had been removed from elsewhere to their present position. The lowest level of these stones was from two to three feet from the surface.

The first definite evidence of burials was seen at the S.W. corner of the enclosed ground close to where human remains were found when the corner post was sunk. Numerous skeletons were uncovered here, all with their heads W. and feet E. lying in four or five parallel rows and at the same general level. It was found subsequently that there were two or three tiers of these skeletons, six inches to one foot of earth separating each over-lying layer. The superficial layer was two feet from the surface. In most cases one skeleton over-lapped another in the same line, the feet reaching to the level of the other's shoulder. With the exception of the ribs and some of the small bones of the extremities the skeletons were intact. Only four or five rows were exposed, but had the soil been removed further S., beyond the limits of the enclosed ground, it is probable that a continuation of these superficial burials would have been disclosed.

No children were buried at this spot; no coffin nails, coins, or funeral furniture were found. These burials were so superficial, so numerous, the bodies lying so close together and in such orderly fashion, that it was clearly a case of collective, as distinct from individual, burial, due very likely to numerous deaths occurring at or about the same time. This was the opinion of all those who had the opportunity of seeing the skeletons when exposed.

Attention now being directed to burials, the part of the ground already levelled was examined. Two yards directly S. of the E. end of the row of building stones already mentioned, a skeleton in a sitting position, facing

N. with the knees extended, was found. Several trenches were made, and many other skeletons were found three or four feet deep all oriented E. and W.

Each skeleton found at these deeper levels was, as a rule, separated from the adjacent one by an appreciable distance. It was clear that they had been buried separately. This part of the field had obviously been an ancient burial ground. The skeletons found in parallel rows at the S.W. corner had evidently been buried at a later date than those which had been buried more deeply. The absence of coffin nails and funeral furniture in both the deep and the superficial burials points to the probability of this part of the grave-yard being the poor man's quarter, and this view receives some support from the fact that the collective burials took place in this part of the Church-yard.

During the levelling of the ground at the spot marked in the diagram, the earth was noticed to be of a brick-red colour, suggesting that a fire had been there. On exploring with an iron probe no foundation could be detected, but further digging at this spot showed that the red discolouration of the soil extended downwards and increased slightly in area. On removing the soil for a width of about twelve feet, part of a kiln, roughly circular in shape, six feet in diameter, with a flue at the E. side, was found at a depth of some six feet from the original surface level. Some weeks later a considerable quantity of iron-stone dross was found, when the sloping ground was levelled to enlarge the bowling green. One of the largest pieces weighed 12 pounds.

So much for the general description. The finds will now be described in greater detail.

The large building stones were all local stone and very roughly shaped, one of the largest measured 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 16 ins. When they were all collected together they formed a mass 30 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, and 2 ft. 9 ins. high;

sufficient material to form one half the foundations of a small church or chapel. Some had mortar attached to them. As already stated, there was no evidence at all that these stones had formed part of a building on the site where they were found. They were heaped irregularly one upon another and had clearly been " dumped " there, probably from some adjacent site. They must have been used as foundation stones, for when removed from the earth they were in good condition, but several of them cracked a few weeks after exposure to wind and frost.

One piece of worked stone is of considerable interest. It was not found amongst the large stones but to the north of them, buried two feet deep. The decorative work, and the general geometrical formation would suggest the possibility of it being Gothic, probably 14th century. Another small fragment of moulded stone is also probably 14th century.

Many pieces of stone roof-tiling were found, the largest measuring 15 by 10 inches. Judging from the size and shape of the hole in the stone roof tiles, the majority of them had been fixed by wooden pins and not by nails. Several broken pieces of red tiles,undoubtedly Romano-British, were found, also fragments of pottery, such as were frequently used for cinerary urns, and numerous pieces of rough stone-coloured pottery, all of which are certainly post-Norman.

Pieces of metal, such as blades of knives, nails (one of which might possibly be a door nail), one piece of worked metal, which might be part of a lock, and another piece of worked metal, were found.

HUMAN REMAINS.

These consisted chiefly of the skeletons of adults, men and women. Fragments of the bones of children and young persons were seen scattered amongst the earth and stones within two feet of the surface. No complete

burial of a child or young person was found. Almost without exception, all the bodies were lying E. and W. That several of the bodies were those of women could, with some degree of accuracy, be determined by the height of the individual, the breadth of the pelvis in proportion to the height, the thickness of the long bones, and the small size of the bony ridges and depressions for muscular attachments. The length of the skeletons varied from five feet ten inches, to five feet four inches. One of the striking features was the excellent teeth these people had. Amongst the adults the molar teeth were worn flat, but there was little or no evidence of dental decay. Another and very important fact was that when the jaws were closed the opposing front teeth met one another and did not overlap as our front teeth do when we bite. This meeting of the front teeth is characteristic of an earlier or more primitive type of man. Several of the skulls, together with some of the long bones, were sent to Sir Arthur Keith, at the Royal College of Surgeons, London, who wrote: "They are typical Saxon skulls, I would rather say British, for they are probably nearer the fourteenth than the eleventh century."

The skeletons found were probably burials of late thirteenth, and early fourteenth century, and still presented the main characteristics of the Saxon type. Further investigations are to be carried out in an adjoining part of Chapel Haye, which it is hoped may result in more definite evidence as to date and to the existence of a chapel.

THE KILN.

The base of the kiln was about seven and a half feet from the surface level. The portions of the wall remaining were from 2 ft. to 1½ ft. in height and 6 inches thick, forming a rough circle nearly six feet in diameter composed of burnt lime and small irregular shaped stones. Some

pieces of charcoal oak (*quercus robur*) kindly identified by Mr. A. H. Lyell, F.S.A., were seen inside the kiln, at the junction of the wall and the base. Some 6 inches of burnt stone and lime rested on the true base of the kiln. At the south-east side was what appeared to be the flue. It was 6 ft. in length, 2 ft. 6 inches wide, and 2 feet deep. At the far end of the flue were stones arranged in step-like formation. The wall of the flue was wanting for about 3 ft. on the south side, not far from the flue, and this point probably corresponded to the stoke-hole. The kiln had been built in the ground and was bottle shaped, the chimney, or neck of the bottle, being above the surface level.

The surrounding soil from the base of the kiln to the surface of the ground was coloured red for a depth of 2 to 3 feet, with the exception of the flue level, and the discolouration was not very marked at the level where the stoke-hole probably was. It was, in fact, this difference in the colour of the soil which gave an indication as to where the flue was before it was actually exposed.

Two skeletons were found near the kiln, the feet of one resting where part of the kiln had stood. The bones were not charred and it was clear that burial had taken place long after the kiln had been demolished.

It has not been established what the kiln was used for. Unfortunately all the dome, and nearly all the wall had been demolished. The numerous pieces of burnt stone and lime found within 2 ft. of the surface level in the adjacent soil almost certainly once formed part of the kiln. Whatever its use was, the heat must have been intense to produce discolouration of the earth for such a depth surrounding it. It is difficult to draw any definite conclusions from its probable shape and structure, and the same difficulty occurs regarding the miscellaneous articles found near the surface level. The fact that so many pieces of broken pottery were found within 2 ft. of the

surface not far from where the kiln stood would suggest that it might have been a pottery kiln, but on the other hand it must be remembered that burials had taken place over the kiln, probably many years after it had been demolished, and the pieces of pottery had most likely been deposited there at a still later date.

A considerable quantity of burnt lime and stone was found near the surface, but this almost certainly formed part of the walls and dome. There was not sufficient quantity of lime scattered through the soil to prove that it had been a lime-kiln. At the same time we know that lime-kilns and brick-kilns existed in the neighbourhood. That it had been a brick-kiln, there is no evidence one way or the other. The finding of a considerable quantity of iron-stone dross near the surface, some ten yards from the kiln, is interesting, and difficult to account for, but had the kiln been used for smelting iron, some metal would surely have been found at the base of the kiln. This was always the case in the old smelting kilns in the Forest of Dean. On the other hand, how can one account for the presence of the smelted iron dross, one piece of which weighed 12 pounds.

It is unfortunate that the excavations were made under circumstances which prevented leisurely examination, for with sufficient time more definite conclusions might have been formed. The kiln is now covered in sandy soil, but its position has been noted carefully, in case an opportunity occurs for re-investigation.

NOTES.

A ROMAN DRAUGHT-BOARD.

The following letter from Mr. St. Clair Baddeley was published in the *Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard*, 24th November, 1923.

While carefully looking over some stones not in the Museum at Chedworth last month, I noticed indications of something interesting upon the back of one which I had purposely turned over. Obtaining a brush and some water from the caretaker, it was sufficiently cleansed so that the visible lines and grooves were relieved of dirt and small snails and then it was turned (for photographic purposes) into the sunshine.

The result has brought to light an example of a Roman draught-board, 10″ by 7″, *tabella* (or *alveus*), lined out for 64 squares: 8 by 8. The internal lines are seven: the crossing ones, having been more shallow, have mostly disappeared (through use) into mere traces: but they are none the less unmistakeable. Probably of old every other square was blacked with charcoal, and the game of *Latrunculi* (Fr., *jeu des dames*) could be played with *lapilli*, small stones, *vitrei*, or discs of glass, or with small coins: otherwise (generically) *tali*: and thus would have ensued the capture of opposing forces: that most ancient game !

This specimen (the best I have seen in Britain) may have been made and long used by men in the stone-mason's shop, perhaps upon the spot, or else at Cirencester. The stone has by courtesy been placed in the Museum, as I recognised further that it forms a member of an octagonal frame of local freestone that internally had 8 sides of 14½ inches: and perhaps it framed a basin or reservoir (diameter 3ft. 9in.), like the larger one still in function in the apsidal *nymphaeum* at N.W. angle of the Villa. This piece completes the frame, whose other well-known members marked with the *Chi-rho* monogram are usually supposed to be (and I have heard usually described as) parts of a stone seat.

ROMANO-BRITISH VILLA AT WHITMINSTER.

In September, 1923, while shooting over fields on the Eastington estate of Capt. Nigel Bengough (of Tocknells, Painswick) Mr.

Edward Armytage had his attention drawn by a ploughman to some dark brown large tesseræ. Suspecting them to be of Roman origin he took some of them and forwarded them in a box to me, together with the base of a small Romano-British pot. On receiving my confirmative reply and my request to see the site where the ploughman had met with these, Mr. Armytage kindly took me to visit the ground, at the same time informing me that there was actually some few feet of pavement still in site. This we soon found and I noticed that, as usual, the broken up mortar of the former Villa structure was sufficiently spread over the central field as to actually lighten and diversify its natural colour. Searching here I soon saw evidence even of a repair of the pavement by means of white tesseræ inserted here and there in the purple sandstone ground-work. There were also many fragments of thick tiles, two varieties of cooking vessels, and much gravel brought from elsewhere. These heavy sandstone tesseræ (also roof-tiles) I have found were used in the Withington Villa and elsewhere: though for outside courts and verandah-floors, rather than for interior *triclinia* and baths.

ROMAN BRICK.

A fine 8″ by 8″ tile of red brick, 1½″ thick: from Woodchester (now in the Museum at Gloucester), bearing capital impression of a nail-studded *caliga* (shoe), or more probably a close fitting *calceus*, having the studs arranged in decorative circles. About ⅔ of the sole is represented on the tile. The upper-work of such a shoe was also often adorned with patterns in punch work.

St. Clair Baddeley.

COMPOTUS ROLL OF TEWKESBURY ABBEY.

A feature of interest in connexion with the celebration, in October, 1923, of the octocentenary of the consecration of Tewkesbury Abbey was the presentation to the Church, by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, of the Compotus Roll of the Abbey drawn up by the commissioners of Henry VIII in 1541. The roll consists of 74 skins, all but two of which are written on. It had been lying in the Cathedral Library at Winchester for many years and was not known until 1909, when a mass of papers was cleared from the Chapter Room. The roll gives the account of the first financial year after the dissolution of the Abbey, which took place on 9th of January, 1539. The annual value of the Abbey's possessions at that date was £1595 15*s.* 6*d.*, with a further sum of £136 8*s.* 1*d.* from fees, etc. The pensions assigned

by the Commissioners amounted to £551 6*s*. 8*d*., leaving £1044 8*s*. 10*d*. for the uses of the Church.

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

With the recent addition of nearly forty volumes of Calendars of State Papers to the Society's Library at Gloucester members now have access to a complete series of all the Record Publications most necessary for parochial history, for in addition to their own they can also enjoy the use of those in the Gloucester Public Library, where the Society's books are housed. The following information may therefore be of service to members.

In the Society's Library there are complete sets of the Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds, 6 vols.; the Calendars of Patent Rolls, Henry III to Henry VII (1216-1509), 54 vols.; the Calendar of Close Rolls, Henry III to Richard II (1227-1392), 33 vols.; the Calendar of Charter Rolls, Henry III to Edward III (1226-1347), 5 vols.; the Calendar of Fine Rolls, Edward I to Edward III (1272-1368), 7 vols.; Inquisitions Post Mortem and other analogous documents, Henry III to Edward III, 10 vols.; Miscellaneous Inquisitions, 2 vols.

In the Public Library there are the Calendars of State Papers, Domestic series, from 1547 to 1661; a complete set of the "Rolls Series"; Acts of the Privy Council, 1542-1580; and, with only a few exceptions, all the publications of the Record Commissioners, in which are comprised such important works as the Valor Ecclesiasticus, Hundred Rolls, Pipe Rolls, etc.

The two Libraries combined have an almost complete set of the Letters and Papers of Henry VIII. There are also a few volumes in the Shire Hall library which are not in either of the others, and permission to consult them is usually granted on application to the Clerk of the Peace, E. T. Gardom, Esq.

The only remaining set of papers of consequence which it is desirable to add to the Society's Library is the Calendar of Papal Registers and these will be purchased in due course.

THE BRITWELL LIBRARY.

The further portion of this famous Library which was sold at Sotheby's on the 31st March, 1924, and the four following days, contained a few Gloucestershire books, all of which fetched high prices. A copy of the first issue of the *Annalia Dubrensia*, 1636, but with the frontispiece from the second issue (late 17th century), sold for £19. A copy of the very rare *Nympha Libethris*, by Clement Barksdale, 1651, was bound up with two other pieces by

the same writer which are only known, apparently, from the copies in the Corser library. These are *Theodori Bezae Epitaphia Selecta*, printed for John Barksdale at Cirencester, 1680, and *Epigrammata Sacra Selecta*, also printed for John Barksdale, 1682. The volume was purchased by Dr. Rosenbach for £70. The most interesting book of local interest was Thomas Dekker's Penny-Wise Povnd Foolish, Or, a Bristow Diamond, set in two Rings, and both Crack'd. Profitable for married men, pleasant for young men, and a rare example for all good Women. At London Printed by A.M. for Edward Blackmore, and are to be sould in Pauls Churchyard, at the signe of the Angell. 1631.

The book has a woodcut frontispiece, with cuts of Venice, London and "Bristow." It is exceedingly rare, and appears to have escaped notice in several standard works of reference. A facsimile of the title is given in the illustrated copies of the sale catalogue. It was purchased by Dr. Rosenbach for £290.

Another rare book which has also gone to America is *Songs of Sion*, by William Loe (Hamburg, 1620,) of which the only other copy known is in the British Museum, though, like the Britwell copy, it is not perfect. William Loe was Vicar of Churcham, Glos., about 1598, master of the College School, Gloucester, 1600, and prebendary of the Cathedral, 1602. The book was purchased by Dr Rosenbach for £100.

A copy of "More Strange Newes : of wonderful accidents....in Summerset-shire, Gloucestershire....&c." recorded in the *Manual of Gloucestershire Literature*, i, 99, was sold for £30. Another tract, not noticed in the Manual, probably owing to it being wholly of Welsh interest except for the name of our county on the title was sold for £29, and is entitled:—

> The Welch Plunderer, or her sore lamentation and perplexity hearing of P. Roberts pillaging and plundering in Glocestershire, and fearing his approach unto Wales, her is resolved to prevent her comming by a cunning stratagem. 1643.

ANCIENT BRIDGES.

The care of Ancient Bridges is receiving much attention owing to the demands of modern traffic necessitating wider roadways, and the public interest aroused by the proposals for widening the historic bridge of Clopton at Stratford-on-Avon. Both the Office of Works and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings have issued questionaires to archaeological and architectural societies, asking for information of ancient bridges in their respec-

tive areas in order, if proposals concerning reconstruction are made, that particulars of their historic interest may be ready. The observations of the Minister of Transport (Mr. Gosling) when receiving a deputation in regard to Clopton Bridge have no doubt suggested the usefulness of this information being scheduled. In his reply to the deputation Mr. Gosling pointed out that in this particular case the representations made were too late, and he urged that all buildings which it was considered desirable to preserve should be scheduled, and that the schedules should be deposited with the County Council concerned, the Office of Works, and the Ministry of Transport, so that when any such building was brought under discussion authorities might be warned of the attitude felt by societies concerned with its preservation.

Much can no doubt be done by Archæological Societies but a far more complete knowledge of the various bridges is surely possessed by the County Surveyor, who through his district surveyors, must, or can be, in full possession of the information required. In the case of Gloucestershire an inquiry has already been set on foot by the County Surveyor, Colonel E. S. Sinnott, who has every sympathy with the views expressed by the various bodies concerned in this matter and is prepared to receive any information as to bridges which appear to deserve consideration before alterations are undertaken. In one case, that of the bridge over the Avon at Clifford Chambers, he has inquired of our Society whether the bridge has any archæological interest as there are proposals for its widening in consequence of the danger which its narrow roadway presents to traffic.

Members of our Society will do service by giving attention to this matter and communicating with the Hon. General Secretary if they consider any bridge in their district should be scheduled.

COUNTY MUNIMENTS.

The importance of the proper preservation of local records is receiving attention, though even now more might be done in this direction. To those concerned with their custody, and to all interested in local history, may be commended "*The Care of County Muniments*," by G. Herbert Fowler, C.B.E., F.R. Hist. Soc., F.L.S., published (1923, 3*s*. 6*d*.) by the County Councils Association at 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

Mr. Fowler, Chairman of the County Records Committee of the Bedfordshire County Council, with the experience gained by the systematic arrangement of his own county muniments, gives the benefit of advice in the difficulties which present themselves in

such work, and his book is full of useful hints and methods which will save trouble to those who may be confronted with a similar task.

The general principles of custodianship of county records and the definitions of different kinds of documents, with suggestions as to the comparative values of "records," are followed by hints on their reception and classification, cataloguing, making up for storing, repairing, and the final deposit in the muniment room.

The necessary rules governing the use of the records when required for consultation are carefully thought out and one is glad to note the emphasis laid on the importance of having a County Archivist who should be responsible for their care, and also be qualified to make them of use to students. A succinct account of English County Institutions by office and subject will be useful to those not acquainted with the varied classes of documents relating to local administration.

ENGLISH PLACE-NAMES.

An English Place-Name Society has been founded (1923) to carry out the survey inaugurated under the auspices of the British Academy in 1922. Its primary work is to collect from historical documents of every kind, whether printed or in manuscript, the early forms of all names to be found on the six-inch Ordnance Survey map, and of all linguistic, historical, archæological, and topographical information relevant to their interpretation. The work is under the direction of Professor A. Mawer, M.A., of Liverpool University, where the organisation of the Society is established. A special feature will be the use of early unpublished material deposited in the Public Record Office and elsewhere.

A further development of the Society's work will be the publication of the material collected in a series of volumes dealing with the place-names of a county or other convenient area, and the co-operation of all the chief scholars, both English and foreign, has been secured. It is proposed to begin with an "Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names" which will indicate the present state of our knowledge, and the lines where the possibilities of future progress lie, and also deal with the meaning and distribution of the elements most commonly found in our place-names. A pamphlet setting out the objects of the Society, with its rules and list of members, has been issued from the Secretarial office at Liverpool University, where all inquiries should be addressed.

The County Organiser for Gloucestershire is Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, Castle Hale, Painswick, Stroud, who published his *Place Names of Gloucestershire* in 1913.

RECORDS OF YORK.

The importance of the municipal and ecclesiastical records of the City of York is drawn attention to in a note issued by the University of Leeds. Evidence as to the local value of the ecclesiastical records is shown by the most interesting paper in our *Transactions* (xliii, 85-180) by Dr. Hamilton Thompson on "The Jurisdiction of the Archbishops of York in Gloucestershire," the matter for which was abstracted from the diocesan records at York. Dr. Thompson, who is now Reader in Medieval History at Leeds University, is one of the signatories to the note, which is issued primarily to draw attention to the fact that the municipal archives of York are now available for all *bona fide* students in the fourteenth century Merchant's Hall, in the Fossgate. Dr. Maud Sellers has been appointed City Archivist and is ready to give assistance to those who may wish to take advantage of the facilities so generously offered by the City Council of York and their Town Clerk.

A ROMANO-BRITISH ALTAR AT SIDDINGTON.

At Siddington House, between the kitchen garden and the former bowling-green, still stand the remains of a once very solid stone Altar. The formidable crack dividing it through the middle suggests that at some period a bough of a tree has fallen upon it rather than the lightning of the Gods. The measurements approximately are 2ft. 10ins. (length) by 2ft. 7ins. (height). In 1901 owing to the kindness of the late Mr. Christopher Bowly and Mrs. Bowly, I made a careful sketch of it for the purpose of puzzling out the far-decay'd inscription. The tradition about it is that it has been about the place always, and that it was originally found there in the days of Bathurst ownership (c.) 1825. If that is the case local probabilities may be said to be suggestive of origin. For, the fine grove of beeches and limes at Siddington crown a very marked long knoll or upland, and it may well represent a sacred grove of other times near the Irmin Street and but a mile from *Corinium*.

The front of the altar has been so cut as to form what is technically known as a *tabella ansata*, upon which the *Dedicatio* was carven. The weather (and frost with it) has now, twenty-three years later, obliterated the lettering. Both Professor Haverfield

and myself tried our eyes and hands upon it; tho' the present writer had perhaps the advantage of repeated visits, and a better light.

The obscure inscription consisted of five lines: the first two of which, however, sufficiently declared that the Altar was raised to a local *Genius* (Genio sacrum). Of the third line only the first letter M and the R could be relied upon. But it may be added that the lost words doubtless related to the rank or name of the donor whose family name ATTIVS (with an imperfect personal name) follows. Of the usual final formula *votum solvit libens merito* (abbreviated) only the S. L. survives.

The name of an ATTIVS has also occurred (Vol. VII. C.I.L., No. 48) in a dedication to a local MARS at Rooky Wood, Barkway, co. Herts.

The lettering distinctly betrayed two 'hands' as may be frequently noticed in provincial inscriptions.

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

THE PAEN AT CIRENCESTER.

This curious local Cirencester name deserves special note partly because the actual spot to which alone it pertained has, since 1890, undergone a change which has deleted the Paen, and, partly,

because its origin has defied painstaking Mr. Fuller and other honoured students of Ciceter history.

But there are peculiar circumstances in the story of the spot which happily tend to lessen the apparently insuperable difficulties of the name. First of all, it applied to a passage through a mean post-Dissolution (1540-52) structure built into the fine E.E. arcades of the Hospital of St. John the Evangelist, an institution that was founded just outside the former Roman-British North-gate of the town by Henry I, (c.) 1122. This situation has a still further interest in that it recalls the fact (and perhaps it did so even to the ecclesiastical advisers of that King), that the most famous Roman dedications in honour of this St. John stand close to the Porta Latina and the Porta Laterana of the Aurelian wall. The apostle is of course traditioned to have been placed in a caldron of boiling oil close to the former of these churches and gates.

As the date of the closing of the hospital must have preceded the building among its arches of mean dwelling houses at the N.W. end of the medieval town, that accounts for the fact that there are not available any early forms of the name. Had it not been for this circumstance it would have been tempting to have pointed, at least, to the norman-french '*Le Paen*' (Lat: *paganus*) and *Paienne*: the land of the Saracen or heathen, and then have tried to connect the spot with the Danish King Guthrum (A.D. 878-9) whom Alfred overcame and sent here ; and who, Gaimar (1150) says, '*Paens lapelerent Gudrun*' (*Lestorie des Engles*, I, 3381), which seems to give us the actual word. But this connection has been shewn above to be insupportable.

We therefore fall back upon a fresh hypothesis which, in such a case, will be seen to contain a possible solution of the problem—bearing always in mind the dates given.

Throughout the XVI, XVII, and XVIII centuries, before canals or railways, the cattle for the great central southern markets were driven through Gloucestershire, making both for Lechlade and for Bath down Irmin Street. They came from Gloucester up Crickley Hill near Birdlip: travelled along Irmin street until they made for Perrots Brook, near Bagendon, where they watered; thereafter they crossed, above Baunton, the Whiteway and later the Foss, making for Barnsley and the Ready Token, whence they turned south-east to Sunhill and Honey-combe and Fairford. Their route in parts is still well known as the Welsh Way.

The Drovers that brought the cattle to Cirencester no doubt frequented certain low ale-houses, perhaps kept by their compat-

riots who understood their language. The suggestion is that '*The Paen*' was a Welsh Ale-House: in English simply '*The Peacock*,' and that with the decay of the cattle-drovers' traffic in the eighteenth century, the place lost its custom and became a deserted slum. From such a condition, I am assured by those who, from boyhood, recalled the site and the dark passage there, it was restored and improved in our own time. It may still be possible by the documentary evidence of some old lease or other lying in somebody's strong box, to produce exact evidence which will convert all the above hypotheses into incontrovertible reality. Let us hope this may occur.

St. Clair Baddeley.

THE ROMAN-BRITISH 'STATIONES' ON IRMIN STREET.

A conviction long entertained that the head of the escarpment at Birdlip must have owned a *mansio* has for twenty years lacked any solid evidence to support it. After the close of the war, however, matters became decidedly more hopeful, when the land lord of '*The George*' (Mr. D'Arcy Bearup) upon my asking to be shown some flint arrow heads and flakes reported to have been found by him, (considerably to the rear of his garden), produced along with these parts of a Roman flue-tile, which had been found by him much nearer to the Inn, while he had been improving the bank next to his lawn. Interested as I found him to be in prehistoric Archæology, (through early associations with Bateman's classic explorations in the Peak of Derbyshire), he readily assented to my request to keep for me a special look-out for further material evidences of things Roman-British on the spot. For it was obvious that the suggestion might be made (by a critic) that the flue-tile could have been brought there by some visitor from Witcombe Villa, down below.

It is, therefore, with peculiar satisfaction that I am now able to record that Mr. Bearup, having had occasion to open the aforesaid bank from the top, (really the natural level) has come down upon undoubted Romano-British wall remains with excellent plaster displaying five good colours, (examples of which are now before me), a 2ft. square chamfered gate-post cap, two Roman-British horse-shoes, besides a good piece of Samian ware, portions of a shallow dish of first-class brittle black-ware, also parts of a grey criss-cross'd pot having a well profiled lip, and other commoner sherds: altogether forming a compact nucleus of evidence to show that a warmed and decorated Post-house actually did

guard the highway near where the escarpment head of Irmin Street turned (not as now it does) and dropped with a finely-engineered zig-zag to the valley. On the Ordnance Survey this zig-zag, and many lower-down abandoned (1731) portions of the Irmin Street, are mistakenly marked *British road* and *Entrenchment*

This seems, therefore, a fitting opportunity to point auspiciously to another site lately noticed to be strewn with Roman-British debris, situated in a field above Duntisbourne Abbots, one likewise commanding the Irmin Street at but 200 yards distance; and both from its propinquity as well as its distance of five Roman miles from *Corinium* suggesting the site of the other required *mansio*. Mr. H. Adamthwaite (I am given to understand), in latter April dug down right on to a 2ft. wall: finding both tiles and pottery and some coins. As Mr. Gibbins, who farms this high-sloping field, tells me, while examining it in his company, that he will be quite willing to permit excavations, and the plan of such a building is much to be desired in the interests of Archæology, it is hoped the Excavation Fund of the Society may be the means of worthily forwarding these. St. Clair Baddeley.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The following lists of Ancient Monuments already scheduled under the Act of 1913, and of those submitted for the consideration of H.M. Office of Works,are printed for the information of members. Suggestions as to others which should receive consideration may be forwarded to Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A., (chief correspondent for Gloucestershire) 26 Warkworth Street, Cambridge. The Act is a very comprehensive one and the term 'Monument' has a wide meaning. It has been suggested, for instance, that Village Crosses situated *outside* Churchyards might be protected, and information as to those so placed will be welcomed.

I. Ancient Monuments in Gloucestershire already scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act, 1913.

1. The Tumulus at Uley.
2. Roman Villa, Witcombe.
3. Buckholt Tumulus, Nymphsfield.
4. Camp Barrows, Miserden.
5. The Long Stone, Minchinhampton.

LONG BARROWS

6. Belas Knap, Charlton Abbots.
7. Bown Hill, Woodchester.

SCHEDULE—LONG BARROWS (*continued*).

8. Coberley.
9. Cold Aston (Aston Blank.)
10. Colnpen, Coln Rogers.
11. Crippetts, Coberley.
12. Eyford.
13. Gatcombe, Minchinhampton.
14. Hazleton.
15. Hoar Stone, Duntisbourne Abbots.
16. Juniper Hill, Edgworth.
17. Lamborough Banks.
18. Lodge Park, Farmington.
19. Lower Swell.
20. Newclose.
21. Notgrove.
22. College Plantation.
23. Pole's Wood South.
24. Pole's Wood East, Upper Swell.
25. Tingle Stone, Avening.
26. Toots.
27. West, Boxwell.
28. West Tump, Rodmarton.
29. Windmill Tump, Rodmarton.
30. Withington.

II. List of Ancient Monuments in Gloucestershire to be submitted to H.M. Office of Works for Scheduling under the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913.

1. Buttington Tump.
2. Roman Amphitheatre, Cirencester.
3. Roman Villa, Chedworth.
4. Roman Road, Blackpool Bridge, Forest of Dean.
5. Bulwarks, Minchinhampton.
6. Hyde Tumulus.
7. "Norman Castle," Miserden.
8. Roman Pavement, Woodchester.
9. Castle Tump, Dymock.
10. Roman Bridge, Wickwar.

CAMPS

11. Amberley.
12. Becksbury.
13. Blackenbury.
14. Bloody Acre or Tortworth.

15. Bredon Hill.
16. Bury Hill.
17. Cleeve Hill.
18. Crickley Hill.
19. Dowdeswell.
20. Dyrham.
21. Haresfield Beacon.
22. Horton.
23. King's Weston.
24. Leckhampton.
25. Little Dean.
26. Lydney Park.
27. Meon Hill.
28. Nottingham Hill.
29. Painswick Beacon (Kimsbury camp).
30. Ranbury Ring.
31. Shenberrow.
32. Sodbury.
33. Soudley (Forest of Dean).
34. Uley Bury.
35. Windrush.

CARVED STONES IN BUCKLAND CHURCH.

Addendum to paper (pp. 71-85).

By E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A.

On the sills of the windows at the North-West end of the nave of Buckland Church are three carved and painted stones (see plate xx at p. 80) which for many years were lying in an outhouse of the Rectory and were recently brought into the Church by the rector, Rev. W. Brooke Rickards.

In company with Mr. Rees Price, F.S.A., I have been able lately to examine the stones. They are of oolite and measure roughly 21 in. (height) by 16 in. (width) by 5½ in. thick. Each stone is recessed in two shallow panels of 5 inches width with carved tricusped heads; each panel is surrounded by a heavy raised moulding with a pointed arch. In panel (1) this moulding has evidently been cut or chiselled away for an unknown purpose. The work is judged to be of the early 15th Century.

There is a painted winged figure in each recessed panel—thus six in all—the heads in all six being surrounded with a golden halo. The figures, about one foot in length, are clothed in grey-white albs and, except where otherwise stated, the hands are in act of adoration or prayer. The prevailing colours of the panels

are red, white, and blue, which colours extend to the carving. Below each of the two panels is a semi-circular recess forming the upper portion of a recessed space.

STONE (1), pl. XX. This is in the worst condition. The roll moulding has been chiselled away to the level of the recessed panels. The right figure, facing, has red wings and holds a hammer in the right hand. The left figure has green wings and holds a crown of thorns in the right hand. The background is painted red.

STONE (2), pl. XX. In the panel to the right, facing, the figure has green wings and holds a gilded mace in the left hand, and in the figure in the left panel the wings are painted red, and it has in the right hand a bunch of hyssop depending over the right shoulder.

STONE (3), pl. XX. The colouring and carving are in better condition, and the colouring in the semi-circular recess below the panels is quite extensive. The figures are similar to those in stone (2) but they have no attributes and are holding the hands in adoration. The right figure, facing, has green wings, and the left red wings. The background in both stones (2) and (3) is blue.

The stones seem to be part of a Crucifixion with the customary attributes. The central figure is missing, and there may have been other panels with figures to complete the whole.

Possibly the stones formed part of a screen or a reredos in the Church. It is more likely however that they came originally from Hailes Abbey, a few miles distant. Striking evidence has recently been adduced from documents in the Public Record Office, (Suppression papers, vol. v, 834/20) of the distribution of remains of that Abbey over all parts of the locality at the time of the Dissolution.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Continued from Transactions, xliv, 317-321. As stated there these notes indicate only the scope of the publications mentioned and do not pretend to be in the nature of reviews.

ABBEY CHURCH OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, TEWKESBURY. Consecrated by THEULF, Bishop of Worcester, assisted by RICHARD de CAPELLA, Bishop of Hereford; URBAN, Bishop of Llandaff; and GREGORY, Bishop of Dublin, October 23, 1123. Services in commemoration of the Eight-Hundredth Anniversary, Tuesday, October 23, 1923. 8vo, pp. 16.

BISHOP WAKEMAN'S VISITATION ARTICLES FOR THE DIOCESE OF GLOUCESTER, 1548. *English Historical Review* (April, 1924), xxxix, 252-56.

Transcribed by Mr. W. P. M. KENNEDY as from the "MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester." The Articles were printed in 1914 in the report of the Hist. MSS. Commission on Various Collections, vol. vii. In this additional Articles, administered primarily to the Dean of Gloucester, were included, all being transcribed from a paper book among the records of the Diocesan Registry.

BISHOP'S CLEEVE AND ITS CHURCH. By the Rev. E. C. HANSON, M.A., H.C.F. (Assistant Priest, Bishop's Cleeve Parish Church). Cheltenham: Harvey and Healing, Manchester Street, 1922. 8vo, pp. iv, 64, 4 plates. (Two shillings and sixpence).

Short notes on the parish, with a description of the church and extracts from the registers, &c.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1921. COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER. 1923. folio, pp. xl, 72. Price 9s.

The remarks as to the present cost of printing made by the President of the Society in his address (*ante*, pp. 62-5) are illustrated by the fact that the report on the Census of 1911, containing 88 pages, was published at 8½d., compared with more than an equal number of *shillings* charged for this return.

THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE'S, BRANDON HILL, BRISTOL. Prepared at the Centenary in aid of General Repairs of the Church. By IDA M. ROPER. Price sixpence. Bristol: I. & W. Goulding, ecclesiastical printers and publishers, 6, Nelson Street. 1923. 8vo, pp. 16, 1 plate.

Notes on the history of the building of the church, and its architecture, with biographical particulars of the curates-in-charge and vicars. A copy is in the Society's Library.

DODINGTON PARK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, the property of Sir Gerald Codrington, Bt. *Country Life*, 2nd February 1924, pp. 170-5.

An illustrated description by MR. CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ARCHITECTURE OF BRISTOL. By C. F. W. DENING, F.R.I.B.A., R.W.A., Architect. With preface by SIR LAWRENCE WEAVER, K.B.E., F.S.A., and introduction by J. E. BARTON, M. A. J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd., Quay Street, Bristol. (1923). 4to, pp. xxiv, 192, 79 plates, and other illustrations. (Price two guineas).

A finely illustrated and valuable history for students of this period of architecture.

AN EXHIBITION COMMEMORATING THE CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF DR. EDWARD JENNER. Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, February, 1923. 8vo, pp. 4.

A brief description of the very interesting relics of Jenner exhibited in the museum in Wigmore Street, London.

THE FOOTPATH-WAY IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE. By ALGERNON GISSING. With head and tail pieces by JOHN GARSIDE. J. M. Dent. 1924. 8vo, pp. vi, 218. (Price five shillings).

Chapters on the scenery and country life of the North Cotteswold country between Cleeve Cloud and Stratford-on-Avon. Mr. Gissing has known the district for many years and has absorbed the fascination of its beauty. He writes of Saintbury, Belas Knap, Willersey, Chipping Campden, Dover's Hill, The Saltway, and Winchcombe.

A FURTHER CRITICISM OF THE PSYCHICAL CLAIMS CONCERNING GLASTONBURY ABBEY AND OF THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS. By H. J. WILKINS, D.D.,

Vicar of Westbury-on-Trym and Minister of Redland Chapel. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd., Quay Street. 1923. 8vo, pp. 90. (Price five shillings).

The second edition of Dr. Wilkins's criticism of *The Gate of Remembrance*, by FREDERICK BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A., with supplementary notes (pp. 65-90). Dr. Wilkins sees no reason to alter the conclusions presented in the first edition (1921), which was noticed in *Transactions*, xliii, 280. A copy is in the Society's Library.

GLOUCESTER. By F. T. HOWARD. Reprinted from the "Geographical Teacher," Summer, 1923. 8vo, pp. 16.

History of the City from a geographical point of view, with maps and illustrations.

GLOUCESTER IN NATIONAL HISTORY. By FRANCIS A. HYETT. Third edition, John Bellows, Gloucester. 1924. 8vo, pp. xvi, 282, 10 plates. (Price six shillings).

The third edition (first edition 1906) of Sir Francis Hyett's admirable history of Gloucester is welcomed. Excepting for a few additional notes, and some corrections, the plan of the History has not been altered but a chapter on the part taken by Gloucester in the Great War has been added. There is also a useful appendix of places in Gloucestershire where remains of Roman Buildings have been found.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE INNS. Done at the Priestley Studios Gloucester. 1924. Price sixpence. 8vo, pp. [48].

"Thumb-nail sketches of the County's most picturesque and historic inns." With pen sketches (one page) of six of the inns.

A HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF KERR OF THE HAIE, NEWNHAM, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, which is descended from the Houses of Ferniehurst and of Ancrum. Printed for private circulation by John Bellows, Gloucester, 1923. 4to, pp. 76, 6 plates.

Compiled by LT.-COL. RUSSELL J. KERR, Chairman of the Gloucestershire County Council. Only 40 copies printed.

AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO THE ANCIENT PARISH CHURCH OF S. MARY, NEWENT. By REV. CANON CONNOR, M.A., and EDWARD CONDER, F.S.A. Price one shilling. Arthur Clark and Son, Newent, Glos. 8vo, pp. 16, 8 plates.

The illustrations include the pre-Norman cross shaft found in

1907 and the sculptured stone tablet (? 12th century) discovered in 1912.

AN INDULGENCE INSCRIPTION IN CLAPTON CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. By G. McN. RUSHFORTH, M.A., F.S.A. Reprinted from the Antiquaries Journal, October, 1923, pp. 338-42. 8vo, one plate.

Read to the Society of Antiquaries, 31st May, 1923. The inscription at Clapton has also been the subject of a paper by MR. RUSHFORTH in the *Transactions* (xliv, 305-7).

AN INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE VARIOLAE VACCINAE, a disease discovered in some of the western counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the name of Cow Pox. By EDWARD JENNER. London, printed for the author, by Sampson Low, No. 7, Berwick Street, Soho. 1798. (1923). 4to, pp. iv, 80, 4 plates in colour.

A facsimile edition of Jenner's account of his discovery, which has now become very scarce and for which a high price is asked by booksellers. Published by R. Lier and C., of Milan, in a limited edition of 500 copies.

IRISH BIBLIOGRAPHERS. I. REV. BEAVER H. BLACKER. *The Irish Book Lover* (January 1924), xiv, 3-5.

A biographical note of one who did much for Gloucestershire Bibliography in establishing *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, of which he edited the first four volumes. Mr Blacker formed an extensive collection of pamphlets relating to this county and also of Irish literature, which it is stated was purchased in 1891 by James Fawn, of Bristol.

THE KING'S SCHOOL GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

Revised notes upon its foundation, its history, and its present needs. By CANON GOODWYN. 1922. 8vo, pp. 16.

NOTES BY ALD. H. W. TWIGGS, J.P. BALDWIN STREET, BRISTOL, January, 1923. 8vo, pp. 8.

Reprinted from the Journal of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce. Origin of the name of Baldwin Street, with notes on references to it in ancient documents and histories of Bristol. A copy is in the Society's Library.

NOTES ON ANNALIA DUBRENSIA. By FRANCIS A. HYETT. Ten illustrated copies privately printed. 1923. Evesham: W. H. Smith, Limited, The Journal Press. 4to, pp. 8, two plates.

Reprint, with additions, of the paper printed in *Transactions*, vol. xiii, and reissued in the *Evesham Journal*, 14 July–11 August, 1923. Facsimile reproductions of the title and frontispiece to the first edition (1636) of the *Annalia* are inserted.

NOTES ON GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, with Plan, Dates, &c. Published by Sydney A. Pitcher, College Court, Gloucester. (1923), pp. 16, price two pence.

Architectural notes, principal dates, dimensions, and notes on monuments, with plan and illustrations.

THE PARISH CHURCH, CHIPPING CAMPDEN, GLOS. A.D. 1923. Printed by Chamberlain and Sons, Campden. sm. 8vo, pp. viii, 32, 5 plates. (Price ninepence).

Description of the principal features of interest.

REDLAND CHAPEL AND REDLAND. By H. J. WILKINS, D.D., Vicar of Westbury-on-Trym and Minister of Redland Chapel, Bristol. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd., 1924. 8vo, pp. 98, 1 plate. Price four shillings.

Dr. Wilkins' numerous publications relating to the history of Westbury-on-Trym are well known. With his usual industry he has collected all that concerns Redland and its Chapel, built 1740-3 by John and Martha Cossins, who were great benefactors to the parish of which Redland is part. There is a chapter on Thomas Edward Brown, the "Manx Poet", who was a master at Clifton College from 1863 until 1892.

THE ROMAN VILLA, CHEDWORTH, GLOS. The National Trust for places of Historic interest or Natural Beauty. (1923). pp. 16.

An illustrated description of the Villa issued in connexion with the appeal made by the National Trust. An illustration of the Villa was published in *The Sphere*, 10 November, 1923.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BULL CLUB, CIRENCESTER. Standard Printing Works, Cirencester, (August 1923). $5\frac{1}{8}'' \times 4\frac{1}{8}''$, pp. 36.

The Club was established some time before 1745 as a political

and *not* as a Club interested in farming stock! An interesting review of its history is given by Mr. Scotford Harmer.

SANDAL, SWORD, AND SCEPTRE, or Eight hundred years of Tewkesbury Abbey: By ERNEST F. SMITH, M.A., Vicar of Tewkesbury. Tewkesbury: pr. and pub. by R. A. Newman, 139 High Street. 1923. 8vo, pp. iv, 62.

Lectures on the founders, the monastery, the Lords of Tewkesbury, the Battle of Tewkesbury, and the dissolution of the monastery.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE TOWN OF TEWKESBURY and the Abbey Church of St. Mary, dedicated A.D. 1123, 1923 being the year of the 800th anniversary of the Dedication. Described and illustrated with wood-cuts, by DOROTHY A. H. MILLS. [October, 1923]. obl. 8vo, 28 leaves. (Five shillings).

SOME NOTES ON THE PARISHES AND CHURCHES OF EASTLEACH MARTIN EASTLEACH TURVILLE AND SOUTHROP. By W. H. T. WRIGHT, Rector of Eastleach Martin with Eastleach Turville, Vicar of Southrop, and Hon. Canon of Gloucester Cathedral. 1923. Cirencester: Standard Printing Works. 8vo, pp. 32.

Those of our Members who visited the remote parishes of Southrop and Eastleach during the Tetbury meeting in 1922 will remember the pains taken by Canon Wright on that occasion. His booklet contains much information relating to the Churches under his charge and includes lists of the clergy who have held the three livings.

THE STOWELL PARK ESTATE. [Particulars and plans]. 1923. folio, pp. 70.

The particulars of sale of this estate, comprising 6,306 acres and including the Cotswold manor houses of Compton Cassey and Chedworth, is recorded in these notes by reason of the topographical information given, and the illustrations, among others those of Stowell Park, an Ox Team at Stowell, the fine old manor house of Compton Cassey with the plate from Atkyns' history of Gloucestershire, and the views of the Roman Villa at Chedworth (originally included in the sale and then withdrawn). The Mansion and a large portion of the estate were sold to the Hon. Samuel Vestey previous to the auction (17th September, 1923).

Stowell Park was built late in the reign of Elizabeth or early in that of James I, and considerable additions were made in the last century. There is an interesting letter relating to the earlier building printed in the report of the Hist. Manuscripts Commission on the Ormonde Papers (vii, p. 305). This was written on the 8th January, 1685, by Colonel Edward Vernon to the first Duke of Ormonde, who was making inquiries as to a suitable country house in Gloucestershire.

'A SURE FOUNDATION', Sermons preached in Tewkesbury Abbey at the Eight Hundredth Anniversary of its Consecration October, 1923. Oxford University Press. 1923. 8vo, pp. 80, frontispiece. (Price 2s. 6d.)

UNIVERSITIES AND RELIGION. A sermon preached in Bristol Cathedral before the University of Bristol on Founder's Day, Thursday, May 24th, 1923. By the Rt. Rev. ARTHUR C. HEADLAM, C.H., D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd. 8vo, pp. 12.

THE VOYAGER. Vol. I, No. 1, March 1924. Editor: STEPHEN W. SMITH. Printed and Published by Partridge and Love, Ltd., Broadmead, Bristol. 4to, pp. 32. (Price sixpence).

The first number of "A Magazine of Literature and Art aiming at a national circulation."

WALTER MAP'S "DE NUGIS CURIALIUM." Translated by MONTAGUE R. JAMES, Litt. D., F.S.A., F.B.A., Provost of Eton, with historical notes by JOHN EDAWRD LLOYD, D.Litt. F.S.A., Professor of History at the University College of North Wales, Bangor. Edited by E. SIDNEY HARTLAND, LL.D., F.S.A. London, issued by the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion. 1923. 8vo, pp. xvi, 284.

Attention from several quarters has been given in late years to the writings of Walter Map, who had a close connexion with Gloucestershire as a justice itinerant, and as parson of Westbury-on-Severn. Both Dr. Montague James, and Mr. E. H. Crooke (who fell in the war), a son of the late Dr. William Crooke, transcribed the Latin text of the "De Nugis" in the Bodleian, neither being aware of the other's work. The present translation, No. IX of the Cymmrodorion Record Series, has valuable notes by Dr. Hartland.

MASTER WALTER MAP'S BOOK DE NUGIS CURIALIUM (Courtiers' Trifles) Englished by FREDRICK TUPPER, Ph.D., Professor of English, University of Vermont and Marbury Bladen Ogle, Ph.D., Professor of Latin, University of Vermont. London, 1924. (Price one guinea). 8vo, pp. xxx, 364.

Within a few months of the issue of the translation by Dr. Hartland noted above another has appeared and judging by the absence of any reference the Editors of this translation did not seem to be aware of the volume issued by the Cymmrodorion Society. There are considerable annotations.

WYCLIFFE AND THE WAR. A School Record. Edited by W. A. S[IBLEY] and J. D. N[EWTH]. Privately printed by John Bellows, Gloucester. 1923. 8vo, pp. [xii], 3-420.

A fine record of the part taken by the boys of Wycliffe College, Stonehouse, in the Great War. Memoirs of those who gave their lives fill 100 pages and photographs of nearly all are given. There are numerous narratives from letters received from the many fronts where old boys saw active service.

THE YEAR BOOK OF THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY IN LONDON. Published by the Committee of the Society. Printed by W. A. Webb, 22, Northfield Avenue, Ealing, W. 1924. 8vo, pp. 88. (Price one shilling).

The contents include a history of the Society and descriptive sketches of Gloucester, Bristol, Cirencester, Stroud and Cheltenham.

ROMAN VILLA, CHEDWORTH.

In consequence of the decision of Lord Eldon to sell the Stowell Estate much anxiety has been felt as to the ownership of the Roman Villa at Chedworth, and the announcement made in September of last year that it would be taken over by the National Trust was received with much satisfaction. The Villa is so important a monument of the Roman occupation of Britain that its preservation is of national concern.

In the *Wilts. and Gloucestershire Standard* of 29th September, 1923, Mr. St. Clair Baddeley announced that he had undertaken to raise at least £500 of the purchase money (£1500) and so successful was he in this that he exceeded the sum aimed at by nearly £100. At the October meeting of the Council of the Society, the first held since the announcement that the National Trust was prepared to take over the Villa, it was decided to issue an appeal to the Members, which was done without delay. The following donations were received in response to the appeal.

By the time of the Summer Meeting of the Society it is hoped that the whole of the purchase money will have been received and contributions from Members who have not given to the fund will be welcomed by the Hon. General Secretary.

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1924 Fiske, Cyril E., Croix de Guerre avec Palme, B.A. Cantab., F.R.G.S., The Grammar School, Wotton-under-Edge.
1923 Foll, H. E., M.A., The Court House, Beckford, Tewkesbury.
1919 Forbes, Barre R. M., 9 Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1901 **Ford, Roger**, Cotham Park, Bristol.
1922 Ford-Mellows, Capt. F., 19 Shirley Road, W. 4.
1924 Fort, J. A., Harington House, Bourton-on-the-Water, Glos.

1924 FOSTER, CAPT. F. K., Altt Dinâs, Bayshill, Cheltenham.
1924 FOSTER, Mrs. F. K., Altt Dinâs, Bayshill, Cheltenham.
1922 FRANCILLON, MRS. PHYLLIS, Woodmancote House, Dursley.
1923 FRANCIS, EDWARD, Westcote, Charlton Lane, Cheltenham.
1914 FRANCIS, G. C., St. Tewdric, Chepstow.
1919 FRANKISS, CHARLES, 14 Church Street, Tewkesbury.
1922 FRENCH, C. H., 41 Downleaze, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
1922 FRENCH, MRS. C. H., 41 Downleaze, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
1910 FRIPP, W. D., 111 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1923 FROST, MISS ELEANOR M., The Red House, Almondsbury, Bristol.
1920 FRY, A. M., 8 Sion Hill, Clifton, Bristol.
1901 FRY, CLAUDE BASIL, Hannington Hall, Highworth, Wiltshire.
1901 ***Fryer, Alfred C., Ph.D., and M.A. Leipsic, F.S.A.**, 13 Eaton Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
1905 FRYER, MISS GERTRUDE A., 13 Eaton Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
1914 FYFFE, EDWARD WATHEN, Trullwell, Box, Stroud, Glos.
1922 FYFFE, MISS G. I., Trullwell, Box, Stroud, Glos.

1911 GARDINER, J., The Elms, Rudgeway, Bristol.
1897 GEORGE, CH. W., 51 Hampton Road, Redland, Bristol.
1884 **Gibbs, H. Martin**, Barrow Court, Flax Bourton, Bristol.
1920 GIBBS, LT.-COL. THE RT. HON. GEORGE A., P.C., M.P., D.L., Tyntesfield, Bristol.
1920 GILBERT, W. N., 16 Claremont Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
1923 GLOUCESTER, THE RT. REV. THE BISHOP OF, The Palace, Gloucester.
1918 *GLOUCESTER, THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF, F.S.A., The Deanery, Gloucester.
1900 *GODFREY, F. W., The Cross House, Tewkesbury.
1919 *GOLDINGHAM, H., Innocks, North Nibley, Wotton-under-Edge.
1910 GOODALL, REV. CANON R. W., 19 Elmdale Road, Tyndall's Park, Bristol.
1920 GOUGH, A. R., F.R.I.B.A., Compton Lodge, 98 Hampton Road, Bristol.
1919 GOUGH, W., Nore Marsh, Wootton Bassett, Wilts.
1923 GRAHAME, MISS M., 21 Cornwallis Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
1922 GRAY, B. C., Northend, High Street, Tewkesbury.
1921 GRIGG, A. E., 16 West Shrubbery, Redland, Bristol.
1914 GRIFFITHS, JOHN S., M.R.C.S. Eng., 20 Redland Park, Redland, Bristol.
1923 GRIFFITHS, MARTIN, 24 Broad Street, Bristol.
1903 **Grosvenor, Wilshaw W., M.A., M.D.**, Denmark Road, Gloucester.
1922 **Gueterbock. P. G. J., M.A., D.S.O., M.C.**, Ivywell, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
1920 GUISE, SIR ANSELM, BART., Elmore Court, Gloucester.
1919 **Gummer, Horace**, Herbert Lodge, Cotham Park, Bristol.
1893 GURNEY, W. GERALD, LL.B., 12 Wellington Square, Cheltenham.
1910 GWYNN, J. CROWTHER, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, London.
1914 GWYNN, CAPTAIN H. N., 3 All Saints' Court, Exchange, Bristol.

1924 HACKETT, COLONEL R. I. D., C.B.E., M.A., M.D., Ocala, El Dorado Road, Cheltenham.

1918 HAINES, J. W., Midhurst, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
1923 HALL, IRVING VINCENT, B.A., 148 Fishponds Road, Eastville, Bristol.
1914 HAMILTON-SMITH, G., Northside, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
1921 HANNAM-CLARK, T., 4 Lansdown Place, Cheltenham.
1876 **Harding, Rev. Canon John Taylor, M.A.**, Pentwyn, Monmouth.
1920 HARDING, MISS E. M., Bower Ashton, near Bristol.
1922 HARDY, MAJOR C. C , 13 Westbury Park, Bristol
1922 HARGREAVES-MAWDSLEY, R. H., 80 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1907 HARLEY, EDW. MORTIMER, 4 Harley Place, Clifton, Bristol.
1919 *HARMER, W. SCOTFORD, Rivercourt, Cirencester.
1921 HARRIS, G. F., 23 Malvern Road, Gloucester.
1920 HARRIS, H. ELWIN, B.A., M.B. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. Eng., 13 Lansdown Place, Clifton, Bristol.
1923 HARRIS-BURLAND, J. B., B.A. Oxon, Lyons Close, Pevensey, Sussex.
1876 HARTLAND, ERNEST, M.A., F.S.A., Hardwick Court, Chepstow (*Hon. Member*).
1890 *HARTLAND, E. SIDNEY, LL.D., F.S.A., 13 Alexandra Road, Gloucester (*Vice-Chairman of Council*).
1923 HARVEY, HENRY, 29 Lansdown Crescent, Cheltenham.
1921 HARWARD, MISS M. F., The Halcyon Club, 14 Cork Street, London, W.1
1901 HAWKINS, J. G., Brierley Grange, Staunton, Gloucester.
1923 Hayes, H. C., Coombe House, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
1915 HEALING, SAMUEL H., Spring Bottom, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.
1923 HEDGES, Mrs. E. M. BOURNE, The Dingle, Upper Slaughter, Glos.
1876 HERAPATH, MAJOR HOWARD M., 2 St. John's Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1900 **Herbert, Arthur Grenville,** Paradise House, Painswick, Stroud.
1900 **Herbert, W. Hawkins.** Paradise House, Painswick, Stroud.
1924 HERDMAN, D. W., 32 Tennyson Road, Cheltenham.
1911 HICKS, MISS G. E., Cotswold House, Park Road, Gloucester.
1900 HIGGINS, HENRY, Willsbridge House, Bristol.
1923 HIGGS, W. N., South Lee, Bury St. Edmunds.
1919 HIGHAM, E. J. G., Westbury Lodge, Durdham Down, Bristol.
1911 HIGNETT, GEOFFREY, Hodshill Hall, South Stoke, Bath.
1911 HIGNETT, MRS. GEOFFREY, Hodshill Hall, South Stoke, Bath.
1914 HILL, MRS. BURROW, 1 Clifton Park, Bristol.
1919 HILL, W. NORTON, 23 Carnarvon Road, Bristol.
1919 HILL, HEDLEY, M.D., 101 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1901 HIRST, FRANCIS J., M.A., Bampton, Oxon.
1901 HIRST, H. C. M., A.R.I.B.A., 36 Henleaze Gardens, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
1919 HOBART-BIRD, W., New Court, Cheltenham.
1912 HOCKADAY, MISS E. W., Highbury, Lydney, Glos.
1907 ***Hockaday, F. S., F.R.Hist.Soc.**, Highbury, Lydney, Glos.
1923 HOCKADAY, MRS. F. S., Highbury, Lydney, Glos.
1919 HOLBOROW, ARTHUR, Burnage, Bath Road, Stroud.
1903 **Holford, Lieut.-Col. Sir G. L., K.C.V.O.**, c/o D. Lindsay, Esq., Estate Office, Tetbury, Glos.
1923 HOLMS, J. M., C.S.I., Nubie House, Lansdown, Cheltenham.
1911 HOPE-EDWARDS, MRS., Wharton Lodge, near Ross, Herefordshire.

1912 HORDER, P. MORLEY, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 5 Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.
1905 HORE, MRS. A. H., 22 Lansdown Terrace, Cheltenham.
1922 HORNBY, MISS BEATRIX, Chalford Hill, Stroud.
1921 HOSEGOOD, HUGH L.E., Pendennis, Rockleaze, Bristol.
1923 HOUGHTON, F. T. S., M.A., F.S.A., F.G.S., 188 Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
1903 HOUSEHOLD, H. W., M.A., Red Gables, Charlton Lane, Cheltenham.
1903 HOWELL, JAS. H., 118 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1915 HOWELL, MISS M. E. C., 32 Regent's Park Road, London, N.W.1.
1924 HUDDEN, W. E. C., 125 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1921 HUNT, H. W., 14 Belgrave Road, Tyndall's Park, Bristol.
1919 HUNTER, A. A., Devonshire House, Montpellier Drive, Cheltenham.
1911 *HURRY, A. E., Hempsted Court, Gloucester.
1923 HUTTON, MISS H. M., The Manor, Dursley, Gloucester.
1923 HUTTON, MRS. STAMFORD, Harescombe Grange, Gloucester.
1880 *HYETT, SIR F. A., Painswick House, Stroud, Glos. (*Hon. Member*).

1922 ILES, MRS. E. A., 27 Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1918 IRWIN, REV. W. M., D.D., Kingswood Rectory, Wotton-under-Edge.
1891 **Isacke, Miss**, Stratford Abbey College, Stroud, Glos.
1912 Ivens, H. P., 18 Alexandra Road, Clifton, Bristol.

1919 JACKMAN, J. C., Breadstone, nr. Berkeley.
1919 JAMES, WALTER, Avongrove, Sneyd Park, Bristol.
1922 JEFFCOAT, REV. R., M.A., 5 Berkeley Square, Clifton, Bristol.
1912 JENKINS, EDGAR J., Manor House, Whitchurch, Bristol.
1919 JENKS, EDWARD, D.C.L., LL.B., M.A., 19 Campden Hill Road, Kensington, W.8.
1917 JENNER-FUST, REV. DENTON, M.A., Hill Vicarage, Falfield, Glos.
1906 *JENNER-FUST, HERBERT, M.A., Hill Court, Falfield, Glos.
1911 *JEUNE, COL. E. B., D.L., Whaddon Manor, Gloucester.
1911 JEUNE, MRS. E. B., Whaddon Manor, Gloucester.
1904 JOHNSON, MISS H. T., Ellesmere Lodge, The Park, Cheltenham.
1922 JOHNSTON, MISS G. L. Keith.
1893 JOHNSTONE-VAUGHAN, W. J., The Old Rectory, Wotton, Gloucester.
1911 *JONES, AVERAY N., 50 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1920 **Jones, Miss Lilian B.**, Foxfield, Lechlade, Glos.
1907 *JONES, REV. CANON R. C. S., The Vicarage, Fairford, Glos.
1913 **Jones, Walter, H.M.A.**, Morgan Hall, Fairford, Glos.
1888 JUDGE, FREDERICK, 159 Cheltenham Road, Bristol.

1924 KEELY, REV. A. W. J., M.A., Greystones, Minchinhampton, Glos.
1924 KEELY, MRS., Greystones, Minchinhampton, Glos.
1922 KELLEY, REV. W. S., M.A., Woodmancote Court, Dursley, Glos.
1924 KENDALL, E. W., Bourton-on-the-Water, Glos.
1924 KERR, MISS ETHEL M., Grafton Cottage, Cooper's Hill, Brockworth, Gloucester.
1911 *KERR, LT.-COL. RUSSELL J., B.A., The Haie, Newnham-on-Severn.
1912 KEYSER, CHAS. E., M.A., F.S.A., Aldermaston Court, near Reading.

1922 King, Mrs. Hubert, Newmarket Court, Nailsworth, Glos.
1922 King, H. J. H., Newmarket Court, Nailsworth, Glos.
1901 Knowles, Henry, Egerton House, The Spa, Gloucester.
1923 *Knowles, W. H., F.S.A., Well Close, Lansdown Parade, Cheltenham
1916 Lambert, Uvedale, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.Soc., South Park Farm, Blechingley, Surrey.
1923 Langhorne, W. H., College Cottage, Chalford, Stroud.
1910 Langley, Rev. E., 83 Downs' Park East, Bristol.
1921 Langley-Smith, W., Wotton Hill House, Gloucester.
1920 Lawson, V. A., St. Ringers, Cirencester.
1914 Leach, Richard Ernest, M.A., Fairview, Painswick, Stroud.
1923 Legh-Smith, W. H., The Council House, Bristol.
1910 *Leighton, W., 7 Kensington Place, Clifton, Bristol (*Secretary for Bristol*)
1906 Leonard, Professor George H., M.A., 1 Prince's Buildings, Clifton, Bristol.
1924 Letham, Miss H., Grafton Cottage, Cooper's Hill, Brockworth, Gloucester.
1904 Levy-Langfield, A., 12 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1923 Lewarne, Dr. F., Stone Croft, Cricklade, Wiltshire.
1923 Lewarne, Mrs. M. P., Stone Croft, Cricklade, Wiltshire.
1876 Lewis, Archibald M., 14 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol.
1918 Lewis, W. J., 13 Henleaze Road, Durdham Down, Bristol.
1923 Lister, George, Underhill House, Dursley, Glos.
1920 Lister, Sir R. Ashton, The Towers, Dursley.
1880 Little, E. P., Whitemoor, Amberley, Stroud, Glos.
1907 **Little, F. A.**, Atcombe Court, Woodchester, Stroud, Glos.
1914 Littledale, Col., Ravenhurst, Cheltenham
1913 Littledale, T. A. R., Wiltondale, Ross-on-Wye.
1911 **Liverpool, Rt. Hon. the Earl of**, Kirkham Abbey, Yorkshire.
1921 Lloyd, Rev. W. W., 36 Lansdown Crescent, Cheltenham.
1876 Lloyd-Baker, Granville E., Hardwicke Court, Gloucester.
1917 **Lobbett, A. J. R.**, Henbury Hill, Bristol.
1919 Locock, H. T., 4 Clifton Park, Clifton, Bristol.
1886 Long, Col. William, C.M.G., Newton House, Clevedon.
1923 Longfield, Lieut.-Col. W. E., The Manor House, Arlington, Bibury, Glos.
1923 Longfield, Mrs. W. E., The Manor House, Arlington, Bibury, Glos.
1923 Lovegrove, E. W., F.S.A., Ruthin School, N. Wales.
1921 Lowson, J. G. F., Quarwood, Stow-on-the-Wold, Glos.
1924 Luke, F. C., 2 Downleaze, Sneyd Park, Bristol.
1910 Lyddon, F. S., 5 Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol
1911 Lysaght, W. R., Castleford, Chepstow.

1913 McArthur, Rev. C., M.A., Strathdurn, Cheltenham.
1921 Mackenzie, L. S., 63 Queen Square, Bristol.
1922 **Mackinlay, Mrs. H. M.**, Bencombe House, Uley, Glos.
1921 Madan, Miss Edith H., 13 College Green, Gloucester.
1919 Madge, Walter H., LL.B., 34 Brunswick Road, Gloucester.
1922 Malcolm, L. W. G., F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., 1 Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.

1902 **Mardon, Heber**, Cliffden, Teignmouth, Devon.
1907 MARGETSON, JACK, Brightside, Stroud, Glos.
1888 MARLING, STANLEY, Littleworth House, Amberley, Glos.
1904 MARMONT, B. P., Windsoredge House, Inchbrook, Stroud, Glos.
1922 MARSHALL, GEORGE, The Manor House, Breinton, Hereford.
1908 MARSLAND, ELLIS, 32 Camberwell Grove, London, S.E.5.
1922 *MARTIN, A. TRICE, M.A., F.S.A., 11 Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, Bristol
1919 MARTIN, G. PALLISER, 107 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1901 MARTIN, DR. J. M., The Tower House, Pittville Circus, Cheltenham.
1918 MARTIN, R. HOLLAND, F.S.A., Overbury Court, Tewkesbury.
1923 MATTHEWS, F. H., The Pools, Broadway.
1923 MATTHEWS, Mrs. F. H., The Pools, Broadway.
1919 MATTHEWS, T. G., Newport Towers, Berkeley.
1892 **Meredith, W. L.**, 2 Vistla Cottage, Penllyne, Cowbridge, Glam.
1911 METCALFE, T. T. S., Claydon House, Lechlade.
1923 METFORD, LT.-COL. F. K. S., O.B.E., Fox Elms, Matson, Gloucester.
1920 MICHELL, GEORGE B., Frampton-on-Severn, Glos.
1902 **Miles, P. Napier**, Kingsweston, near Bistol.
1923 MILLBOURN, A. R., M.A., Colston's School, Stapleton, Bristol.
1912 MILLS, REV. C. C., D.D., The Rectory, Dursley.
1880 MILLS, H. HAMILTON, Sudgrove House, Cirencester.
1900 **Moffatt, H. C.**, Hamptworth Lodge, nr. Salisbury.
1913 MOFFATT, MRS., Goodrich Court, Ross.
1920 MOORE, T. W., Battledown, Tewkesbury.
1919 MOORE, Rev. W. E., M.A., Randwick Vicarage, Glos.
1921 MORLEY, L. J., 25 Clifton Wood Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1919 MORRIS, MISS H., 6 Beaufort Buildings, Gloucester.
1919 MOTTRAM, MISS M. U., Lemsford, Leckhampton Road, Cheltenham.
1924 MURRAY, DR. R. W., Briarfield, Churchdown, Gloucester.
1923 MYNORS, REV. A. B., M.A., Kempsford Vicarage, Fairford, Glos.

1923 NAYLOR, REV. H. S., 6 Montpellier Villas, Cheltenham.
1922 NEWMAN, HERBERT, Rockness, Nailsworth, Glos.
1922 NEWMAN, MISS H. M., Sutton House, Howard St., Gloucester.
1906 NORGROVE, WALTER, 22 Alma Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1896 NORRIS, HERBERT E., The Market Place, Cirencester.

1902 *OATLEY, G. H., F.R.I.B.A., Church House, Clifton, Bristol.
1924 OLIVER, MRS. E. J., The Mansells, Minety, Malmesbury.
1889 *OMAN, SIR C. W. C., K.B.E., M.P., M.A., M.B.A., F.S.A., Frewin Hall, Oxford (*President*).
1924 ORMEROD, MISS A. M., Highfield House, Stonehouse, Glos.
1923 OSMOND, A. VICTOR, 15 Bridge Street, Bristol.
1902 OVERBURY, MAJOR THOS., Doric House, St. Mark's, Cheltenham.

1909 PADDISON, R. O., Bownham, Stroud, Glos.
1902 **Page, Arthur W.**, 2 Bristol Chambers, St. Nicholas Street, Bristol.
1903 PAINE, A. E. W., 6 Wellington Square, Cheltenham.
1920 PAINTER, BRIG.-GEN. A. C., C.M.G., Hambrook House, Charlton Kings, Glos

1912 **Palmer, Albert J.**, Fairford Park, Fairford, Glos.
1908 **Parker, George, M.A., M.D.**, 14 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1921 PARKER, H. A. M., M.A. (Cantab), 3 Blenheim Road, Redland, Bristol
1924 PARR, LADY, Uplands, Minchinhampton, Glos.
1913 **Parry, Miss Edith**, Witton Villa, Droitwich.
1903 PARSONS, H. F., M.R.C.S.Eng., The Heath, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol
1905 PAVEY, MISS ALICE, 12 The Avenue, Clifton, Bristol.
1920 **Pavey-Smith, G. H**, The Hollies, Nailsworth.
1924 PEARCE, MISS G. M., Oakleigh, Lansdown, Cheltenham.
1920 PEARCE, H. A., Silverdale, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
1922 PEARCE, WALTER T., Melville Lodge, Graham Road, Weston-super Mare.
1920 PENBERTHY, MAJOR JOHN, Dean Hall, Littledean, Glos.
1907 ***Penley, R. H., B.A.**, Rockstowes, Uley, Glos.
1910 PENNY, REV. L. P., Diocesan Church House, Gloucester.
1919 PERCIVAL, MISS A. M., Frampton Court, Frampton Cotterell
1919 PERCIVAL, MRS. D. K., Whitehall, Pembroke, S. Wales.
1919 PERCIVAL, MRS. PHILIP, Kidlington, Oxon.
1905 PERRY, MISS M. P., 13 Trelawney Road, Cotham, Bristol.
1912 PHILLIPPS, MISS I. O., Picton House, Broadway, Worcs.
1883 **Pitcairn, Rev. D. Lee, M.A.**, 1 Laura Place, Bath.
1923 PITT, W. PEPPERELL, Orchard House, Bristol.
1921 POOLE, A. L., M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.
1923 POOLE, REV. GORDON H., B.A., Quinton Vicarage, Stratford-on-Avon
1920 POOLEY, HENRY, Durdham Lodge, Downleaze, Bristol.
1911 ***Powell, A. Cecil**, The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.
1915 PRICE, REES, F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot., Bannits, Broadway, Worcestershire
1919 PRICE, W. R., B.A., F.L.S., 61 Montague Square, W.
1886 *PRITCHARD, JOHN E., F.S.A., 22 St. John's Road, Clifton, Bristol (*Chairman of Council*).
1919 PRITCHARD, O. W. MOSTYN, Isle of Rhé, North Nibley, Glos

1920 RADCLIFFE, H. S., Ulcombe Lodge, Saltford, Bath.
1922 RAIKES, T. A., Talbots End, Cromhall, Glos.
1922 RANGER, GILBERT O., Coln Rogers, Bibury, Glos.
1923 RANKIN, H. C. R., Brunslow, Lydbury North, Shropshire.
1913 RATCLIFF, MISS C. LILIAN, O.B.E., Southam de la Bere, Prestbury, Glos
1913 RATCLIFF, MISS PHYLLIS, Southam de la Bere, Prestbury, Glos.
1919 RAWLINS, J. E., Syston Court, Mangotsfield, Bristol.
1920 RAYNER-WOOD, MRS., Old Colwall, Malvern.
1920 REYNARDSON, H. F. BIRCH, Rudge Hill House, nr. Stroud
1919 RICARDO, LT.-COL. H. G., Gatcombe, Minchinhampton.
1904 RICHARDSON, FRANK, 5 Percival Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1923 RIPLEY, MRS. F. A., Ampney Crucis, Cirencester.
1909 RIXON, W. A., Turkdean Manor, Northleach, Glos.
1893 **Robbins, Rev. John**, 24 Sheffield Terrace, Campden Hill, London, W.8
1923 ROBERTS, MISS A. M., Applegarth, Bussage, Stroud.
1916 ROBERTS, REV. EDWARD, Fairseat, Sedlescombe Road, St. Leonards
1922 ROBERTS, J. O., Rikenel, Gloucester.
1923 ROBERTS, T. H., 16 Alexandra Road, Clifton, Bristol.

1919 ROBERTSON, REV. J. H., Syston Rectory, Mangotsfield, **Bristol.**
1923 ROBINSON, ARNOLD W., 47 Downleaze, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
1914 ROBINSON, FOSTER G., Goldney House, Clifton Hill, Bristol.
1914 ROBINSON, HAROLD G., Cote, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
1923 **Robinson, Rev. L. M., S.T.D., D.C.L.**, Philadelphia Divinity School, U.S.A.
1904 ROBINSON, W. G., Parklands, Stonehouse, Glos.
1909 ROGERS, T. PERCIVAL, Friezewood, Rudgeway, Bristol.
1921 ROMNEY, MRS. F. W., Waveridge, Malvern.
1901 ROPER, Miss I. M., F.L.S., 4 Woodfield Road, Redland, Bristol.
1919 ROSLYN, H. E., The Red Lodge, Park Row, Bristol.
1922 ROYDEN, COL. T. E., Winacres, Minchinhampton, Glos.
1914 RUDD, MISS M. A., Woodlands, Bussage, Stroud, Glos.
1920 RUDGE, DR. C. K., L.R.C.P.Lond., 145 Whiteladies Road, **Clifton,** Bristol.
1920 *RUSHFORTH, G. McN., M.A., F.S.A., Riddlesden, Malvern Wells.
1923 RUSSELL, S. B., Tower Close, Snowshill, Broadway.

1919 SAGE, FREDERIC S., Carnanton, Julian Road, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
1919 SALMON, CAPT. H. POMEROY, Tockington Manor, nr. Bristol.
1920 SANDERS, T. E., Burleigh Cottage, Brimscombe, Stroud.
1923 **Sandys, Lady,** Whitecroft, Nailsworth, Stroud. Glos.
1923 SANIGAR, W., 205 Avon Vale Road, Barton Hill, Bristol.
1919 SCOTT, CHARLES T., Ampney St. Peter, Cirencester.
1922 SCOTT, W. S., M.D., Irwell, Winchcombe, Glos.
1923 SERIONNE, G. DE, St. Kenelm's Cottage, Stow-on-the-Wold, Glos.
1897 **Sessions, Herbert,** Quedgeley Court, Gloucester.
1876 ***Sewell, Edward C.**, Foss Lodge, Cirencester.
1910 SHARP, T. F., 20 Beaconsfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1876 SHAW, J. E., M.B., 23 Caledonia Place, Clifton, Bristol.
1914 SHERWOOD-HALE, THOMAS EDWARD, Alderley, Wotton-under-Edge, [Glos.
1920 SHERBORNE, RIGHT HON. LORD, Sherborne House, Northleach.
1921 SHERBORNE, LADY, Sherborne House, Northleach.
1919 SHIRLEY, S. A., Drinagh, Sneyd Park, Bristol.
1901 SHUTE, MRS., 10 Ashley Gardens, S.W.1.
1881 *SIMPSON, J. J., 51 Downs Park West, Bristol.
1919 SINNOTT, COLONEL E. S., C.M.G., Tuffley Grange, Gloucester.
1922 SIVETER, MRS., The Sheephouse, Tuffley, Gloucester.
1920 SMART, R. A., Rose Mede, Heathville Road, Gloucester.
1921 SMITH, CANON H. M., M.A., 8 College Green, Gloucester.
1922 SMITH, REV. J. OUTRAM, M.A., 8 College Green, Gloucester.
1880 SMITH, RICHARD HENRY, Woodchester House, Stroud, Glos.
1902 SMITHIN, J. A., Cooper's Hill, Brockworth, Gloucester.
1902 SOUTAR, J. G., M.B., 20 Royal Parade, Cheltenham.
1910 SOYRES, B. DE, 1 Hurle Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
1903 SPOFFORTH, FAIRFAX, 21 Belgrave Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1923 STAGG, WILLIAM, Brislington Vicarage, Bristol.
1912 **Stanton, A. W.**, Field Place, Stroud, Glos.
1920 STEADMAN, VINCENT, 15 Belvedere Road, Bristol.
1890 STEPHENS, ALBERT J., Gloucester.

1906 STEVENS, MRS., Springhill, Nailsworth, Glos.
1922 STOCK, MRS. M. S. MCMURROUGH, Stoatshill, Uley, Glos.
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1919 STROUD, J. S. G. W., The Mythe, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
1921 STROUD, L. L., High Street, Tewkesbury,
1902 STURGE, THEODORE, Meadow Cottage, Winscombe, Somerset.
1911 SULLIVAN, REV. PONSONBY M., Rangeworthy Vicarage, Bristol.
1924 SULLY, HERBERT T., M.I.E.E., Woodrange, Westbury-on-Trym Bristol.
1924 SULLY, MRS. HERBERT T., Woodrange, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
1914 SUVERKROP, MISS E. A., Braeside, Symonds Yat, Ross.
1914 *SWYNNERTON, REV. C., F.S.A., The Old House, Burleigh, nr. Stroud.
1919 SYKES, ROBERT, 3 Gloucester Row, Clifton, Bristol.

1884 ***Taylor, Rev. C. S., M.A., F.S.A.**, Banwell Vicarage, Somerset.
1901 **Taylor, Edmund J.**, Town Clerk, The Council House, Bristol.
1924 TAYLOR, MRS. HILDA P., 19 Sion Hill, Clifton, Bristol.
1910 TAYLOR, L. GOODENOUGH, M.A., 19 Sion Hill, Clifton, Bristol.
1921 TAYLOR, W. J. P., 24 Clarendon Road, Redland, Bristol.
1918 TERRY, H. CAIRNS, M.B., Hampden House, Barton St., Gloucester.
1911 TEESDALE, MISS F. H., Whitminster House, Stonehouse.
1911 THATCHER, WM. G., Lynwood, Brislington, Bristol.
1918 THOMAS, H. RUSSELL, Heneage Court, Falfield, Glos.
1911 **Thomas, J. Henry,** 2 Wedderburn House, Wedderburn Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.
1910 THOMAS, W. K., 4 Hillside, Cotham Hill, Bristol.
1922 THOMPSON, A. HAMILTON, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A., 1 De Grey Terrace Leeds.
1900 THOMPSON, MRS., Endcliffe, Henbury, Bristol.
1923 THORPE, CAPT. W. JARRATT, Gransmore, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
1923 THORPE, MRS. A. L. T., Gransmore, Hucclecote, Gloucester.
1898 **Tinson, C. J.**, The Cleevelands, Marle Hill, Cheltenham.
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1923 TOD, JAMES N., Dryleaze, Wotton-under-Edge.
1919 TODD, R. H., 4 Cecil Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1913 TRAFFORD, G. R., B.A., Hill Court, Ross.
1922 TRYE, CAPT J. H., C.B.E., R.N., The Grotto, Leckhampton Cheltenham.
1922 TRYE, C. B., Addingham House, Westville Road, Ilkley, Yorks.
1901 TRYON, STEPHEN, Albion Chambers, Bristol.
1905 TUBBS, STANLEY W., Ellerncroft, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos.
1913 TUCKETT, MRS. F. F., Frenchay, Bristol.
1921 TUCKETT, J. E. S., M.A. (Cantab.), 12 Belvedere Road, Redland, Bristol
1923 TUCKETT, R. C., 26 Orchard Street, Bristol.
1919 TURNER, A., Dunkirk Manor House, Amberley, Glos.
1921 TWIGGS, H. W., 51 Woodstock Road, Redland, Bristol.
1909 TWINING, LLEWELLIN, 68 Woodstock Road, Bristol.
1921 TYRWHITT-WALKER, COL. J., 21 Lansdown Terrace, Cheltenham.

1904 VALE, HY., 16 Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.

1919 VASSALL, H. G., Oldbury Court, Fishponds, nr. Bristol.
1903 **Vaughan-Hughes, Gerald M.**, Wyelands, Chepstow.
1919 VEAL, REV. THOMAS, Stone Vicarage, Falfield, Glos.
1901 VEASEY, REV. A. H., The Cottage, Hampnett, Northleach, Glos.
1919 VEREY, REV. C. H., Gwynfa, Painswick, Stroud.
1906 **Vickers, Kenneth H.**, University College, Southampton.
1913 VYNER-ELLIS, MRS. G., Minsterworth Court, Gloucester.

1912 WADE, FREDERICK TAYLOR, 38 Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1897 **Wait, Lt.-Col H. W. K.**, 2 Worcester Villas, Clifton, Bristol.
1923 WALKER, MISS M. S., B.A. (Lond.) Merlinhaven Lodge, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos.
1915 *WALKER, T. W., M.D., Constantine, Penrhyn, Cornwall.
1914 WALLER, MISS EDITH, Phœnix House, Stroud, Glos.
1876 *WALLER, F. W., 18 College Green, Gloucester.
1919 WALLER, LIEUT.-COL. N. H., M.C., M.A., 18 College Green, Gloucester.
1913 WALTON, T. C. H., 18 West Park, Clifton, Bristol.
1923 WARD, F. W., Willow Lodge, Hempsted, Gloucester.
1902 WARD, H. W., 105 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1920 WARREN, ROBERT HALL, Coniston, Canynge Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1919 WARREN, MRS. ROBERT HALL, Coniston, Canynge Road, Clifton, Bristol
1902 WATERMAN, A.N., M.A., Ince, Warwick's Bench, Guildford.
1904 WATSON, EDW. JAS., D. Litt., F.R.Hist.Soc., F.R.S.L., 12 John Street, Bristol.
1901 WATSON-WILLIAMS, P., M.D., 2 Rodney Place, Clifton, Bristol.
1923 WATT, MISS K., c/o G. Currie, Esq., Fernyside House, Gilmerton, Midlothian.
1923 WATTS, REV. A., L.Th., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Yew Tree Villa, Tuffley, Gloucester.
1906 ***Way, Lewis J. U., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.**, at Woodleigh, Leigh Woods, Clifton, Bristol.
1920 WEATHERHEAD, MRS., Harborne, Sydenham Road South, Cheltenham.
1920 WEBB, MISS MARIAN, Red Maids' School, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
1913 WEBB, HERBERT B., Rose Villa, Talbot Road, Brislington, Bristol.
1903 WEBB, W. E., Capital and Counties Bank, Bristol.
1921 WELLINGTON, C. P., Saintbury, Broadway, Worcs.
1901 *WELLS, CHARLES, F.J.I., 134 Cromwell Road, Bristol.
1904 WELLS, C. COURTENAY, 7 Brunswick Road, Gloucester.
1921 WELLS, ARTHUR E., 38 Henleaze Gardens, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
1921 WELLS, MRS. K. H. F., 38 Henleaze Gardens, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
1922 WERE, MISS D. J., 13 Holmesgrove Road, Westbury, Bristol.
1913 WEST, REV. G. H., D.D., 48 Park Road, Gloucester.
1920 WETHERED, MISS M. L., 97 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1919 WETHERED, MRS. A., Energlyn, Canynge Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1922 WHITE, C. H., A.R.I.B.A., 10 St. John St., Bristol.
1920 WHITE, J. B., M.A., 109 Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1919 **White, Samuel**, Dorset House, Clifton, Bristol.
1921 WHITEMAN, W. W., Court House, Wotton, Gloucester.
1919 WHITLEY, H. S. B., Western Lawn, St. George's Road, Cheltenham.

1922 WILDER, MRS. A. M., Glencairn, Lansdown, Cheltenham.
1914 WILKIN, L., M.A., B.C., 46 London Road, Gloucester.
1904 WILKINS, REV. H. J., D.D., Westbury-on-Trym Vicarage, Bristol.
1921 WILLIAMS, C. F., Hayes Lodge, Sydenham Road, Cheltenham.
1902 WILLIAMS, THOS. WEBB, B.A., Woolcombe St. Mary's, Uplyme, nr. Lyme Regis.
1923 WILLS, Mrs. A. S. H., Achers, Woodchester, Glos.
1924 WILLS, ADMIRAL C. S., Achers, Woodchester, Glos.
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1920 WILLS, J. B., F.R.I.B.A., 15 Orchard Street, Bristol.
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1914 WINTERBOTHAM, HERBERT B., Ashmead House, Dursley, Glos.
1901 WISE, WILLIAM HENRY, 31 Henleaze Gardens, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
1888 *WITCHELL, E. NORTHAM, Upper Birches, Stroud, Glos.
1923 WITCHELL, M. E. NORTHAM, Upper Birches, Stroud, Glos.
1914 WITTS, MAJOR E. F. B., D.S.O., The Manor, Upper Slaughter, Glos.
1898 **Wollaston, G. H., M.A.**, Flax Bourton, Bristol.
1898 **Wollaston, Mrs.**, Flax Bourton, Bristol.
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1876 YABBICOM, COL. T. H., C.E., 23 Oakfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.
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